





Smithsonian Year 1991





Smithsonian Year 1991

Annual Report of the Smithsonian Institution for the Year Ended

September 30, 1991

On the cover: Teenagers visit one of the world's most popular museums, the Smithsonian's National Air and Space Museum, renowned for its landmark exhibits chronicling the history of air and space achievements. (Photograph by Len Rizzi)

On the title page: This diorama of contemporary Andean potato farmers was prepared for "Seeds of Change," the major Quincentenary exhibition that opened in fall 1991 at the National Museum of Natural History.

Smithsonian Year 1991 Supplement, containing the Chronology and Appendixes 1–8, is published in a microfiche edition from electronic files provided by the individual bureaus and offices of the Smithsonian Institution. The appendix contents are as follows:

Appendix 1. Members of the Smithsonian Councils, Boards, and Commissions

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Please address requests for copies of the microfiche edition of the *Supplement* to Alan Burchell, Production Coordinator Smithsonian Institution Press 470 L'Enfant Plaza, Suite 7100 Washington, D.C. 20560 202-287-3738, Ext. 326

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Smithsonian Institution

The Smithsonian Institution was created by act of Congress in 1846 in accordance with the terms of the will of James Smithson of England, who in 1826 bequeathed his property to the United States of America "to found at Washington, under the name of the Smithsonian Institution, an establishment for the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men." After receiving the property and accepting the trust, Congress incorporated the Institution in an "establishment," whose statutory members are the president, the vice president, the chief justice, and the heads of the executive departments, and vested responsibility for administering the trust in the Smithsonian Board of Regents.

The Establishment, September 30, 1991

George H. W. Bush, President of the United States

J. Danforth Quayle, Vice President of the United States

William H. Rehnquist, Chief Justice of the United States

James A. Baker III, Secretary of State Nicholas F. Brady, Secretary of the Treasury

Richard B. Cheney, Secretary of Defense William P. Barr, Acting Attorney General

Manuel Lujan, Jr., Secretary of the Interior Edward Madigan, Secretary of Agriculture

Robert A. Mosbacher, Secretary of Commerce Lynn H. Martin, Secretary of Labor

Louis W. Sullivan, Secretary of Health and Human Services

Jack F. Kemp, Secretary of Housing and Urban Development

Samuel K. Skinner, Secretary of Transportation Lamar Alexander, Secretary of Education James D. Watkins, Secretary of Energy

Edward J. Derwinski, Secretary of Veterans
Affairs

Board of Regents and Secretary September 30, 1991

Board of Regents

William H. Rehnquist, Chief Justice of the United States, ex officio

J. Danforth Quayle, Vice President of the United States, ex officio

Edwin J. (Jake) Garn, Senator from Utah Daniel P. Movnihan, Senator from New York

James R. Sasser, Senator from Tennessee

Joseph M. McDade, Representative from Pennsylvania

Norman Y. Mineta, Representative from California

Jamie L. Whitten, Representative from Mississippi

David C. Acheson, Citizen of the District of Columbia

Anne L. Armstrong, Citizen of Texas William G. Bowen, Citizen of New Jersey Jeannine Smith Clark, Citizen of the District of Columbia

I. Michael Heyman, Citizen of California

Samuel C. Johnson, Citizen of Wisconsin Homer A. Neal, Citizen of Michigan R. James Woolsey, Citizen of Maryland

The Secretary

Robert McCormick Adams

Carmen E. Turner, Under Secretary

Ann Bay, Chair, Council of Information and Education Directors

Kathy A. Boi, Special Assistant to the Secretary Elizabeth Broun, Chair, Council of Bureau Directors

Alice Green Burnette, Assistant Secretary for Institutional Initiatives

James C. Early, Assistant Secretary for Public Service

Tom L. Freudenheim, Assistant Secretary for Museums

Margaret C. Gaynor, Director, Office of Government Relations

James M. Hobbins, Executive Assistant to the Secretary

Robert S. Hoffmann, Assistant Secretary for Research

Thomas E. Lovejoy, Assistant Secretary for External Affairs

Marie A. Mattson, Director of Development

Peter G. Powers, General Counsel

Nancy D. Suttenfield, Assistant Secretary for Finance and Administration

Statement by the Secretary

Robert McC. Adams

The past year has been a challenging and rewarding one at the Smithsonian. Challenging, because the Smithsonian has not been immune from the economic recession in the United States and the uncertainty and political chaos around the world. Rewarding, because, as our annual report reveals, 1991 was a year of stunning programs-in particular, an array of Quincentenary exhibitions, symposia, and public programs that have fully addressed the responsibility of seeing ourselves within the significance and grandeur of a half-millennium and an entire hemisphere. No less memorable have been other outstanding exhibitions, publications, and research accomplishments, highlighted herein. We can take pride in these accomplishments and look forward with confidence to many more such achievements in the year to come.

This has also been a year in which the Smithsonian has continued to examine its role as one of the country's great unifying institutions. In my travels in the United States and abroad, it is gratifying to discover in encounters with individuals in cultural and scientific fields at many levels that the Smithsonian is almost universally recognized as a unique and marvelous example of an institution whose strength comes from the breadth and depth of its active engagement in the "increase and diffusion of knowledge," the mission established at the time of the Institution's founding in 1846.

At the same time, we have been examining the role of the Smithsonian as an educational organization, seeking to delineate the unique and manifold ways in which the Institution's many components can help this nation achieve its educational goals. In this report, you will find numerous examples of successful projects that may serve as models for museums and research organizations elsewhere in the country.

The activism of the role envisioned for us reminds us that we cannot isolate ourselves within our monumental buildings along the National Mall, content with the audiences, constituencies, and disciplinary approaches that we already serve and waiting for the storm of change around the world to subside. Given the severity of the challenges this country faces, it would be irresponsible for a public institution like the Smithsonian to allow itself to become a bastion of exclusivity.

To meet our responsibilities to diverse audiences, we must shift our thinking of museums as establishments whose timeless, unquestioned authority can be likened to that of a temple, toward a status much closer to that of a forum—a place, as Canadian museum director Duncan Cameron has written, for "confrontation, experimentation, and debate." This is not a transition that has been warmly welcomed in all quarters. One well-known dragon-slayer of populism in museums argues that a concern for reaching broader audiences is virtually to be equated with philistinism.

However, museums have a special relationship with society, unlike most other institutions that are also broadly devoted to the "increase and diffusion of knowledge," such as colleges and universities. Museum doors are open to all, without concern for age or educational credentials. Exhibitions are not the mere functional equivalents of monographs or articles in scholarly journals. They reach a much more diverse audience, parts of which may strongly object to having subsidized them. Usually, such exhibitions represent a proportionately much larger investment of the parent institution's-in most cases also the public's-resources. In any case, their contents and location make a close identification with the institution inescapable. Accordingly, while museums must be no less zealous than universities in protecting the right of free expression of their staffs, the contents of at least major exhibitions need to be recognized not merely as the private

statements of their designers but also as institu-

The main challenge before the Smithsonian and all museums today is to find ways to address themselves to the increasing diversity, and, at the same time, the growing interdependence and vulnerability, of social life everywhere. Museums need to see themselves, and to be publicly recognized, as important institutional means by which every group, but especially underserved minorities, can define and maintain their place within complex, dynamic circumstances that seem to hold all of the risks as well as the promises of our American heritage.

The annual total of museum visitors in this country is impressively large; reportedly, it even exceeds the total number of those who attend all professional sporting events. But it is also a highly skewed sample of our population—in a word, preponderantly white, middle class, and college educated. Minority participation is discouragingly limited. We are unlikely to be more successful in attracting underserved groups until we recognize our own limitations in conceptualizing, as well as implementing, programming on their behalf.

Museums will fail to meet their responsibility to pioneer in presenting new and diverse visions and challenges if they are unprepared to risk occasional criticism and controversy. We can and must continue to seek wider audiences, taking a frankly tolerant and experimental approach to traditional standards and canons as we do so in some exhibitions, while at the same time respecting and embodying those traditions in much of what is presented to the public in other exhibitions. I would, without hesitation, count on our public quickly to recognize and respect the need for a balance of these two approaches.

As a further step, museums can and should move beyond their prevailing stance in exhibitions of authoritative anonymity. Where contentious views are important to an exhibition, they should be put forward. Our public is entitled, however, to have their controversial nature made plain, and to have them attributed to the particular scholar or curator responsible for them. The place to search for balance, in a word, is not in the blandness of a particular exhibition but in the full range of a museum's public offerings.

Museums can—and the Smithsonian must play a unique and increasingly vital part in learn-



ing about and finding ways to communicate and represent the pluralism that has always deeply characterized this country, as well as the increasingly multifaceted and problematical character of cultural knowledge itself. Yet in both efforts, ours is also a responsibility to hold high the corresponding vision of *e pluribus unum*. These are indeed central challenges concerning our relationship to the public that we must meet as we seek to prepare this great institution for the 21st century.

I believe the Smithsonian will meet these challenges, because its highly dedicated staff will be working together toward a common goal—that of serving all of our public. For some time, we have had an informal slogan, "The Smithsonian is for everyone." I believe we are indeed making the Smithsonian a place where everyone can and does feel welcome.

As you read through this annual review of the Smithsonian's achievements, I invite you to ponder these challenges and join with us in reaching these goals.

Under Secretary Carmen Turner and Secretary Robert McC. Adams stroll in the Haupt Garden following a press conference announcing Turner's appointment. (Photograph by Dane Penland)

Report of the Board of Regents

This brief annual report of the Board of Regents reviews its governance of the Smithsonian through three meetings in 1991 (February 4, May 6, and September 16) and through a host of other activities. The report covers key issues addressed during the year, significant issues discussed at specific meetings, and actions that the regents took with respect to the Institution's boards and commissions. These achievements would not have been possible without the contributions of its standing committees—the Executive Committee, the Audit and Review Committee, the Nominating Committee, the Investment Policy Committee, and the Personnel Committeewhose membership includes a dedicated cadre of regents, regents emeritus, and others who gave unstintingly of their time and expertise throughout the year.

In 1991, the Board of Regents resolved to move forward with the proposed establishment of a national African American museum within the Smithsonian, to be housed in the Arts and Industries Building. Assured by a study into the matter that ample collections are available to and seem promising for such a museum, the regents agreed to seek the appropriate legislation in the coming year. The regents also reached a new understanding of the needs for the proposed extension of the National Air and Space Museum and asked congressional members of the board to support legislation for planning such a facility at Washington Dulles International Airport. Responding to the increasing demand for more light-industrial, warehouse, and special-purpose space for the Smithsonian, the board encouraged Secretary Robert McC. Adams to seek authorization and financing arrangements for the construction of a

new administrative service center near the National Mall.

The regents undertook several important initiatives with respect to programs in the sciences. They held extensive discussions about the Smithsonian's role in global change research and asked the secretary to continue planning toward the establishment of an appropriate National Center for Biological Diversity within the Institution in the coming year. The regents authorized the secretary to conclude an agreement with Princeton University, the National Museums of Kenya, the Kenya Wildlife Services, and other parties for the establishment of an interdisciplinary research and training program in ecology, evolution, geology, and natural resource management at George Small's Mpala Ranch in Kenya. And as the regents grappled with the difficult questions posed by the Institution's indemnification of a researcher whose activities overseas became the subject of a potential indictment, the staff promulgated a number of procedural improvements intended to minimize the Smithsonian's risks in carrying out its multifaceted international scholarly activities.

The regents discussed at length questions posed hypothetically about the possibility of the Institution establishing bases for its public activities throughout the nation at some point in the next century. They expressed particular interest in knowing what the implications of those questions might be for the integrity of the national collections and in exploring information technologies that could provide true intellectual accessibility without requiring physical dispersion of collections material, programs, and administration. The staff agreed to complete an inventory of its geographically dispersed activities and to undertake related studies.

At their meeting on February 4, 1991, the regents welcomed I. Michael Heyman as a new member of the board. The board also named facilities at Cooper-Hewitt, National Museum of Design, and at the Freer Gallery of Art for the generous contributions of Arthur Ross and Agnes and Eugene Meyer, respectively, and adopted a policy for the protection of the watershed environs of the Smithsonian Environmental Research Center in Edgewater, Maryland. As voted by the board, the chancellor presented Henry Medals to John F. Jameson and Joseph J. Bonsignore at the regents' dinner on February 3 in recognition of their outstanding services to the Institution.

On May 6, 1991, the regents held the Silvio O. Conte Memorial Meeting in honor of the late regent and member of Congress, to whom they

made a formal tribute. Among a variety of other actions, the regents authorized the secretary and the director of the Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory to negotiate with the University of Hawaii for sites for the proposed array of submillimeter telescopes on Mauna Kea, Hawaii.

At their final meeting of the year on September 16, the regents designated Barnabas McHenry as a regent emeritus, nominated Hanna H. Grav for membership on the board, thanked Gav F. Wray for her service as chairman of the Smithsonian Associates National Board, welcomed Lloyd G. Schermer as her successor, and voted to award the Henry Medal to Neil Harris in recognition of his achievements as chairman of the Smithsonian Council. The board held an extensive discussion of the financial condition of the Institution, approved the expenditure of funds for fiscal 1992, and endorsed the Institution's request to the Office of Management and Budget for 1993 appropriations. The regents also held a preliminary discussion about the Smithsonian's role in presenting balanced perspectives in contemporary society and decided to hold a more lengthy dialogue on such matters at their first meeting in 1992.

Throughout the year, the regents made key appointments to several Smithsonian boards and commissions. They appointed Xuan-Chi Diep, John S. Hendricks, Donald Simmons, David Hicks, Jean Lane, and John C. Meeker to the National Council of the National Museum of Natural History; Charles B. Benenson, John Conyers, Jr., Helen Kuhn, Robert Farris Thompson, and Walter E. Washington to the National Museum of African Art Commission: Wanda M. Corn, Nan Tucker McEvov, Edwin I. Colodny, Ann Cousins, and Frank Ribelin to the National Museum of American Art Commission; and Allen V. Pinkham, Harold Dean Salway, and Tom L. Freudenheim to the National Museum of the American Indian Board of Trustees. In addition. the Board of Regents renamed the Cooper-Hewitt Advisory Council the Cooper-Hewitt Board of Trustees to reflect the group's full responsibilities and obligations.

Staff Changes

Fiscal 1991 brought considerable turnover in management staff. Toward the beginning of the year, the Institution was pleased to bring on as under secretary Carmen E. Turner, the highly respected former general manager of the Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority. At the same

time, Nancy D. Suttenfield, who had served so successfully as director of the Office of Planning and Budget and acting under secretary, was appointed to the new position of assistant secretary for finance and administration. John F. Jameson, the Institution's first assistant secretary for administration, was appointed senior adviser to the secretary. James C. Early, formerly deputy assistant secretary for public service and then acting assistant secretary, was named assistant secretary for public service.

In the fall, Ann R. Leven, treasurer since 1984, resigned to accept a related position with the National Gallery of Art. Tom McCance left his position as director of membership and development for a similar position at the Folger Shakespeare Library. After some study and reorganization, Marie Mattson, who had served as special assistant to the secretary, was appointed director of development. Kathy A. Boi was promoted from within the secretary's office to the position of special assistant.

This winter, one of Smithsonian's most beloved colleagues, Joseph I. Bonsignore, publisher of Smithsonian magazine, retired after 21 years of service. The very able Ronald C. Walker, formerly with Lane Publishing, was named his successor. Claudine K. Brown, project manager for the African American Institutional Study, was appointed deputy assistant secretary for museums. Rick R. Johnson, formerly of the Treasurer's Office, was appointed deputy assistant secretary for finance, and D. J. (Jack) Hall from the Department of the Army was appointed deputy assistant secretary for administration. Steven C. Newsome of the Office of Cultural and Education Services, Maryland Department of Housing and Community Development, joined the Smithsonian staff as director of the Anacostia Museum in the early spring, following a long search and the outstanding contributions of James E. Mayo and Sharon A. Reinckens as acting codirectors.

The year's greatest tragedy for Smithsonian management came with the sudden passing of Colonel Robert B. Burke, director of the Office of Protection Services since 1973. Bob Burke's expertise in museum security was internationally acclaimed, but nowhere will he be missed more than at the Smithsonian, where he was a trusted friend to all staff.

As mentioned in this column year after year, the Smithsonian's greatest strength lies in the dedication of its staff. The Institution and its constituencies owe them a great debt for their all too often unheralded contributions.

Highlights of the Year

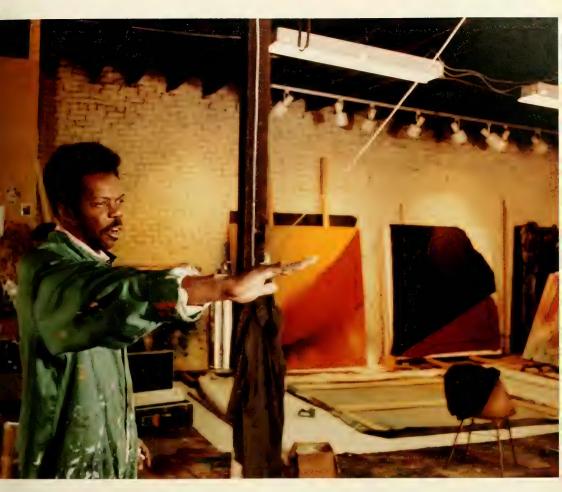
Anacostia Museum

The Anacostia Museum's wooded location near Fort Stanton Park in southeast Washington, D.C., provided the ideal setting this year for a variety of outdoor events that attracted thousands of participants from the metropolitan area. Through these events, the museum expanded both the scope of its outreach efforts and the diversity of its audience.

Educational and cultural programs included a health fair called "Straight Up: AIDS, Teens, and Denial"; "Juneteenth '91: Freedom Revisited," a day-long celebration featuring music, dance, and crafts; and the Third World Music Series, a showcase for music of the diaspora.

The museum will continue to offer varied programs like these as part of its mission to develop broader audiences, provide neighborhood residents free access to diverse cultural programs, and make the Anacostia neighborhood a viable place for community and family activities. (Photograph by Harold Dorwin)





Archives of American Art

Painter Sam Gilliam, shown here in his studio in 1972, donated a substantial collection of papers to the Archives of American Art this year. They document Gilliam's commitment to abstract art and his swift rise to prominence in the art world. Born in Tupelo, Mississippi, in 1933, Gilliam grew up in Louisville, Kentucky, and studied art at the University of Louisville. He settled in Washington, D.C., in 1962. In the mid-1960s he developed a distinct style of pouring and manipulating paint. These early experiments with color led to his exploration of large-scale work, suspended canvases, and outdoor paintings.

Gilliam's papers include letters from collectors, curators, dealers, and artists, as well as photographs, scrapbooks, sketchbooks, and business files from 1966 to 1989. To complement the papers, Washington art critic Benjamin Forgey interviewed the artist for the Atchives oral history program. The three-hour interview covers his early years, exhibitions, grants, stylistic development, and teaching and working methods.



Arthur M. Sackler Gallery

As part of the summer-long exhibition "Court Arts of Indonesia" at the Arthur M. Sackler Gallery, the public was treated to free performances of wayang kulit, the traditional shadow puppet theater of Java, Indonesia's most populous island. The presence of a living performing arts tradition within the exhibition reflected the central position of puppet drama, music, and dance in Indonesian court culture. Directing the performances was dalang (puppeteer) Widiyanto S. Putro, an 11th-generation puppet master who currently lectures in the Department of Music at the University of California, Berkeley. Widiyanto, shown above, was backed by a

10-member gamelan orchestra from the town of Wonogiri in Central Java.

In Indonesia, the dalang is revered because he has the power of the word. During a performance, he must impersonate dozens of characters and be intimately familiar with every detail of his story. He must speak fluently in high, middle, and low Javanese, as well as in Kawi, the language of poetry, for the dalang sets a standard for correct pronunciation and proper language use.

The dalang's traditional repertoire includes several hundred shadow plays, based chiefly on two ancient Indian epics, the Mahabharata and the Ramayana, and on Indonesian tales such as the Panji stories. In Indonesia, the plays go on all night, but at the Sackler Gallery, they were shortened to two hours. (Photograph by Jeffrey Crespi and John Tsantes)

Cooper-Hewitt, National Museum of Design



This past summer at Cooper-Hewitt, National Museum of Design, a group of New York City junior high school students transformed plastic piping, garden hose, and polyester rope into a colorful 36-foot model of a suspension bridge. In the process of building and landscaping the bridge, these young people learned to understand and use design, construction, and engineering principles—knowledge that can change the way they interact with the world around them.

Dianne H. Pilgrim, director of Cooper-Hewitt, says of the project: "Presenting young people with opportunities to evaluate how things work, the way they look, and the effect they have on the quality of our lives is central to the museum's commitment to design education and the future. The bridge in the garden is a wonderful way for students to create reality from abstract mathematical, engineering, and design concepts and to put into use ideas that can enrich their lives.''

The students were trained and supervised by the Salvadori Educational Center on the Built Environment (SECBE), a nonprofit educational organization dedicated to helping inner-city youth understand science and mathematics through the hands-on study of the built environment. The bridge they constructed remained on view in the museum's

Arthur Ross Terrace and Garden through the fall of 1991. (Photograph by Michael McDermott)

Hirshhorn Museum and Sculpture Garden

Susan Rothenberg's painting *IXI*, which was included in the Hirshhorn Museum and Sculpture Garden's roth anniversary exhibition, "Content: A Contemporary Focus 1974–1984," is the first painting by the artist to enter the permanent collection. During the mid-1970s, Rothenberg developed a series of monumental paintings based on simple equine imagery juxtaposed with severe geometric elements. This series, of which *IXI* is a fine example, marked a shift from an austere to a more expressive figurative imagery that characterized the art of the 1980s.

Susan Rothenberg (American, b. 1945). *IXI*, 1976–77. Vinyl emulsion and acrylic on canvas; 78 1/8 x 104 inches. Hirshhorn Museum and Sculpture Garden, Joseph H. Hirshhorn Purchase Fund, 1990 (90.19). (Photograph by Lee Stalsworth)





National Air and Space Museum

As far as we know, the Earth is unique in the Solar System as an abode of life. Vast and sometimes violent natural forces shape the environment, and with long experience humans have learned to cope with their effects. The life-sustaining air and waters of our planet once seemed virtually limitless and impervious to the effects of human activity, but that perception is changing. Human forces are altering the Earth in unprecedented, unintended, and unpredictable ways, and we have little experience to guide us as we try to comprehend their impact.

The natural and human forces that alter our environment are the theme of Blue Planet, a large-format IMAX motion picture introduced this year at the National Air and Space Museum. The film looks at the Earth from the ground and from orbit; this view from 330 miles in space shows the planet's surface to be largely covered by water; islands

of the Caribbean appear near the top of the photograph. Blue Planet was produced by the museum and the IMAX Systems Corporation with support from the Lockheed Corporation and with the cooperation of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. It features breathtaking footage taken by U.S. space shuttle astronauts during five missions, including orbital views of tropical rainforests, deserts, tectonic fault zones, electrical storms, hurricanes, and volcanoes. It also examines the "greenhouse" effect, air and water pollution, soil erosion, the burning of tropical forests, and the concomitant mass extinction of species. Blue Planet concludes on a hopeful note: that it is in our power to repair some of the damage we have done to the environment. (Photograph by IMAX Space Technology, Inc.)

National Museum of African Art

The acquisition of an extraordinary Baga figure of a kneeling woman supporting a drum on her head was a highlight of the past year at the National Museum of African Art. The drum is on view in the museum's Permanent Collection.

The polychromed sculpture is from the Republic of Guinea in West Africa. The Baga peoples of Guinea are famous for their monumental caryatid drums. This figure was purchased with funds provided by the Smithsonian Collections Acquisition Program and gifts of the Annie Laurie Aitken Charitable Trust, the Frances and Benjamin Benenson Foundation, David C. Driskell, Evelyn A. J. Hall Charitable Trust, Mr. and Mrs. Robert H. Nooter, Barry and Beverly Pierce, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Silver, and Mr. and Mrs. Michael R. Sonnenreich.

The National Museum of African Art's Permanent Collection includes works of art from numerous visual traditions from the Western Sudan, the Guinea Coast, and Central, Eastern, and Southern Africa. Since 1979, when the Museum of African Art became part of the Smithsonian Institution, the museum has engaged in an intensive effort to acquire works of outstanding aesthetic quality. The Permanent Collection is the foundation for exhibitions and programs, research, and publications.

Baga peoples, Guinea, West Africa. Drum, ca. 1920s. Polychromed wood and hide, 46 inches high. (Photograph by Franko Khoury)



National Museum of American Art

The National Museum of American Art's landmark exhibition and catalogue, "The West as America: Reinterpreting Images of the Frontier," included 160 images showing how artists frequently revised an often questionable record of frontier conquest to correspond to a national optimism favoring westward expansion. The exhibition drew

unprecedented national media and public attention, and visitors filled four gallery comment books with personal views and reactions to the issue of national identity. To amplify all the exhibition's themes, the museum held 20 public programs.

Among the artists' subjects were Native Americans, who were depicted in ways that portrayed changing white attitudes toward these people as conflicts over land became increasingly intense. In his painting Pigeon's Egg Head (The Light) Going to and Returning from Washington (1837–39), George

Catlin showed how an Indian negotiating for his tribe became "corrupted" by civilization, suggesting that native cultures could never coexist with Euro-American societies.

George Catlin (American, 1796–1872). Pigeon's Egg Head (The Light) Going to and Returning from Washington, 1837–39. Oil on canvas; 29 x 24 inches. National Museum of American Art, Gift of Mrs. Joseph Harrison, Jr.



National Museum of American History

In its inaugural season of free concerts at the National Museum of American History, the Smithsonian Jazz Masterworks Orchestra helped bring to the public the rich heritage of jazz—America's own classical music. Renowned jazz composers, scholars, and educators David N. Baker (pictured here) and Gunther Schuller conducted the season finale.

The orchestra—the only jazz orchestra resident in an American museum—is made possible by a congressional appropriation for the study and performance of jazz at the museum that began in 1987, when Congress declared jazz "a rare and valuable national American treasure" and called upon the nation and the government to "make certain it is preserved, understood, and promulgated." Congressional funds first enabled the museum to acquire the Duke Ellington Collection of more than 200,000 pages of music,

photographs, scrapbook clippings, recordings, and artifacts. Congress also helped support Jazz Masterworks Editions, a series of performance and study editions of works recorded by well-known composers and arrangers that has been launched by the Smithsonian Institution and Oberlin College.

The 1991 season of the Smithsonian Jazz Mastetworks Orchestra included 19 performances of historically authentic music by Ellington, Count Basie, Jimmie Lunceford, Benny Goodman, Woody Herman, Sy Oliver, and others, conducted by Schuller and Baker. All the concerts were taped for later radio broadcast. (Photograph by Eric Long)



National Museum of the American Indian

In preparation for the 1994 opening of the George Gustav Heye Center in New York City, the National Museum of the American Indian (NMAI) is engaged in an innovative process that is testing and extending traditional notions of what museums are and how they function. The museum is committed to involving the Native American community as a partner in every aspect of its development and operations while creating and experimenting with new ways of carrying out the fundamental responsibilities of a museum.

This commitment has been evident in the development of the museum's important premier exhibition, "Points of View." This year, 30 Native American people from North

and South America who represent diverse disciplines, geographic regions, and viewpoints spent a week reviewing NMAI holdings and selecting objects that will form the centerpiece of the exhibition. Unlike traditional exhibitions, this one has had no restrictions imposed on the content or the interpretive material. The museum's curators and collections specialists worked closely with the selectors to document their comments about the artifacts they chose for presentation in the exhibition.

This dialogue between Native American people and the museum will continue as "Points of View" enters the design phase. Through Native American involvement in NMAI programs and projects, the Smithsonian expects to provide the nation with a more accurate and relevant experience of Native American culture. (Photograph by Karen Furth)



National Museum of Natural History

Don Tenoso (Hunkpapa Lakota), an enrolled member of the Chevenne River Sioux Nation in South Dakota and a graduate of the Institute of American Indian Arts, Santa Fe, New Mexico, is the award-winning doll maker and storyteller who inaugurated the National Museum of Natural History's Native American Artist-in-Residence Program in March 1991. During his residency, Tenoso created several dolls in a special area in the museum that was set up exactly like his home studio. On weekdays, he visited schools in the Washington, D.C., area, seeking out classes with Native American students in particular. This popular program, organized and conducted by Aleta Ringlero (Salt River Pima) of the museum's Office of Education, is an outgrowth of ongoing weekend programming that features live demonstrators selected in consultation with Native American communities from throughout the country.

This 24-inch faceless doll, which Tenoso affectionately calls "Bubba One-Wing," represents a contemporary "old style" Lakota fancy dancer. It was commissioned especially by the museum and created in the traditional Lakota style by Tenoso while in residence. Every part of the carefully handcrafted doll has significance for its maker, from the "aviator" sunglasses, to the tiny beaded moccasins, to the tattoos from Indian boarding school on its hand and from the U.S. Cavalry on its arm. The feathers of the endangered golden eagle used to create the bustle worn by the doll were obtained from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and come from illegally killed birds that had been seized. (Photographs by Richard Strauss)



National Portrait Gallery

The dignity and quiet courage of the woman who is often called the "Mother of the Civil Rights Movement" are embodied in a bronze bust of Rosa L. Parks that was unveiled February 28, 1991, in ceremonies at the National Portrait Gallery. In commemoration of the event, Washington, D.C., Mayor Sharon Pratt Kelly presented the renowned civil rights leader with a key to the city.

Rosa Parks's refusal to give up her seat on a Montgomery, Alabama, bus to a white passenger in 1955 led to a year-long boycott that sparked a national movement for racial justice. The sculpture, by Artis Lane, was a gift to the gallery from Anheuser-Busch Companies and was presented by Wayman F. Smith, III, vice-president of corporate affairs.

Others who joined in the tribute at the ceremony were actress Cicely Tyson, civil rights

leader Coretta Scott King, Smithsonian Under Secretary Carmen Turner, Dorothy Height, president of the National Council of Negro Women, and Joseph Lowery, president of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference. (Photograph by Jason Miccolo Johnson)





National Science Resources Center

Science is a gateway to understanding the natural world. Children learn science best when they are engaged in their own handson investigations of scientific phenomena. Hands-on experiences also are the best way to spark the enthusiasm of young learners.

To give children access to an effective, hands-on elementary science program, the National Science Resources Center has initiated Science and Technology for Children (STC), a project that is developing 24 inquiry-centered teaching units for grades one through six that will teach children important science concepts and problem-solving skills.

This year marked the completion and publication of the first three STC units: Plant Growth and Development (grade three), Electric Circuits (grade four), and Microworlds (grades five and six). Each unit consists of a teacher's guide, a set of student activity books, and a complete kit of science

equipment and materials for a class of 30 students. Three more units were to be available in the fall. Each unit is trial-taught in Washington, D.C., public schools, field-tested in schools across the nation, and reviewed by a panel of prominent scientists and educators before publication.

These third-graders and their teacher from Watkins Elementary School in Washington, D.C., are testing the properties of an unknown substance while working with Chemical Tests, one of the STC project's latest units. (Photograph by David Hartney)



National Zoological Park

This male gorilla, born at the National Zoo on May 10, 1991, represents the success of the Zoo's strategy to ensure the survival of this endangered species. He is the fifth gorilla born at the Zoo, the first since 1972. Zoos have had gorillas for about 100 years, but the first birth occurred only in 1956, and births did not begin to exceed deaths until the 1960s. Then National Zoo primatologists showed that most of the reproductively successful gorillas had been raised by their mothers in social groups, while most of those that did not breed had been raised by well-meaning humans in zoo nutseries.

Five years ago, a gorilla family was established at NZP in an effort to create a social structure similar to that of a gorilla group in the wild. Eventually, two of the gorillas—the baby's mother, Mandara, born at the Milwaukee Zoo, and Gus, a maturing male from Boston—began to mate. Zoo endocrinologists traced Manadara's sexual maturity, her monthly cycles, and finally her pregnancy. Mandara is an excellent mother who breaks the cycle of nursery-induced incompetence.

The baby is helping zoo visitors understand the importance of preserving biodiversity. Moreover, zoo research and management skills are flowing back to Africa in a cooperative effort to benefit wild gorillas. Gorillas caught in hunters' snares can now be safely immobilized with drugs that were pioneered by zoo veterinarians to move gorillas like Mandara and Gus between zoos to foster reproduction. (Photograph by Jessie Cohen)

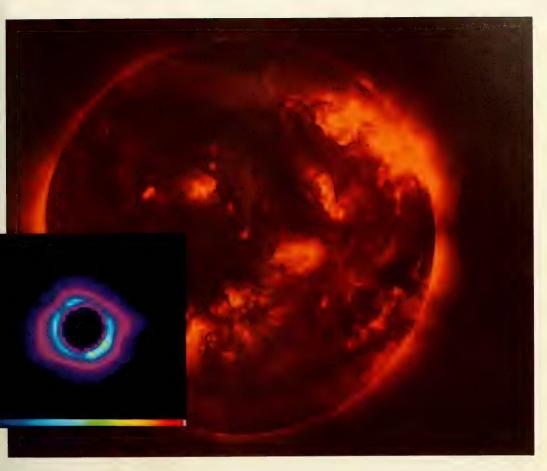
Office of Folklife Programs

Visitors to the Quincentenary Program at the 1991 Festival of American Folklife, organized by the Office of Folklife Programs, heard the voices of members of Native American societies that have endured for 500 years maintaining an ancient care for the earth within the continuity of culture. "Land in Native American Cultures" presented Native American knowledge about land as it informs sacred and secular practices and explored the connection between humans and land that is central to the worldview of many Native Americans.

Tiwanaku participants from La Paz, Bolivia, perform a ritual dance here as they do every October before the potato harvest. The costumed men play flutes and wear cowhide and bird feathers; the women are wearing everyday traditional clothes.

The Tiwanaku live in the high plateaus of the Andes Mountains. Members of these communities are engaged in the Wila-Jawira Project to recover the ancient raised-field, or suka kollus, farming technology of the pre-Inca Tiwanaku society. Lost centuries ago due to climatic changes, the arrival of the Spaniards, and the collapse of the Tiwanaku social organization, the method now holds great promise for economic development. (Photograph by Richard Strauss)





Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory

During the July 11, 1991, total solar eclipse, two Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory (SAO) experiments made unique and complementary images of the Sun's hot outer atmosphere, or corona. In the first, an SAO-IBM telescope launched from White Sands Missile Range, New Mexico, captured the broiling corona over the Sun's unobscured surface in this extremely high-resolution X-ray photograph. (Because the eclipse had not yet begun over New Mexico, the dark silhouette of the approaching Moon can be seen at the right of the photograph.) Simultaneously, but thousands of miles away on Mauna Kea, Hawaii, where totality was already under way and the Sun was fully occulted, a second Smithsonian team made infrared images of its corona, among the first ever obtained in this wavelength (inset). Data from the two images, combined with information gathered in other wavelengths, will be used to create a detailed three-dimensional model of the solar corona linking density and temperature variations seen over the Sun's surface with structural features observed in its extended atmosphere. (X-ray photograph by SAO and IBM; infrared image by SAO and Amber Engineering)

Smithsonian Environmental Research Center

The blue crab is perhaps the most celebrated inhabitant of the Chesapeake Bay, but its free-ranging behavior is difficult to observe in the bay's murky waters. Using a pioneering technology, scientists at the Smithsonian Environmental Research Center in Edgewater, Maryland, can listen to the crabs around the clock to learn about blue crab ecology. Dr. Anson Hines and his research associates strap small, battery-powered ultrasonic transmitters to the hard backs of the crabs. The transmitters are programmed to emit various frequencies of "beeps" that can be heard with underwater hydrophones by scientists patrolling in small boats.

From the sounds they hear, Dr. Hines and his associates are investigating the blue crab's feeding habits. During the past three years, they have recorded the daily movements of blue crabs in the tidal waters, the time of day that feeding most often occurs, and the crabs' ability to select areas that contain high numbers of clams and other bottom-dwelling organisms, which crabs prefer to eat. Crabs sometimes travel thousands of yards in one day. The transmitters tell scientists which crab is beeping and where it is located. Then, using a transmitter wired to a crab's jaw muscles in order to detect movement, feeding episodes or "bouts" can be monitored because crabs only use their jaw muscles when feeding. Studies often continue day and night to determine whether movement and feeding are correlated with time of day. (Photograph by Jeffrey Ploskonka)



Smithsonian Institution Traveling Exhibition Service



A belt of unparalleled but threatened natural diversity extends across the center of North America from the Gulf Coast to the Pacific Slope. The area that bridges the United States and Mexico, linking the temperate world and the tropics, contains a rich selection of flora and fauna living in a range of habitats—from grasslands to deserts to mountain islands.

One hundred years after the last scientific surveys of the region, award-winning wildlife photographer Tupper Ansel Blake has embarked on a three-year survey of the 1,936-mile border between the United States and Mexico. Blake's stunning color photographs serve as the centerpiece and departure point of "Borderlands: A Natural History of the Mexican-American Boundary," an exhibition

that examines the wondrous and complex natural environment of the region and explores the social, historical, and cultural changes that have shaped both its land and its people. In this photograph, Blake captures a summer rain storm in Sierra del Carmen, Coahuila, Mexico.

"Borderlands" is organized by the Smithsonian Institution Traveling Exhibition Service and the Nature Conservancy, a nonprofit organization that preserves plants, animals, and natural communities by protecting the lands and waters they need to survive. (Photograph copyright Tupper Ansel Blake)



Smithsonian Tropical Research Institute

The upper canopy of the tropical forest represents one of the great gaps in our understanding of life on Earth. This habitat, although it may be the most biologically diverse of all, has remained almost unknown because it has been so difficult and dangerous to reach. The Smithsonian Tropical Research Institute (STRI) is developing a new Canopy Access System that will allow researchers to study the canopy environment with unprecedented ease and safety. This tower construction crane, 100 feet tall and with a 115-foot boom, has been deployed in Metropolitan Park near Panama City. The research gondola carries scientists and their

equipment, offering reliable access in three dimensions to almost an acre of dry tropical forest. STRI plans eventually to install a much larger version of this prototype system, with a range of 5 acres, at a permanent site at its Barro Colorado Island field station.

During the past year, STRI scientists, colleagues, and students have carried out a wide range of studies that will provide a better understanding of how tropical forests work. In one study, researchers found that canopy tree species differ sharply in their physiological responses to light, temperature, and humidity, giving insight into how so many apparently similar tree species manage to coexist in tropical forests. Planned research on the physiological effects of elevated levels of carbon dioxide on trees will help predict how processes of global change will affect tropical forests. (Photographs by Carl C. Hansen)

The Year in Review

Research

Robert Hoffmann, Assistant Secretary for Research

Office of the Assistant Secretary for Research

Since its inception, the Smithsonian Institution has nourished a commitment to scholarly research through programs characterized by breadth, depth, and outreach. The Institution is well known for studies that benefit the entire scholarly community, from long-term baseline monitoring of ultraviolet radiation on the Earth to inventories of American painting and sculpture. Research is carried out worldwide by scholars at the Smithsonian's specialized institutes and museums.

- The Institution again devoted attention to global environmental research and to understanding the structure and composition of natural communities and ecosystems.
- Fundamental research continues by the Institution's systematic biologists, on whose shoulders rests the responsibility for inventorying and describing the species richness of the biosphere, as well as monitoring the effects of deforestation on species diversity.
- Smithsonian researchers also examined the nature of changing cultures throughout the world in

their effort to better understand human social and cultural systems.

■ The International Center, which is a focal point for the international activities of the Smithsonian, provided administrative and financial services for its six components: the International Gallery, Office of Conference Services, Office of Environmental Awareness, Office of International Relations, Office of Quincentenary Programs, and the Man and the Biosphere Biological Diversity Program.

National Zoological Park

Building on its historic mandate, the National Zoological Park (NZP) has as its mission the advancement of science, biological conservation, education, and recreation. Accordingly, the Zoo has progressed from a zoological park concerned only with exhibiting animals to a biological park encompassing the entire living world and emphasizing holistic themes concerning the interaction among species. The Zoo exhibits a wide range of living plants and animals on its 163-acre facility in Rock Creek Park in Washington, D.C., and maintains the Conservation and Research Center on 3,150 acres in Front Royal, Virginia, as a major animal breeding, conservation, and research

■ Significant births included a male gorilla (the first at the Zoo in 19 years), an Andean condor,

During an intensive onemonth field course on the conservation and management of natural areas in Panama, jointly organized by the Smithsonian Institution Man and the Biosphere Biological Diversity Program and the Smithsonian Tropical Research Institute, course participants survey the crater of Volcan Baru in western Panama. (Photograph by Carl C. Hansen)



an African pigmy falcon, a litter of red wolves, a sloth bear, and otters.

- A new exhibit under construction at the Zoo will feature a tropical rainforest. The Amazonia Exhibit, scheduled to open in 1992, will have fish, invertebrates, birds, amphibians, and aquatic and terrestrial mammals.
- The Zoo organized an international meeting to review and enhance plans to save pandas from extinction. A group of 80 biologists from 13 countries met in Washington, D.C., to share data on the giant panda and the red panda.
- Fifty-seven participants from 23 developing countries participated in the Zoo's Wildlife Conservation Management Training Courses conducted in Malaysia, China, and at NZP's Conservation and Research Center. The Zoo's Biology and Management Training Courses in Indonesia, Mexico, and Morocco were presented to 80 zoo professionals from five developing countries.
- Each year the Zoo offers a variety of public programs designed for the widest possible audiences. In fiscal 1991, these programs included concerts, by the Washington Civic Symphony, six Sunset Serenades, and a week-long series of events called "Super Summer."
- A colorful 160-foot-long mural painting of the Amazon rainforest was unveiled at the Zoo in 1991. The project was part of the District of Co² lumbia's Summer Youth Program and was painted by young people from the Latin American Youth Center.



Office of Environmental Awareness

The Office of Environmental Awareness (OEA) provides a bridge between scientific research and policy. Working with Smithsonian bureaus and offices, as well as with outside organizations, the OEA gathets, information on global environmental issues and disseminates it to the general public and groups of professionals through publications, exhibitions, conferences, and workshops.

- The Office of Environmental Awareness began organizing the National Forum on Ocean Conservation, to be held in fiscal 1992.
- OEA also began collaborative planning for two exhibitions, on environmental issues that affect coastal and marine peoples and habitats (with the National Museum of Natural History) and on solid waste (with the Smithsonian Institution Traveling Exhibition Service).
- More than 27,000 copies of OEA's colorful and informative poster, "A Better World Starts at Home," have been distributed free to individuals, schools, businesses, and community organizations in the United States and abroad.

Office of Fellowships and Grants

The Office of Fellowships and Grants (OFG) manages the institution's centralized fellowship and internship programs, other stipend appointments, and other programs that support research. These research programs enable students and scholars from throughout the world to visit the Institution and use its varied resources. The office also administers programs to increase minority participation in Smithsonian research activities and disciplines. Two competitive grant programs managed by the office provide scholarly support for Smithsonian professional staff.

- Applications for the Minority Intern Program almost doubled this year, in part as a result of visits to colleges and universities by OFG staff.
- The office awarded the first George E. Burch Fellowship to Professor Paul W. Ewald of Amherst College. This fellowship, which is largely

Latin American Youth Center in Washington, D.C., directed by artist Jorge Somarriba (third from left), paint a mural titled "The Amazon River and Its Forest" at

the lower end of a National Zoological Park

by Jessie Cohen)

parking lot. (Photograph

Teenage artists from the

funded by a gift from the Burch Heart Research and Education Fund, is designed to encourage and support creative research that has the potenrial to benefit humankind.

■ Of the 121 Smithsonian pre- and postdoctoral fellowships offered this year, 37 were 10-week graduate student awards.

Office of Interdisciplinary Studies

The Office of Interdisciplinary Studies (OIS) pursues opportunities for diverse audiences to discuss global concerns and debate significant issues in contemporary life, to explore gaps in existing knowledge, and to present findings of new research. These activities have generated numerous seminars and symposia, books, and educational materials. The office also serves as a catalyst for communication and cooperation among Smithsonian staff.

- Two new intramural seminar series were launched this year: "Cultural Diversity" and "Research at the Smithsonian." The "Ways of Knowing" series focused on the role of professional collaboration in different fields and cultures.
- The office sponsored two public forums. "Issues of Literacy" brought together proponents of a variety of educational philosophies and methodologies, and "The 'Quality' Issue in Art" was led by a distinguished panel of artists, philosophers, critics, and curators.
- Man and Beast Revisited and Sharing Innovation: Global Perspectives on Food, Agriculture, and Rural Development, two volumes based on OIS programs, were published by the Smithsonian Institution Press.
- An educational video documentary for junior and senior high schools, "Citizen Stories: Democracy and Responsibility in American Life," was produced by OIS and the Close Up Foundation.

Office of Quincentenary Programs

The Office of Quincentenary Programs coordinates Smithsonian programs leading to the com-

memoration of the 500th anniversary of Columbus's landfall in the Americas. These programs will number more than 100 and will present the cultural, historical, and scientific implications of the encounter between the original inhabitants of the Americas and other peoples. Exhibitions, public programs, symposia, publications, and television and radio programs are planned for audiences in the United States and throughout the world.

- "Symposium of the Americas" brought together more than 50 leading scholars, authors, politicians, and journalists from North, Central, and South America in September in Washington, D.C. A gala reception for 600 people, cosponsored by the Association of Ibero-American Ambassadors, was held during the three-day symposium, which officially launched the Smithsonian's Quincentenary commemoration by examining cultural identity in the Americas.
- Reviews were completed on "The Buried Mirror: Reflections on Spain and the New World by Carlos Fuentes," a five-part bilingual television series produced by Malone-Gill Productions in collaboration with the Smithsonian, Sogetel, and the Spanish Quincentenary Commission.
- Planning continued for an Institute of the Americas to facilitate interdisciplinary research on issues of high priority for the hemisphere.

Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory

The Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory (SAO) is dedicated to discovering and understanding the physical processes governing the nature and evolution of the universe. As a member of the Center for Astrophysics (CfA) based in Cambridge, Massachusetts, SAO, in collaboration with the Harvard College Observatory, pursues a diverse program of research in the following disciplines: atomic and molecular physics, high-energy astrophysics, optical and infrared astronomy, planetary sciences, radio and geoastronomy, solar and stellar physics, and theoretical astrophysics. Facilities include the Fred Lawrence Whipple Observatory (FLWO) in Arizona, the Oak Ridge Observatory in Massachusetts, and a millimeter-wave radio astronomy

installation at CfA headquarters, as well as instruments aboard satellites, rockets, and balloons. Research results are disseminated through professional journals and presentations and through publications and lectures for the public. Educational efforts include an innovative curriculum program for secondary school science.

- Recognizing SAO's leadership in astronomy, astrophysics, and geophysics, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration selected the observatory to plan, develop, and operate the international science center, which will receive, analyze, and store data from the Advanced X-Ray Astrophysics Facility (AXAF).
- An independent review committee approved the design and program of research planned for SAO's unique array of submillimeter telescopes and recommended that negotiations begin to place the instrument on Mauna Kea, Hawaii.
- The extremely powerful signal of an interstellar maser, representing the second strongest emission line ever seen at microwave frequencies, was detected from methanol molecules by an SAO scientist using the 140-foot radio antenna at Green Bank, West Virginia. The discovery has important implications for radio astronomy studies of newly formed stars.
- A rocket-borne X-ray telescope developed by SAO and IBM obtained remarkably detailed images of the Sun on July 11, 1991, the day of the total solar eclipse. These images will be used to produce the first three-dimensional model of the solar corona linking density and temperature variations with structure in the extended atmosphere. A second, ground-based SAO experiment yielded

the first such infrared images of the corona.

- A high-resolution imaging instrument built by SAO for the ROSAT satellite made detailed observations of X-ray objects selected after the satellite's initial six-month all-sky survey. Striking images of the Andromeda Galaxy suggest that X-ray sources may be highly variable, since many seen a decade earlier have disappeared and other new sources now glow brightly.
- SAO continued development of a submillimeter wavelength telescope array and the conversion of the Multiple Mirror Telescope to a single-mirror instrument 6.5 meters in diameter. A new 48-inch telescope, designed for stellar and extragalactic astronomy, was put into operation at the Whipple Observatory. A second, 11-meter-diameter, gamma-ray detector at FLWO saw its "first light" on September 13, 1991.

Smithsonian Environmental Research Center

Scientists at the Smithsonian Environmental Research Center (SERC) in Edgewater, Maryland, conduct long-term interdisciplinary studies on how human use of the air, land, and water affect the Chesapeake Bay region. The center complements research activities with educational programs for students—from undergraduates to postdoctoral fellows—and for the public. SERC's research is the primary contribution on the Chesapeake region to the United States Interagency Global Change Program and an important component of the International Geosphere/Biosphere Program.

- A U.S. Department of Energy-funded project studied the effects on tidal marshes of atmospheric carbon dioxide concentrations elevated to the level expected in the next century. The effects included increased methane emissions, reduced respiration rates, and reduced insect grazing.
- With National Science Foundation support, researchers at SERC are testing the hypothesis that forests adjacent to bodies of water can convert a large proportion of the nitrogen they receive in agricultural runoff to gaseous forms, thereby protecting downstream ecosystems from nitrogen pollution. The release of gases—including ni-

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In a landmark exchange of East-West timekeeping technology, Soviet-built atomic hydrogen maser clocks were brought to Cambridge, Massachusetts, to be compared for stability against similar devices built at the Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory for applications in space tracking, radio astronomy, and global navigation. (Photograph by Joe Wrinn, Harvard University News Office)



trous oxide, which contributes to the global greenhouse effect and the destruction of stratospheric ozone—from the forest soil is measured using an infrared laser system.

- The SERC Solar Radiation Laboratory ran a series of experiments designed to measure separately the amount of ultraviolet-B radiation that reaches the surface of the Earth directly in the beam of the Sun and the amount that reaches the surface after it has been dispersed by the atmosphere.
- SERC is developing improved methods of measuring how forests exchange heat and moisture with the atmosphere. Researchers successfully tested a new system employing temperature- and humidity-sensing devices coupled with a high-speed computer to take measurements 10 times a second and operate a micrometeorological model in real time.
- A mathematical model of sunlight penetration in estuarine waters is being used to predict the water conditions necessary for the survival of seagrasses in Chesapeake Bay tributaries. Results from the Rhode River indicate that the reduction of suspended sediment concentrations is a critical factor in achieving the necessary water clarity.
- Dr. Shoichi Kawano, an internationally known plant ecologist who is professor of botany and director of the herbarium at Kyoto University, Japan, was named the first Regents Fellow at SERC.

Smithsonian Institution Archives

The Smithsonian Institution Archives (SIA) preserves and provides access to records of the Institution's proceedings and its accomplishments. SIA ensures systematic and comprehensive historical accountability for the Institution's national trust by accommodating and managing a constantly increasing volume and an ever-changing technological variety of records and historical documentation. The Archives not only supports research, management, planning, exhibitions, and other Smithsonian activities, but also responds to public inquiries and advises archival programs within and outside the Institution.

■ Sixteen architectural drawings and concept designs for the Smithsonian Institution Building



(the Castle) by James Renwick, acquired from Jean Hewitt, a Renwick descendant, were added to the Smithsonian Architectural Drawings Collection.

■ SIA accessioned 250 hours of videotape with transcripts and related materials, collected by Smithsonian historians since 1986 in an experimental project funded by the Alfred P. Sloan Foundation.

Smithsonian Institution Libraries

The Smithsonian Institution Libraries (SIL) supports the Institution's curatorial, research, publishing, education, and public service activities by providing reference and information services and by building, organizing, managing, preserving, and restoring its collections. SIL collections, accessible through an on-line catalogue and available to Smithsonian staff and outside scholars through a system of 16 branch libraries and through interlibrary loan, number some 1.1 million books, 15,000 current journals, 40,000 rare books, and 1,800 manuscript groups.

This year, the Smithsonian Institution Archives began to arrange and describe the papers of malacologist S. Stillman Berry (1887–1984), shown here with a squid specimen. Although Berry did not work for the Smithsonian, he sent many specimens to the collections and had close ties with the National Museum of Natural History.



Smithsonian Institution Libraries staff members David Holbert, Susan Blaine, and Conrad Ziyad (left to right) at a microfilm reader in the new offices of the Preservation Services Department. (Photograph by Richard Strauss)

- Two educational efforts initiated by the Libraries were awarded funding. The first program, the SIL/Dibner Library Resident Scholar Program, provides short-term study grants for research in the history of science and technology and will award stipends funded by the Dibner Fund to two scholars in late 1991. The second program, a symposium and an exhibition about world's fairs from 1850 to 1940 based on SIL's preminent collection of world's fairs materials, received support from the Smithsonian Special Exhibition Fund.
- SIL opened its first public exhibition gallery adjacent to the Dibner Library in the National Museum of American History. The gallery's first two exhibitions were "Turning Over Old Leaves: A Sampler of Writings in the Smithsonian Institution Libraries" and "Nusantara: Lands and People of Indonesia."
- Director Barbara J. Smith began a development program for the Libraries by inaugurating an honorary and memorial gifts program that is publicized in the brochure "Gift Information for Donors."
- A magnificent set of Auduboniana on longterm loan from the National Audubon Society, appraised at some \$3 million, is now housed in SIL's Dibner Library. The set consists of John James Audubon's four-volume Birds of America, Viviparous Quadrupeds of North America, and manuscript materials that include correspondence, species descriptions from the "Ornithological Biography," and an early text of Quadrupeds.

Smithsonian Institution Man and the Biosphere Biological Diversity Program

The Smithsonian Institution Man and the Biosphere Biological Diversity Program (SI/MAB) addresses the challenge of protecting the biological diversity of developing countries. The program focuses on two objectives: (1) to provide biodiversity sampling protocols for protected areas and other highly diverse ecosystems of the world in a way that will allow data from diverse sites to be compared in time and space and (2) to strengthen short-term professional training capabilities in host countries and thereby increase the number of managers and scientists in developing nations who can address their countries' conservation priorities.

- During the past year, the SI/MAB Program conducted successful regional training courses on conservation and management of protected areas and wildlands in Guatemala, Ecuador, Bolivia, Panama, and Peru.
- Among SI/MAB research activities conducted this year were the second post-hurricane census of the biodiversity plot in the Luquillo Biosphere Reserve, Puerto Rico; the four-year census of the four biodiversity plots in the Beni Biosphere Reserve, Bolivia; and the establishment of the first biodiversity plot in the unique dry forest ecosystem of the Virgin Islands National Park, St. John, U.S. Virgin Islands.
- An evaluation of the last five regional training courses conducted by SI/MAB was completed this year. Three forthcoming publications are expected to improve and modify the training courses to meet the national conservation objectives in the countries where courses are held.
- Publications produced this year included the program's first newsletter, four user's guides and three field guides to the biodiversity plots, and two related papers.

Smithsonian Tropical Research Institute

The Smithsonian Tropical Research Institute (STRI), with headquarters in Panama, is the nation's leading center for basic research on the ecology, behavior, and evolution of tropical organisms. STRI's mission includes research on terrestrial and marine organisms and ecosystems, molecular evolution, paleoecology, and human interactions with the biosphere; promotion of conservation and sustainable use of tropical resources; and education and training in tropical biology. STRI's resident scientific staff of 29 works throughout the New and Old World tropics, and the institute provides essential logistical support for the international scientific community to conduct state-of-the-art investigations on natural tropical systems.

- STRI established the Center for Tropical Forest Science in collaboration with Princeton and Harvard universities, with major support from the John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation. The center will promote and coordinate long-term research on tropical forest ecology and management in a growing network of sites around the world, which at present include Panama, Malaysia, India, Thailand, Indonesia, and Sri Lanka.
- The innovative Canopy Access System, a tower construction crane bearing a gondola for scientists and equipment, demonstrated its practicality and versatility as a tool for investigating the virtually unknown tropical forest canopy. This year's studies, at a forested site near Panama City, focused on the physiology of canopy trees, canopy microclimate, the growth and dynamics of lianas in tree crowns, and canopy invertebrates.
- Empirical and theoretical evolutionary studies by STRI researchers and associates—including Mary Jane West-Eberhard, William G. Eberhard, A. Stanley Rand, John H. Christy, and Michael J. Ryan—have shown that elaborate male courtship displays may not originate because of greater reproductive success by females that choose showy males, as has been commonly thought. Instead, male displays often exploit preexisting biases in the sensory and behavioral responses of females, which originally evolved for escape from predators or other reasons unrelated to mating.
- Studies of the reproductive biology and mo-

lecular evolution of marine organisms by STRI researchers and colleagues, including D. Ross Robertson, Eldredge Bermingham, Haris A. Lessios, G. M. Wellington, M. J. Shulman, and J. R. Weinberg, have provided new insight into the relationships among larval dispersal, genetic structure of populations, and population regulation and adaptation to local conditions. For example, fish species with pelagic larvae (larvae living in the open ocean) have been found to be genetically uniform over vast areas of the eastern Pacific Ocean and the Caribbean, while populations of a live-bearing isopod show extraordinary genetic divergence on beaches only a kilometer apart.

■ The publication of Long-Term Assessment of the Oil Spill at Bahía Las Miñas, Panama: Interim Report by Brian D. Keller, Jeremy B. C. Jackson, and the staff of STRI's Oil Spill Project summarized the first three years of a five-year study on the effects of a major oil spill near STRI's Galeta field station in the San Blas Islands off the coast of Panama. In addition to documenting the initial severe effects, the study has found that organisms and communities differ greatly in their recovery rates, from no recovery by reef-building corals after several years to very rapid recolonization by mangrove seedlings that may require three decades to mature.



As a part of the Smithsonian Tropical Research Institute's ongoing studies of Panama's biodiversity, staff scientist Noris Salazar is cataloguing mosses and other bryophytes in a cloud forest in Cerro Campana National Park. (Photograph by Carl C. Hansen)

■ STRI expanded its international contacts for the promotion of educational and research programs. Activities included a one-month intensive field course on the management of natural areas in Panama, in collaboration with the Smithsonian Institution Man and the Biosphere Biological Diversity Program; a planning meeting for an exhibition on the conservation of tropical rainforests for 14 Latin American countries, in collaboration with the Institution's Office of International Relations; and discussions with Princeton University, the National Museums of Kenya, Kenya Wildlife Services, and other parties concerning the development of research and education programs at the Mpala Ranch in Kenya.

Museums

Tom L. Freudenheim, Assistant Secretary for Museums

Office of the Assistant Secretary for Museums

The Office of the Assistant Secretary for Museums advises the secretary and the under secretary on matters concerning museum operations, policies, and advocacy issues. Current priorities of the office include collections management, intel-

Liziba, a Soukous band from Zaire, performs at the Anacostia Museum as part of the museum's Third World Music Series. (Photograph by Harold Dorwin)



lectual and physical accessibility, exhibitions, museum education, and public service.

- An accessibility coordinator was appointed in 1991 to address physical accessibility in exhibitions, public programs, facilities, and grounds.
- The new Experimental Gallery opened in the Arts and Industries Building, providing exhibit makers with space to explore and experiment with the exhibition development process, audience and access, exhibition context, and technique and style. Exhibitions created for the gallery have multicultural and multidisciplinary themes.
- A 21-member advisory committee recommended the establishment of a National African American Museum on the National Mall, to be administered by the Smithsonian. The proposed museum, approved by the Institution's Board of Regents at its May and September meetings, will be dedicated to the collection, preservation, research, and exhibition of African American material reflecting the breadth of the experience of black Americans.
- Acquisitions supported by the Collections Acquisition Program included the remainder of the Duke Ellington archives (National Museum of American History), a Baga figure (National Museum of African Art), and a collection of Chinese portraits (Arthur M. Sackler Gallery). Special Exhibition Fund awards, for projects in all disciplines, included "The Art of Romare Bearden" (National Museum of American Art), "Principles of Flight" (National Air and Space Museum), and "Land of Promise: America in the 19th Century" (National Museum of American History).
- Following a study of funding levels for the Institution's internship programs, the Smithsonian Internship Council began to seek corporate and foundation support to establish an Institution-wide stipend fund for students who need financial assistance to participate in current programs.

Anacostia Museum

The Anacostia Museum is a national resource devoted to identifying, documenting, protecting, and interpreting the African American experience in Washington, D.C., and the upper South (Virginia, Maryland, North Carolina, South Car-

olina, and Georgia). The museum also examines contemporary social issues such as housing, transportation, and health care and their impact on African American communities in the region. In addition, the museum is committed to the collection, protection, and interpretation of popular culture in the African American population.

- Steven Newsome, who became the museum's second director in March 1991, began to articulate a new vision for the museum that includes regional service and the collection of contemporary material culture.
- The museum acquired more than 300 objects reflecting the life of the noted African American journalist Ethel Payne. Payne, who lived in Washington for a number of years before her death, wrote for the Chicago Defender and the Washington Afro-American newspapers and was active in local and national politics.
- New equipment for artifact storage was installed this year. The completion of the storage facility allows the museum to seek additions to its collection more aggressively.
- The George Washington Carver Nature Trail on the museum grounds opened informally. The trail will give visitors an opportunity to learn about natural resources in an urban environment. A simulated Underground Railroad route will enable visitors to learn how escaping slaves used the natural environment in their flights to freedom. The project received partial funding from the Smithsonian Educational Outreach Program and the Smithsonian Women's Committee.
- The museum mounted "Kaleidoscope: African American Photography in Washington, D.C." The exhibition was organized by Marcia Battle, assistant curator of photography, National Museum of American Art, and marked a new trend of greater collaboration between the Anacostia Museum and other Smithsonian bureaus.
- The annual Juneteenth celebration, a day-long outdoor festival of music, dance, and crafts demonstrations, attracted more than 2,000 visitors. Washington, D.C., Mayor Sharon Pratt Kelly and D.C. Delegate Eleanor Holmes Norton helped to mark the day that slaves in Texas heard about the Emancipation Proclamation.
- A Third World Music Series was developed as part of the Black Mosaic project, which examines community life and cultural exchange among people of African descent living in the metropoli-

tan Washington, D.C., area. In cooperation with the various communities, the museum sponsored a series of performances, including reggae, Afro-Cuban, African Pop, and traditional West African music and dance.

Archives of American Art

The Archives of American Art, a national research repository with centers in Washington, D.C., New York, Boston, Detroit, and San Marino, California, has the largest collection in the world of original source materials relating to the history of the visual arts in the United States, including documents, photographs, works of art on paper, and tape-recorded and video interviews. The Archives is dedicated to encouraging research in American art and cultural history by making its collections easily accessible to researchers. Original materials are housed in Washington, with microfilm copies of many items in the collections available in each of the Archives centers and around the world through interlibrary loan.

■ A notable advance for the Archives was the entry in June 1991 of its catalogue data base in the Research Library Information Network (RLIN) system. This made the Archives catalogue of some 5,600 records instantly accessible to researchers in thousands of colleges, universities,

Among recent acquisitions by the Archives of American Art were the Emmet family papers, which include this drawing by Ellen Emmet Rand (1875–1941) of women painting at William Merritt Chase's Shinnecock Summer School of Art, Long Island, in the 1890s. (Photograph by Eligio Coniglio)



public libraries, and other research institutions around the world.

■ Continuing its effort to make its resources more widely known, the Archives published two more volumes in its series of finding aids and guides: "Inventory of the Records of the National Arts Club 1898–1960" and "Art-Related Archival Materials in the Chicago Area," which includes collections held by the Archives.

Arthur M. Sackler Gallery

The Arthur M. Sackler Gallery, which opened to the public in 1987, was established with a gift of almost 1,000 works of Asian art from Dr. Arthur M. Sackler (1913–87). Its permanent collection consists of this important group of objects, as well as more recent acquisitions by gift, purchase, and transfer. Dedicated to expanding public knowledge of the arts and cultures of Asia through exhibition, research, and publication, the gallery also organizes and presents traveling exhibitions and displays objects loaned from appropriate institutions and collections. A varied schedule of

This portrait of Prince
Guo, painted in brilliant
ink and colors on a silk
hanging scroll by an
anonymous Qing dynasty
Chinese artist in 1731, was
a gift to the Arthur M.
Sackler Gallery from
Richard G. Pritzlaff.



free public programs and special events enhances these activities.

- This year, the director established a membership group, Friends of Asian Arts at the Freer and Sackler Galleries, to encourage new interest in the galleries and to support their collections acquisition programs. Forty-two friends joined the group in its charter year, and their benefactions totaled \$65,500.
- Under the auspices of the Smithsonian Office of Wider Audience Development, some 75 participants from the Smithsonian and local Asian American and Pacific American communities gathered at the Sackler Gallery for a follow-up meeting on the study, Knowledge and Access: A Study of Asian and Pacific American Communities in the Washington, D.C., Metropolitan Area, commissioned by the Sackler Gallery and conducted by Juanita Tamayo Lott. The Smithsonian has used the study as a guide for its outreach to Asian American communities, and Lott has been named to the Institution's Cultural Education Committee.
- The gallery acquired 90 Chinese ancestor portraits of the seventeenth to nineteenth centuries from the collection of Richard Pritzlaff. Some of these paintings, which show brilliant color and intricate design, were the gift of Pritzlaff, and others were gallery purchases with funding from the Smithsonian Collections Acquisition Program.
- The fifth symposium of the American Committee for South Asian Art, "Current Research in South and Southeast Asian Art and Archaeology," was sponsored by the Sackler and Freer galleries. The public symposium included papers by 66 scholars, as well as museum visits and receptions.
- The gallery participated in the nationwide, 18-month Festival of Indonesia with its summer-long presentation of "Court Arts of Indonesia," a traveling exhibition organized by the Asia Society, New York City, in association with the Sackler Gallery. As a part of the exhibition, the Education Department organized free daily performing atts events. The highlight of these programs was Indonesian shadow pupper plays accompanied by a gamelan orchestra from Central Java, which delighted audiences with its traditional performances.
- The exhibition "Paper and Clay from Modern

Japan" offered the first public presentation of the Sackler Gallery's growing collection of modern Japanese graphic arts and ceramics. Four potters designated as Living National Treasures were among the artists whose works were featured. Kitaoka Fumio, whose set of six large woodblock prints was a highlight of the exhibition, visited the gallery and held an informal discussion with staff about his work on those prints.

Conservation Analytical Laboratory

The Conservation Analytical Laboratory (CAL) engages in research and training in the conservation and technical study of museum objects and other materials of historic importance. CAL addresses questions of archaeological and art historical interest, as well as problems facing the Smithsonian and other museums in the preservation and conservation of their collections. A multifaceted training program provides unique educational opportunities for students in conservation, materials science, archaeology, and art history.

- Biogeochemist Noreen Tuross successfully developed a technique for identifying diseases in the skeletal remains of ancient populations of North American Plains Indians hunter-gatherers. By tagging the antibodies extracted from the bones, she identified trepanomal disease in a 1,500-year-old skeleton.
- In cooperation with the National Gallery of Art, the Canadian Conservation Institute, and the Tate Gallery, London, CAL studied the effects of the transit environment on paintings. This study culminated in "Art in Transit," an international conference held in London. Through computer modeling at CAL and direct experimentation by staff at the Canadian Conservation Institute, CAL Assistant Director for Conservation Research Marion Mecklenburg showed that vibration in transit presents no particular hazard for sufficiently sound, well-treated paintings.
- Senior Research Archaeologist Ronald Bishop and his colleagues continued activities of the Greater Nicoya (Nicaragua and Costa Rica) Archaeological Research and Training Project, which



this year included the training of Central American participants at CAL. The two-month program combined formal instruction (in Spanish) with hands-on data generation. The Greater Nicoya project addresses specific problem areas of Central American prehistory with emphasis on the development of appropriate research designs and on training in interpreting scientific-archaeological data.

■ Twenty individuals served internships at CAL at various levels and in various specialties during the year; there were also three volunteers. CAL offered 13 courses in various topics, 6 of them in new subjects, ranging from Mechanics of Materials and Structure of Cultural Objects to Exhibition Materials and Drying and Flattening of Paper: Science and Techniques.

Cooper-Hewitt, National Museum of Design

Cooper-Hewitt, National Museum of Design is one of the largest repositories of design in the world and the only museum in the United States devoted exclusively to the historical development and contemporary expression of design. The museum is an important resource for architects, designers, artists, and scholars. Cooper-Hewitt's mission is to improve the understanding of design and the design process through diverse programs, which include making the collections

In the Conservation Analytical Laboratory, summer interns Lisa Kronthal and Margaret Gleason perform conservation treatment on mace from the U.S. House of Representatives. (Photograph by Doc Dougherty)

This glassware, designed by Walter Dorwin Teague/Edwin Fuerst and produced by the Libbey Glass Company in 1939, was included in the exhibition "The Cooper-Hewitt Collections: A Design Resource" at Cooper-Hewitt, National Museum of Design. (Photograph by John White)



available for study, research, and display; providing educational programs for professionals and the public; mounting exhibitions; and sponsoring publications and conferences keyed to significant design issues. Four curatorial departments—Drawings and Prints, Decorative Arts, Textiles, and Wallcoverings—add to, care for, and interpret the museum's collection of nearly a quarter of a million objects.

- "The Cooper-Hewitt Collections: A Design Resource," an exhibition presented this year, chronicled the formation of the museum's collections from 1897 to the present. Although the objects on display were only a small sampling of those in the collection, they represent the enthusiastic collectors and enlightened donors, the shifts in taste and thinking, and the significant forces and events that have shaped this national repository and given it its unique identity.
- For the first time since its founding as the National Museum of Design, Cooper-Hewitt received a federal appropriation designated for educational purposes. This funding enables the museum to offer free regular programs for children and adults.
- The highlights of the museum's 1991 programs included a summer lecture-concert series, "Ritual and Celebration: African Cultures in the New World" and Design Career Day Programs initiated by Cooper-Hewitt's Education Department with Homes for the Homeless. These specialized workshops offered high school students the op-

portunity to work with professional designers as they explored social issues and participated in design activities.

- Major capital construction projects begun this year included an accessibility improvement plan; a new copper roof for the Carnegie mansion; fire protection and electrical upgrade for the mansion; and the joining of the Miller and Fox townhouses to create a single office and collection storage facility. These improvements will take several years to complete.
- A benefit was held on June 3, 1991, to honor Arthur Ross's contribution to restore and renovate Cooper-Hewitt's garden and to dedicate it as the Arthur Ross Terrace and Garden. Over 300 people attended the gala, which raised more than \$75,000 for the museum's general operating funds.

Freer Gallery of Art

The international reputation of the Freer Gallery of Art is based on its preeminent collections of Asian art dating from Neolithic times to the early twentieth century and on its major holdings of works by James McNeill Whistler. Additions to the collection through gift and purchase have expanded the character of the original collection, which was presented to the United States by Charles Lang Freer in 1906. The Freer Gallery is closed until May 1993 for extensive renovation and expansion that will broaden its research, exhibition, and educational programs.

- Staff completed the four-month relocation and subsequent inventory of the entire Freer collection of approximately 27,000 objects, which they moved to a 13,300-square-foot research and storage facility on the gallery's newly excavated lower level. During construction of the storage area, the collections had been stored in the exhibition galleries, which were closed to the public.
- Secretary Robert McC. Adams presided at a reception in the renovated Freer courtyard in honor of Freer benefactor Ikuo Hirayama of Tokyo. Hirayama arranged a gift of \$1.5 million toward the reinstallation of the Freer collection following the gallery's renovation. The celebrated Japanese artist, who is also president of the National Uni-



search moved from its temporary quarters in the Sackler Gallery to a new 10,000-square-foot lab at the Freer. The lab offers expanded and modernized facilities for art conservation and research on ancient materials and technology.

■ The Freer enriched its collection of ancient Chinese bronzes with a thirteenth-century B.C. Shang dynasty wine container. The vessel was acquired through a gift in honor of the Freer reopening from T. T. Tsui of Hong Kong and matching funds from the Smithsonian Collections Acquisition Program.

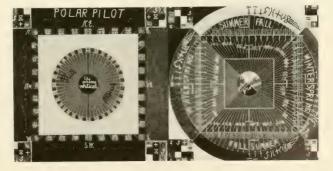
This thirteenth-century
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Matching funds were provided by the Smithsonian
Collections Acquisition
Program. (Photograph by
Jeffrey Crespi)

Hirshhorn Museum and Sculpture Garden

The Hirshhorn Museum and Sculpture Garden is the Smithsonian Institution's gallery for modern and contemporary art. The museum, which opened in 1974, is committed to increasing the awareness and understanding of art through exhibitions and publications, acquisitions, research, public programs, and the presentation of its collection in the galleries, plaza, and Sculpture Garden. Continuing a progressive tradition of patronage established by founding donor Joseph H. Hirshhorn (1899–1981), the museum provides a public facility for the study, exhibition, and preservation of nineteenth- and twentieth-century art while presenting a spectrum of contemporary work.

■ "Comparisons: An Exercise in Looking," a novel exhibition supported by the Smithsonian Special Exhibition Fund, encouraged viewers to assess their reactions to art through pairs of paintAlbert Jensen's magical and transcendent painting The Sun Rises Twice, 1973, presents the artist's view of the universe. It was acquired this year by the Hirsbhorn Museum and Sculpture Garden through the Joseph H. Hirsbhorn Purchase Fund. (Photograph by Lee Stalsworth)

- versity of Fine Arts and Music, Tokyo, was the principal donor in a consortium he organized. The group also consisted of the Nomura Securities Co., Ltd., and the Nomura Cultural Foundation.
- The Smithsonian Board of Regents approved the naming of the Freer auditorium as the Eugene and Agnes E. Meyer Auditorium in recognition of a gift of more than \$1 million to renovate and equip the 300-seat auditorium and to provide for public programming. The donation came from Katharine Graham, chairman of the board of the Washington Post Company; the Philip L. Graham Fund; the Eugene and Agnes E. Meyer Foundation; and the Island Fund in the New York Community Trust.
- The cleaning of "Harmony in Blue and Gold: The Peacock Room," the Freer's celebrated, permanently installed dining room by James McNeill Whistler, was completed along with much of the inpainting. In preparation for the room's public display at the time of the gallery's reopening, the director launched a campaign to acquire appropriate pieces of Chinese blue-and-white porcelain of the Kangxi period, similar to the wares that were displayed in the room when it was a part of the London townhouse of Whistler's patron, Frederick R. Leyland.
- With the completion of the expansion and construction on the lower levels of the gallery, the Department of Conservation and Scientific Re-



ings or sculptures by 15 artists from the permanent collection. Visitors showed their enthusiasm by returning more than 6,000 response cards, 80 percent of them positive. The show was widely covered in the press, and the museum received many requests for information from other institutions wishing to take similar approaches.

- Exhibition space continued to improve with the reopening of the special exhibition galleries on the lower level—long closed for repair and renovation—and the launching of a major renovation and redesign for the museum's sculpture plaza, to take place during fiscal year 1992.
- With the help of various acquisitions funds, as well as gifts from generous donors, the museum continued to acquire significant works by modern and contemporary artists. Among the highlights were Theodore Roszak's metal and painted wood sculpture Ascension (1945); Susan Rothenberg's actylic painting IXI (1976–77); David Hammons's found-object sculpture Untitled (1989); and Bruce Nauman's mixed-media construction South American Triangle (1981).
- Two well-attended symposia highlighted the museum's education programs. "The African-American Aesthetic in the Visual Arts and Postmodernism," featuring 10 prominent scholars and artists, was cosponsored by Howard University's College of Fine Arts in conjunction with the National Conference of Artists. The March 30 program was made possible in part by a grant from the Smithsonian Educational Outreach Program. A forum on June 12 featured 8 of the 10 recipients of Awards in the Visual Arts, a prestigious national program that launched its annual exhibition of works by award winners at the museum. The forum was made possible by BMW of North America, Inc., which, together with the Rockefeller Foundation and the National Endowment for the Arts, also supported the awards program.
- Through a grant from the James Smithson Society, the museum's Conservation Laboratory purchased an infrared reflectography video system to trace and record the many nuances of underdrawing beneath the surface of a painting. The first project will be a complete examination of approximately 30 of Willem de Kooning's paintings from the permanent collection, with results to be published in 1993 in the catalogue for an exhibition honoring the artist's 90th birthday.
- As a barometer of contemporary art, the

Hirshhorn's exhibition program continued to encompass retrospectives by artists acknowledged for their broad influence, such as John Baldessari and Sigmar Polke, as well as smaller shows highlighting a theme, a group of works, or a site-generated project by such artists as the team of Ann Hamilton and Kathryn Clark, Mike Kelley, Adrian Piper, Boyd Webb, and Lawrence Weiner.

Institutional Studies Office

The Institutional Studies Office is a pan-Institutional resource dedicated to the scientific study of the characteristics, attitudes, opinions, and experiences of Smithsonian constituencies. The office serves senior management, museums, programs or research efforts within the museums, and Smithsonian offices and operations that have a pan-Institutional focus. Among its study topics are audience and membership profiles, assessments of the educational value of the museum experience, and self-study of Smithsonian operations, including ongoing analysis of staff composition.

- The office completed a major study, Researchers' Perspectives: Research Support Resources at the Smithsonian.
- Analyses of the racial, ethnic, and gender composition of the Smithsonian staff helped management monitor employment initiatives.
- Studies conducted for Smithsonian bureaus included systematic assessments of visitors' experiences at the National Museum of American Art, the National Portrait Gallery, and the Hirshhorn Museum and Sculpture Garden and background studies for forthcoming exhibitions at the National Museum of Natural History/National Museum of Man and the National Zoological Park.

International Gallery

The International Gallery presents exhibitions that deal with significant global topics from various disciplinary points of view or cultural perspectives. Public and scholarly programs are planned in conjunction with each exhibition that appears in the gallery, which is located in the S. Dillon Ripley Center.

- "Moscow: Treasures and Traditions," a survey of cultural artifacts and the arts of the Russian capital, organized by the Smithsonian Institution Traveling Exhibition Service, was featured this year in the International Gallery.
- Performing arts programs for the exhibition "Court Arts of Indonesia," which was on view in the Arthur M. Sackler Gallery, were presented in the International Gallery.

National Air and Space Museum

The National Air and Space Museum has the largest collection of historic air and spacecraft in the world. It is also a vital center for scholarship in the history of aviation and spaceflight and in the science and technology of related disciplines. The museum's two historical research departments conduct studies on the origin and development of flight through the atmosphere and in space, while its two scientific laboratories carry out programs of basic research in satellite remote sensing of the environment, planetary surfaces and atmospheres, observational and theoretical astrophysics, and the development of infrared astronomical instruments for spacecraft.

- The museum completed a 15-month program of public lectures, films, and scholarly symposia titled "The Legacy of Strategic Bombing." Participants in the public programs included McGeorge Bundy, Freeman Dyson, John Kenneth Galbraith, Curtis LeMay, Philip Morrison, Solly Zuckerman, Robert McNamara, and Kurt Vonnegut.
- To accompany its German V-2 rocket, the museum produced an exhibit treating this World War II artifact in full historical context. New material assembled by curator David DeVorkin ex-

amines the creation of the V-2 as the world's first ballistic missile under the direction of Wehrner von Braun; its mass production by forced labor of concentration camp inmates; its deadly effect as a weapon of terror in Britain, Belgium, and Holland; and its key role after the war in the development of intercontinental ballistic missiles by the United States.

- Geologists Thomas Watters and Patricia Jacobberger of the museum's Center for Earth and Planetary Studies began work with colleagues in Czechoslovakia and at the University of New Hampshire on research to determine the extent and rate of deforestation in Czechoslovakia frin air pollution. The study will analyze satellite remote sensing images in conjunction with fieldwork to gather spectral data on spruce needles and soils in three parts of the country.
- The museum received an SR-71 Blackbird reconnaissance airplane, which will be stored outdoors at Washington Dulles International Airport pending the eventual construction of a museum extension where such large artifacts can be exhibited. In the absence of "standard" guidelines for the outdoor storage of such an exotic artifact, museum preservation specialists devised a novel solution. They made a protective cover from 450 yards of three-layer polyester-cotton Gore-Shield fabric and installed a dehumidifier to pump air with constant 45 percent humidity through the airplane, monitored by a remote chart recorder. Results from the first year's data on the storage of the aircraft are encouraging and may be useful for other artifacts that cannot be housed immediately.

This 1984 painting by American artist William Hartmann, showing a fictional international research base on the Moon, was on view at the National Air and Space Museum in the exhibition "Art in the Cosmic Age," which opened in May 1991. (Photograph by Mark Avino)





National Museum of African Art docent Henry Elliott leads a group of youngsters through the museum's galleries.

National Museum of African Art

The National Museum of African Art is the only museum in the United States dedicated exclusively to the collection, exhibition, and study of the traditional arts of Africa south of the Sahara. The museum offers visitors the opportunity to gain a better understanding of the extraordinarily diverse cultures and visual traditions of this vast region through its wide range of educational programs and its permanent and temporary exhibitions. In addition, the museum serves as a research and reference center, housing the Eliot Elisofon Photographic Archives and the Warren M. Robbins Library.

- A new permanent exhibition, "The Art of the Personal Object," features more than 100 ingeniously conceived utilitarian objects principally from eastern and southern Africa.
- A new gallery opened this year devoted to small, innovative exhibitions on unique topics, generally focusing on a single object or theme. The first exhibition was "A Cloth of Honor," a large, vibrantly colored cloth made by Okon Akpan Abuje of southeastern Nigeria.
- The museum presented a series of free public programs on the Gullah people, a distinctive group of African Americans whose artistic traditions, customs, language, and folklore can be traced to West Africa. The series was held in conjunction with the exhibition "Paramount Chiefs

of Sierra Leone: Photographic Portraits by Vera Viditz-Ward."

- Olowe of Ise, a Nigerian court artist of the late nineteenth to early twentieth century whose work for Yoruba kings established him as one of the most famous African sculptors, continued to be the focus of archival research being conducted at the museum. This research will result in the first monograph devoted to a traditional African artist.
- A 50-minute film, *Nagayati* (Be in Peace), produced for the museum by Peter Oud of Film and Photography for Development Work, explores the arts and architecture of the Gabra nomads in northern Kenya, East Africa.

National Museum of American Art

The National Museum of American Art (NMAA) is committed to the acquisition, preservation, study, and exhibition of American painting, sculpture, graphic arts, photography, and craft and folk art. As the largest collection of American art in the world, NMAA houses more than 35,000 objects. The Renwick Gallery, a curatorial department of the museum, collects and exhibits American crafts and decorative arts. Through its many programs and publications, the museum seeks to expand the understanding of American art and its relationship to history and to the present, ensuring the inclusion of diverse artistic achievements that were once unrecognized.

- American Art, a quarterly publication on the arts in America begun in 1987, was renamed and expanded in 1991 to include a variety of new features and articles. The journal's scope encompasses all aspects of the nation's visual heritage, including the traditional fine arts, decorative arts and crafts, architecture and landscape design, photography, film and video, and commercial and graphic design.
- Save Outdoor Sculpture! (SOS!), a massive project of inventorying all public sculpture in America through on-site visits by volunteers, began in fall 1991. Illinois, Tennessee, and West Virginia are the first states to be surveyed in the nationwide campaign to locate and document all

outdoor sculpture for adding to the Inventory of American Sculpture maintained by the museum. This computer data base records the location, physical characteristics, and subject matter of outdoor monuments as well as of sculpture in private and public collections. SOS! is cosponsored by the National Institute for the Conservation of Cultural Property.

- More than 50 paintings on a variety of unorthodox materials, including plywood, burlap, and paperboard, were conserved by the museum in preparation for the exhibition "Homecoming: William H. Johnson and Afro-America, 1938—1946," which opened on September 13, 1991. One of America's most important but neglected black painters, the academically trained Johnson worked in a vibrant, folk-inspired style to capture everyday life in the rural South and Harlem following the Depression.
- The museum was named the major beneficiary of the estate of Florence Davis, whose husband Gene Davis was a leading figure in twentieth-century art and a widely acclaimed innovator in the field of abstraction. Included in the important bequest were a substantial number of paintings, drawings, and prints representing Gene Davis's entire career.
- "Made with Passion: The Hemphill Folk Art Collection of the National Museum of American Art" provided a showcase for 199 objects (nearly half the collection acquired by NMAA) created by people of diverse backgrounds from all parts of the nation. Programs held in conjunction with the exhibition included a Folk Art Family Day that attracted more than 2,000 visitors and special demonstrations presented by artists represented in the show.
- The Renwick Gallery expanded its widely acclaimed collection of contemporary crafts through gifts and with the assistance of the Smithsonian Collections Acquisition Program and the James Renwick Alliance (the gallery's support group). New acquisitions include work in many media by George Nakashima, Larry Fuente, William Harper, Sidney R. Hutter, Albert Paley, Earl Pardon, Don Reitz, and Judith Schaecter.



New acquisitions by the National Museum of American Art in 1990 included this work, ca. 1940, from Aaron Siskind's Harlem project, "The Most Crowded Block." The silver gelatin print was a gift of Tennyson and Fern Schad.

National Museum of American History

The National Museum of American History (NMAH) preserves and honors the nation's heritage through exhibitions, books, symposia, concerts, drama, oral history projects and storytelling, films, recordings, and innovative school outreach programs. As an educational institution, the museum is dedicated to using its collections to promote public understanding of the experiences and aspirations of all the American people. NMAH makes a special effort to recognize the diverse aspects of American culture and to present that magnificent variety and vitality to audiences on the National Mall and beyond. Its holdings of more than 17 million objects-from George Washington's Revolutionary War field tent to the world's largest collection of musical manuscripts and memorabilia of Duke Ellington-and its extensive archives constitute one of the most comprehensive American history collections in existence. Research by scholars and specialists from within and outside the museum lays the foundation for all the museum's work, and educational activities are directed to visitors of all ages and interests.

■ The National Postal History and Philatelic Museum was created under a joint agreement between the Smithsonian and the U.S. Postal Ser-

vice signed on November 6, 1990, by Secretary Robert McC. Adams and Postmaster General Anthony Frank. The new museum, a satellite museum of NMAH, will open to the public in 1993 in the former Washington, D.C., main post office next to Union Station.

■ With a grant from the Smithsonian Collections Acquisition Program, the Archives Center and the Division of Musical History at NMAH acquired from Ruth Ellington Boatwright important musical manuscripts, recordings,

photographs, and business records of her brother, Edward Kennedy "Duke" Ellington. With these materials, the museum's Ellington holdings form the world's largest collection devoted to this distinguished American composer and conductor.

- The museum's Program in African American Culture introduced Washington, D.C., public school students and their teachers to the Duke Ellington Collection through its Duke Ellington Youth Festival. While studying the life and music of Ellington, more than 100 young people performed his music, wrote poetry and essays, and created their own works of art in celebration of Ellington's genius. These works were presented to the public in an evening of performances and in an art exhibition.
- Occidental Chemical Corporation presented a gift of \$1 million to the museum to develop a national prototype model for science education at the middle school or junior high school level. Museum educators working with teachers in schools and colleges nationwide are designing revolutionary approaches to science education, creating curriculum guides for teachers, and identifying interdisciplinary approaches that will attract and hold the interest of students in science. This educational outreach program is part of the

new exhibition "Science in American Life," scheduled to open in November 1993, which is supported by a grant from the American Chemical Society.

- Despite a general decline in tourism at many popular Washington sites during 1990–91, museum attendance rose by a noteworthy 5 percent, which translates into some 274,000 new visitors to exhibitions, concerts, and programs.
- A new installation of the exhibition "After the Revolution: Everyday Life in America 1780–1800" opened, reflecting extensive new research and design and the benefits of a continuing process of exhibition evaluation.
- The museum acquired uniforms worn by three women during the Persian Gulf war: Barbara Bush's battle dress utility uniform shirt in desert camouflage, worn during the First Lady's Thanksgiving 1990 trip to Saudi Arabia; the Iraqi prisoner-of-war uniform issued to Army Major Rhonda Cornum; and the uniform shirt and trousers worn by Army Specialist Melissa Rathburn Nealy Coleman, prisoner of war.
- Marking the centennial of the great American composer Cole Porter, the museum's Division of Museum Programs presented 15 free public performances of Porter songs and a special tribute of two additional programs produced with the Mabel Mercer Foundation of New York City.

National Museum of the American Indian

The National Museum of the American Indian (NMAI), in consultation and collaboration with Native Americans, will interpret and represent all aspects of Native culture of the Western Hemisphere as living, dynamic cultural phenomena with intrinsic validity and equality with other cultural experiences. Through innovative public programming, research, and collections, the museum will recognize its special responsibility to protect, support, and enhance the development, maintenance, and perpetuation of Native cultures and communities.

■ The museum held 11 consultations in fiscal 1991, each involving approximately 40 participants drawn primarily from the Native American

This large silver Jefferson Indian Peace medal of 1801, one of the first Indian peace medals struck at the U.S. Mint, was acquired this year by the National Museum of American History. On one side it shows a profile of Thomas Jefferson and on the other a crossed peace pipe and tomahawk above two clasped hands.



community. The purpose of these meetings was to obtain programmatic information that will help the museum and its architectural consultant to determine the nature, number, and configuration of spaces needed for NMAI's new facilities on the National Mall in Washington, D.C., and in Suitland, Maryland.

- The NMAI Board of Trustees adopted a repatriation policy that commits the museum to the disposition of five categories of materials in accordance with the wishes of culturally based Native Americans where cultural affiliation with the materials has been demonstrated: human remains, funerary objects, communally owned property, ceremonial and religious materials, and materials acquired illegally.
- Complex negotiations with the General Services Administration and the governments of New York City and New York state were completed this year. As a result of these negotiations, construction funds were released for the renovation of the Old U.S. Custom House, which will house the George Gustav Heye Center of the National Museum of the American Indian in New York City.
- The exhibitions for the 1994 opening of the George Gustav Heye Center were conceived and the initial research was accomplished with the participation of Native Americans from throughout the hemisphere.
- The museum's national fund-raising campaign was launched in January 1991 with a full-page advertisement in four major newspapers and a series of test mailings to initiate an NMAI membership program. Public response has far exceeded even the most optimistic projection; by the end of the fiscal year, the museum had more than 16,000 members.
- Staff development was a primary focus during the year. Of 17 new staff members, 8 are Native Americans.



National Museum of Natural History/National Museum of Man

The National Museum of Natural History/National Museum of Man (NMNH), the nation's largest research museum, is dedicated to understanding the natural world and the place of humans in it. With a staff of more than 600. including 130 staff scientists, and the world's largest and most extensive collection of documented artifacts and specimens of plants, animals, fossils, rocks, and minerals, now numbering more than 120 million items, the museum supports scholarly investigations in anthropology and the full range of the natural sciences. This extensive research in the field and the laboratory is shared with the scholarly community and the public through publications, symposia and forums, educational programs, and a public museum of popular exhibitions that attracts about 6 million visitors a year, more than any other natural history museum in the world.

- The museum's National Council held its first field meeting October 18–21, 1990, in Jackson Hole, Wyoming. In addition to attending business sessions, the council visited two research sites: an outcrop of fossil flowering plants east of Togwotee Pass and recent and older burned areas of Yellowstone National Park to study fire ecology.
- Museum geologist Kenneth M. Towe published research in a November 1990 issue of the

Emil Her Many Horses (Lakota), one of the individuals who selected obiects for the forthcoming National Museum of the American Indian exhibition "Points of View." discusses a painted muslin with museum curators Cecile Ganteaume (right) and Gary Galante (left). The "ledger book" style of painting on the muslin is typical of the fine drawings found among many Plains Indian groups during the late nineteenth century. (Photograph by Karen Furth)

magazine *Nature* suggesting that oxygen respiration evolved and was being used by organisms worldwide at least a billion years earlier than scientists previously believed. His calculations, based on chemical evidence from the Earth's most ancient rocks, also show that the atmosphere during this time period (3.8 to 2.5 billion years ago) contained dramatically higher amounts of oxygen than thought possible.

- In "Focus on Biodiversity," six staff scientists, led by Director of Biodiversity Programs Don E. Wilson, presented a timely public briefing on the museum's important ongoing research in this area.
- Critical basic research included publication during the year of numerous new species of plants and animals discovered by museum scientists. Two notable findings were a new beaked whale, the first new cetacean species recognized since 1963, and 32 species of extinct birds that lived in Hawaii until the arrival of humans.
- Moving as quickly as possible to carry out the congressional mandate to repatriate the remains and associated funerary objects of Native Americans, the museum established and began to staff the Repatriation Office. In 1991, the museum returned these remains: to Hui Malama for reburial in Kauai, Hawaii, the remains of 132 individuals as well as other materials from Hawaii; to the Larsen Bay Tribal Council of Kodiak Island, Alaska, 756 human remains from the Uyak site, Larsen Bay; and to the Sisseton Wahpeton Sioux

of Sisseton, South Dakota, the remains of 31 individuals. The museum also adopted a policy on the treatment of Native American sacred objects and cultural patrimony that follows the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act.

- The Harry Winston Research Foundation gave \$1 million toward the renovation of the museum's Geology, Gems, and Minerals Hall. During 1990–91, private contributions to the new hall, expected to open in 1995, passed the \$2 million mark.
- Major special exhibitions in the Thomas Evans Gallery were "Sharks: Fact and Fantasy" and "Beyond the Java Sea: Art of Indonesia's Outer Islands." The latter exhibition, organized by museum ethnologist Paul M. Taylor, was the first significant exhibition of the masterworks created by the peoples of the outer islands.
- A new souvenir guide for visitors to the exhibits, A Picture Tour of the National Museum of Natural History, was published this year, with text by Associate Director for Public Programs Robert D. Sullivan and writer/editor Sue Voss and photographs by museum photographer Chip Clark.
- For the second summer, the museum's secondary education specialist, Carmel Ervin, conducted a three-week Natural Science Institute for Teachers of Minority Students. This program for teachers of grades 4 through 12 featured activities aimed at learning how to "read" natural history objects, and this year a companion institute was established to increase the skill and interest of teachers and students in geology.

Charley Potter and Bill
McLellan of the National
Museum of Natural History/National Museum of
Man and volunteer Mario
Velasco (right) salvage a
sperm whale jaw at Hatteras Inlet, North Carolina, for the museum's
collection. (Photograph
by Chip Clark)



National Portrait Gallery

The National Portrait Gallery is dedicated to the collection, preservation, exhibition, and study of portraits of people who have made significant contributions to American history and to the study of the artists who created such portraiture. The gallery sponsors a variety of scholarly and public activities for audiences interested in American art.

■ Two of the exhibitions mounted during the year—the photographic portraits of Annie

Leibovitz and the sculpture of Marisol—departed from the gallery's usual historical viewpoint. These exhibitions proved exceedingly popular with the public and attracted substantial critical attention. Other exhibitions—including "Old Hickory: A Portrait Sketch of Andrew Jackson," "Group Portrait" (dealing with America's advanced artists and writers of the early twentieth century), "Lincoln and His Contemporaries" (drawn from the Meserve Collection of Mathew Brady photographs), and "Camera Portraits" (notable photographs from the National Portrait Gallery in London)—dealt with portraiture in past eras.

- The gallery emphasizes collaboration with other cultural institutions in this nation and abroad. The Annie Leibovitz exhibition was jointly organized by the gallery and the International Center of Photography in New York City, where it will be shown after its Washington installation. It will then continue on a national tour. The Andrew Jackson exhibition was developed with funds and cooperation from the State of Tennessee and traveled to the Tennessee State Museum in Nashville. "Camera Portraits" is the latest in a series of exhibitions that bring the treasures of overseas portrait collections to our public.
- To encourage young people to think about the art of portraiture, the gallery's Education Department has initiated an innovative series of weekend workshops for students and their parents. The Leibovitz and Marisol exhibitions gave school-age young people the opportunity to try their hands at photographic and constructed portraits and thus to enhance their appreciation for the achievements of the two artists.
- Associated with the gallery's Peale Papers project (and the several notable Peale portraits in the collection) was a symposium on the work of Charles Willson Peale and his times, held April 13–14, 1991, in celebration of Peale's 250th birthday. A book of essays on Peale by several scholars from the gallery and elsewhere, edited by Lillian Miller and David Ward of the Peale Papers staff, was published on this occasion by the University of Pittsburgh Press for the gallery.
- Continuing the programs in which notable living Americans present "self-portraits" in interviews were dancer, choreographer, and author Agnes de Mille and Gordon Parks, whose career encompasses photography, motion pictures, musical composition, and writing. These conversa-



tions before invited audiences were videotaped for the future use of scholars and for possible television broadcast.

■ The illustrated checklist of the permanent collection, until this year available only in book form, was published in CD-ROM by Abt Books—the first time a museum collection has been made available in this format. CD-ROM allows computer users to have access to color images of more than 3,000 painted, sculptured, and drawn portraits using a variety of index terms. This new technology has the potential for enhancing the gallery's service to researchers and general visitors and for providing a model for other museums.

Photographer Annie Leibovitz signs autographs at the opening of her first museum exhibition at the National Portrait Gallery in April 1991. (Photograph by Jeff Tinsley)

Office of Exhibits Central

The Office of Exhibits Central (OEC) provides exhibition services for Smithsonian units that have little or no exhibition capability. OEC's specialists offer expertise in all phases of exhibition design and production using the office's up-to-date facilities.

■ During this fiscal year, OEC worked with several outside museums in adapting and designing the installation of two major exhibitions in the International Gallery in the S. Dillon Ripley Cen-

ter: "Moscow: Treasures and Traditions" and "Degenerate Art: The Fate of the Avant Garde in Nazi Germany."

- OEC provided significant support for the Columbus Quincentenary exhibition "Seeds of Change," which opened at the National Museum of Natural History in October 1991. OEC staff edited the exhibition script, built exhibition cases, silk-screened labels, and fabricated mannequins.
- OEC designed, edited, and produced "The Real McCoy: African American Invention and Innovation." This traveling exhibition for the Smithsonian Institution Traveling Exhibition Service (SITES) was adapted from the exhibition of the same name at the Anacostia Museum.
- The office has participated in every phase of the Experimental Gallery, from the initial space plan to designing, producing, and installing every exhibition to date. For "The Good, the Bad, and the Cuddly: Human Attitudes toward Animals," a collaborative exhibition of the National Zoological Park and SITES, OEC provided full design and project coordination and produced full-size animal models and mechanical interactive devices.

Office of Horticulture

The Office of Horticulture manages more than 80 actes of gardens and grounds at the Smithsonian, places horticultural displays in interior public spaces, and provides flowering and foliage plants for special events and exhibitions. The office also has collections of living plants, garden furniture, and images of contemporary and historic horticulture.

- The office continues to focus on the health of older trees and shrubs on the Smithsonian grounds through spraying, cabling, pruning, and replacement programs.
- In keeping with the Institution's emphasis on environmental awareness, the office initiated an integrated pest management program that reduces the use of environmentally harmful chemicals. The office also continued installation of a computerized irrigation network.
- The Enid A. Haupt Garden gravel walkways were replaced with brick. This construction sub-

stantially improved accessibility and was enthusiastically received by public and staff.

■ The Archives of American Gardens, established with a gift collection of about 20,000 glass and 35-millimeter slides from the Garden Club of America, was awarded a grant by the James Smithson Society to catalogue the collection to a laser disk, to make access easier for researchers.

Office of Museum Programs

As a national and international museum training center, the Office of Museum Programs provides instruction and professional development in skills unique to museum professions. Working to help museums better serve their lay and scholarly audiences, the office's staff designs innovative training programs that focus on pressing concerns facing museums and cultural institutions.

- Representatives of more than 50 tribal groups in the United States and Canada participated in the American Indian Museum Studies Program, a new training initiative that features courses on planning for tribal cultural facilities, exhibition production techniques, and archives management.
- The office continued its leadership role in international museum training with the conference "Building Partnerships/Preserving Patrimony," held in San José, Costa Rica. The program addressed the special challenges Central American museums face in preserving their collections.
- The ethical, political, and philosophical issues surrounding income-generating activities were the theme of "Purse Strings: Museums, Mission, and Money in the '90s," a national conference for leaders in the arts and museum fields.
- Again this year, the office provided services for the more than 600 interns at the Smithsonian, including application referral, registration, and orientation, as well as educational and enrichment programs.

Office of the Registrar

The Office of the Registrar (OR) supervises the management of the Institution's vast collection of

139 million objects and specimens. By monitoring Institution-wide collections management policies and procedures, the office works to ensure increased access to and continued accountability for the national collection.

- Frequent international requests prompted the office to translate its principal guiding document, Office Memorandum 808: Collections Management Policy, into French and Spanish.
- This year marked the fifth annual compilation of collections statistics, which offers data on acquisitions, deaccessioning, and loan activity throughout the Institution.
- The office presented "Project Success through Problem Solving," a workshop designed to clarify and solve project management problems specifically associated with museum collections.
- The Registrar's Council, which offers opportunities for professional exchange among collections management staff, debated such critical issues as repatriation, tax legislation, and the capitalization of museum collections.

Smithsonian Institution Traveling Exhibition Service

The Smithsonian Institution Traveling Exhibition Service (SITES) expands the Smithsonian's presence beyond Washington, D.C., to 8 million people each year by circulating exhibitions to museums, libraries, science centers, historical societies, zoos, aquariums, community centers, and schools. SITES programs represent a broad range of human perspectives—they pose questions, communicate abstractions, and challenge visitors to make connections among objects, people, places, events, and ideas. By emphasizing diverse viewpoints and by using inquiry as a means for interpreting exhibition themes and images, SITES encourages visitors to explore the full breadth of possibilities inherent in themselves, others, and the world around them.

■ SITES received a major grant of \$465,000 from the Lila Wallace-Reader's Digest Fund for "Beyond Category: The Musical Genius of Duke Ellington," a joint exhibition project with the National Museum of American History. This retrospective of one of the nation's greatest cultural



heroes will combine photographs, computerized audio programs, archival documents, live performances, and a school curriculum guide. It will inaugurate a multiyear initiative to bring America's rich jazz heritage to communities across the country.

- For the first time, SITES was allocated significant federal funding. No longer required to recover its operating expenses from exhibition rental fees, SITES will be able to offer its programs at substantially lower costs, enabling more people than ever to experience the full range of Smithsonian offerings.
- SITES celebrates cultural diversity through exhibitions that address the needs and interests of people of all backgrounds. Historically black colleges, Mexico's rich artistic heritage, America's past and present relationship with Japan and its people, and Kiowa storytelling traditions are the themes of some of the exhibitions introduced this year to reach a growing multicultural audience.
- Preparatory workshops play an integral role in SITES outreach services. A workshop for "The Real McCoy: African American Invention and Innovation," an exhibition organized by the Anacostia Museum, brought together curators, educators, content advisers, and representatives from host museums on the national tour to help determine the scope and format of the traveling version of the exhibition.

This Japanese American mother and child were among more than 112,000 people of Japanese ancestry removed from their homes and taken to internment camps during World War II. The lives, aspirations, challenges, and triumphs of four generations of Japanese American women are chronicled in an exhibition of the Smithsonian Institution Traveling Exhibition Service titled "Strength and Diversity: Japanese American Women, 1885-1990." (Photograph courtesy of Museum of History and Industry, Seattle. Washington)

Public Service

James Early, Assistant Secretary for Public Service

Office of the Assistant Secretary for Public Service

The Office of the Assistant Secretary for Public Service advises the secretary, the under secretary, and senior management staff on policy matters related to contemporary public education, cultural pluralism and cultural equity, and wider audience initiatives. The office and the units it oversees disseminate information on the Smithsonian to national audiences, collaborate with elementary and secondary schools and educational associations, and engage in applied research and the documentation of living cultures.

- The Smithsonian has the unique ability as a nontraditional educational institution to attract diverse audiences for learning beyond the structured classroom environment. This year, the office assisted an outside organization, Quality Education for Minorities (QEM) Network, in fostering educational science programs for minorities and women. Numerous offices and individuals at the Smithsonian helped QEM, and several QEM interns were placed at the Smithsonian.
- In keeping with its mandate to facilitate and

advance issues of cultural pluralism and cultural equity, the office—under the auspices of the Cultural Education Committee—prepared a report on cultural diversity at the Smithsonian for the Smithsonian Council. The report explored the status of staffing, exhibition policies, audience development, and outreach efforts at the Institution

National Science Resources Center

The National Science Resources Center (NSRC), jointly operated by the Smithsonian Institution and the National Academy of Sciences, works with educators and scientists across the country to improve science education in the nation's schools. The NSRC develops and disseminates innovative science curriculum materials, disseminates information about effective science teaching resources, and sponsors outreach activities to help school districts improve their science programs. The past year was marked by achievements in all three areas.

- The NSRC published the first instructional units in a new elementary science curriculum under development by the NSRC's Science and Technology for Children project. School districts across the country have now begun to introduce these new hands-on units into their elementary schools.
- The NSRC began to collect and catalogue information on effective science teaching resources for middle school teachers. Under way is the creation of a data base and the production of a guide for middle school science similar to the NSRC's highly successful guide to elementary science teaching resource, Science for Children: Resources for Teachers.
- Teams of teachers, administrators, and scientists from 16 school districts across the country attended the NSRC's third Elementary Science Leadership Institute. Representatives of 42 school districts in 29 states serving more than 1 million elementary school children have now participated in the leadership institutes, which are week-long sessions of workshops and discussions on strategies for implementing effective elementary science programs.
- The NSRC launched a significant national out-

simple but effective microscope to examine a microchip. The activity is part of the Microworlds unit of the National Science Resources Center's Science and Technology for Children elementary science curriculum program. (Photograph by Dane Penland)

This fifth-grade student

dle School in the Wash-

school system is using a

ington, D.C., public

from Stuart-Hobson Mid-

reach project, the National Elementary Science Leadership Initiative, which will link school districts and the scientific community in a massive effort to improve science education in the nation's schools. The project will expand the NSRC Elementary Science Leadership Institute program and provide follow-up support and technical assistance for school districts working to reform their science programs. The initiative will also stimulate public support for improved elementary science education through the production and distribution of a multimedia information packet.

Office of Conference Services

The Office of Conference Services (OCS) coordinates conferences, symposia, and meetings hosted at or sponsored by the Smithsonian, which range from scholarly colloquia and teacher workshops to dialogues with public audiences on national and international concerns relevant to Smithsonian programs.

- OCS managed arrangements for "Teaching about Native Americans," the Institution's first symposium on current approaches to teaching about historic and contemporary Native American cultures, sponsored by the National Museum of Natural History.
- OCS gave logistical assistance to the American Committee for South Asian Art for its fifth symposium, "Current Research in South and Southeast Asian Art and Archaeology," sponsored at the Smithsonian by the Arthur M. Sackler Gallery and the Freer Gallery of Art.

Office of Elementary and Secondary Education

The Office of Elementary and Secondary Education (OESE) develops and disseminates programming that applies resources from throughout the Institution to the needs of schools at the precollege level, both locally and nationally. The office also serves as a clearinghouse and a focal point for precollege education at the Smith-

sonian, promoting collaboration and communication among Smithsonian education departments and between those departments and outside organizations. OESE carries out programming in four categories: teacher preparation and enhancement, internships for students, publications and other media for schools and children, and partnerships with schools.

- A collaboration with two District of Columbia public schools in affiliation with the Foxfire Foundation brought teachers into Smithsonian museums for internships to develop classroom materials and lessons on African American history and culture.
- The office's work in teacher preparation and enhancement included a day-long symposium, "Word of Mouth: Learning and Teaching through Stories," and a series of 12 one-week courses on a variety of subjects relating to school curricula.
- A contract with Golden Owl Publishing provides for commercial distribution of educational materials produced by the office. This year, the office completed the first title, "Band Music in American Life: A Social History, 1850–1990."

Office of Folklife Programs

Through scholarly research and public programming, the Office of Folklife Programs seeks to promote continuity, integrity, and equity for traditional ethnic, tribal, regional, minority, and working-class cultures in the United States and abroad. Staff folklorists, anthropologists, and ethnomusicologists conduct research on grassroots cultural traditions and make research findings available to scholarly and general audiences through the Festival of American Folklife, the Smithsonian Folklife Studies Series, Smithsonian/Folkways Recordings, and the Office of Folklife Programs archives.

■ The 25th annual Festival of American Folklife featured programs titled "Family Farming in the Heartland," "Forest, Field, and Sea: Folklife in Indonesia," "Land in Native American Cultures" for the Columbus Quincentenary, and "The Roots of Rhythm and Blues: The Robert Johnson Era."



Mexican Maya weavers
Petrona Intzin (foreground) and Maria Pérez
Peso practice their skills
for a young visitor to the
"Land in Native American Cultures" program at
the 1991 Festival of Ameriican Folklife. (Photograph by Lyle
Roshotham)

- The Folklife Festival continues to generate interest in cultural conservation in home communities. The Smithsonian and the state of Hawaii are working toward establishing a Smithsonian/Hawaii project for the study and enhancement of the living cultures of Hawaii and the Pacific. The government of the U.S. Virgin Islands is remounting the U.S. Virgin Islands portion of the 1990 Festival of American Folklife on St. Croix and on St. Thomas and establishing a Virgin Islands cultural institute.
- Smithsonian/Folkways Recordings continues to make available every original Folkways recording by mail order, to reissue many of the originals, and to release entirely new projects. Approximately 20 recordings—reissues and new releases—were produced in 1991.

Office of Public Affairs

Through publicity and publications, the Office of Public Affairs helps bring the Smithsonian story—its exhibitions, research, public programs, and other activities—to diverse cultural communities in the United States and throughout the

world. Serving as an information clearinghouse for print and broadcast journalists, the office processes about 550 news releases a year from Smithsonian offices and bureaus and provides background papers, press conferences, photographic support, videotapes, logistical support, and television and radio public service announcements. The office's publications include a monthly calendar of events in English and Spanish, the Torch (an employee newspaper), Research Reports (a quarterly research bulletin). Smithsonian Runner (a bimonthly newsletter for Native Americans), the Smithsonian News Service (a syndicated monthly feature story service for newspapers), and a wide variety of visitor and special resource publications. The office also coordinates Institution-wide publicity and advertising programs.

- With support from the Educational Outreach Program and the Special Exhibition Fund, the office prepared four versions of a multicultural portable exhibit that was displayed during the year at annual meetings of the National Association of Hispanic Journalists, the National Association of Black Journalists, and the Asian American Journalists Association.
- The New York Times Syndicate began distrib-



The Office of Public Affairs produced a new television public service announcement this year to encourage visitors with physical disabilities to take advantage of the Smithsonian's facilities. The announcement features Cooper-Hewitt, National Museum of Design Director Dianne H. Pilgrim, seen here during the June filming in the Hirshhorn Sculpture Garden. (Photograph by Eric Long)

uting the Smithsonian News Service overseas in Spanish and English. The award-winning service, which goes to 1,000 newspapers in the United States and worldwide, garnered every honor in the feature release category in the National Association of Government Communicators Blue Pencil publications competition.

■ A 30-second, close-captioned television public service announcement about the Smithsonian for visitors with physical disabilities was filmed with Dianne H. Pilgrim, director of the Cooper-Hewitt, National Museum of Design, as spokesperson.

Smithsonian Office of Wider Audience Development

The Smithsonian Office of Wider Audience Development was established in 1990 to assist in the efforts to strengthen the Institution's interaction with culturally diverse communities. Examples of the office's work include coordinating pan-Institutional participation in federally designated observances of ethnic and women's heritages; establishing and maintaining relations with institutions and organizations concerned with cultural diversity; and collecting and analyzing data on nontraditional audiences.

■ This year, the office coordinated five heritage commemorations with noted keynote speakers: Black History Month (Niara Sudarkasa, president, Lincoln University); Women's History Month (Carmen Turner, under secretary, Smithsonian Institution); Asian/Pacific American Heritage Month (Ronald Takaki, professor of ethnic studies, University of California, Berkeley); Hispanic Heritage Month (Luis Valdez, writer, director, and producer); and American Indian Heritage Month (Beatrice Medicine, anthropologist).

Visitor Information and Associates' Reception Center

Established in 1970, the Visitor Information and Associates' Reception Center (VIARC) is a central support unit responsible for a wide range of Smithsonian information and assistance programs for the public, Associate members, and staff and volunteers. Several VIARC programs operate seven days a week, and most involve the coordination and direction of large numbers of volunteers, who are a primary source of support for the Institution's public information programs and for project assistance behind the scenes.

- The Smithsonian Information Center has provided assistance to well over 2.5 million visitors since it opened in late 1989, making it the fourth busiest Smithsonian site. During the past year, some 2,000 members a month were welcomed at the Associate reception desks in the Castle and at the National Air and Space Museum.
- The Public Inquiry Mail and Telephone Information Services Unit received and processed more than 40,000 pieces of mail and responded to more than 325,000 telephone inquiries, which included some 2,200 requests for information about Smithsonian ethnic celebrations.
- VIARC's corps of 570 volunteer information specialists received training by Key Management, Inc., to enhance information services for the public. More than 550 volunteers, registered and placed through the Behind-the-Scenes Volunteer Program, provided Smithsonian staff with valuable project assistance.
- The Information Resource Division updated and maintained the automated information systems in the Smithsonian Information Center and produced some 20 publications, including museum floor plans in French, German, Japanese, and Spanish.

External Affairs

Thomas E. Lovejoy, Assistant Secretary for External Affairs

Office of the Assistant Secretary for External Affairs

The Smithsonian Institution's response to the needs and concerns of its many external constituencies is the primary responsibility of the Office of the Assistant Secretary for External Affairs. The office frames the Institution's goals and impact beyond the National Mall through the supervision of its component units, effective use of publications and electronic media, the hosting of special events, and attention to the role of the Smithsonian in national and international affairs.

- To enhance discussions of debt-for-nature swaps, the office held a conference, "Debt-for-Nature Swaps: Progress and Prospects." Capitol Hill action included hearings at which Assistant Secretary for External Affairs Thomas E. Lovejoy testified and that resulted in the passage of a bill authorizing the use of \$1.7 billion of U.S. bilateral debt in debt-for-nature swaps.
- Assistant Secretary Lovejoy presided over the Biodiversity Roundtable organized by the President's Council on Environmental Quality to discuss U.S. participation at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, to be held in 1992.
- Following a meeting near Moscow initiated by the Soviet Ministry of Culture to discuss the impact of twentieth-century events on the arts of the United States and the Soviet Union, the Smithsonian hosted a meeting in December of arts scholars from both countries organized by Deputy Assistant Secretary Marc Pachter with the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Museums.
- Represented by Deputy Assistant Secretary Pachter, the Smithsonian participated actively in the President's Committee on the Arts and the Humanities, with special attention to its international cultural advisory group, organized to broaden national support for international cultural exchange.

National Demonstration Laboratory for Interactive Educational Technologies

The mission of the National Demonstration Laboratory (NDL) is to increase public awareness of the power of interactive educational technologies and ultimately help strengthen the nation's educational system. Visitors to the NDL can learn about interactive technologies in an environment that permits hands-on access and encourages discussion and questions. Seventeen work stations introduced visitors to a wide range of education and training programs that combine computers and multimedia materials. This year, the NDL was transferred from the Smithsonian to the Library of Congress.

- A networked computer-based training lab known as an Integrated Learning System was added to the collection this year.
- The NDL hosted a number of events ranging from teacher workshops to international competitions.

Office of Development

The Office of Development seeks private financial support from corporations, foundations, and individuals to enable the Smithsonian to further its goals and objectives. The office is responsible for fund-raising in support of Institutional priorities and selected bureau projects and programs. It also provides leadership for and coordination of fund-raising initiatives, including related marketing activities, throughout the Institution.

■ Private sector giving to the Smithsonian increased significantly from fiscal 1990. Corporate giving increased by 50 percent, individual giving by 30 percent, and foundation giving by 20 percent. Substantial gifts include a \$465,000 planning grant from the Lila Wallace–Reader's Digest Fund for the Jazz at the Smithsonian program, a collaboration of the National Museum of American History and the Smithsonian Institution Traveling Exhibition Service; \$450,000 from the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation for the Biological

Diversity of Forest Fragments project at the National Museum of Natural History; a bequest of \$300,000 from the Estate of Pauline Edwards, half for the National Air and Space Museum and half for the National Museum of American Art; and \$150,000 from the American Psychological Association for the Experimental Gallery.

- The office initiated the first every-member solicitation of the Smithsonian National Board for contributions to the Secretary's Special Fund, an unrestricted pool of funds designated each year by the secretary for a high-priority project. The recipient in 1991 was a selection of Columbus Quincentenary education programs and inaugural events. Funds raised from the board as of September 30, 1991, totaled \$148,500; the fund drive will continue through December 31, 1991.
- Gifts and grants to the Smithsonian in fiscal 1991 totaled \$16.3 million, with initiatives in the Office of Development contributing \$5.8 million of that amount.

Office of Government Relations

The Office of Government Relations represents the Institution on matters of legislation, policy, operations, and governance to the Congress and other government entities at the federal, state, and local levels. It is the primary conduit of legislative information, as well as the advocate of Smithsonian interests in the legislative process.

- Legislation establishing the National Museum of the American Indian and providing for repatriation of Native American remains and grave goods occupied the office throughout the 101st Congress.
- Areas of ongoing legislative activity include the extension of the Smithsonian's National Air and Space Museum, biological diversity research and conservation, land acquisition for continued ecological research at the Smithsonian Environmental Research Center, and acquisition of an administrative building for various Smithsonian offices.

Office of International Relations

The Office of International Relations (OIR) provides technical assistance and diplomatic support for Smithsonian programs abroad. It serves as the link between the Smithsonian and foreign institutions or individuals, as well as international organizations and government agencies. The office assists with the technical details of international exchanges of museum objects and staff and administers three funding programs to encourage international cooperation in scholarly research and museum programs.

- The office provided international coordination for a hemispheric project to develop an exhibition on the rainforests of the Americas, involving environmental organizations and museums from 11 Latin American countries.
- The office negotiated and coordinated a new series of Smithsonian-Japanese research exchanges, to be undertaken in cooperation with the Japanese Ministry of Construction beginning in the fall of 1991.
- Through the International Center and with the coordination of OIR, the Smithsonian participated with Conservation International, the U.S.



Latin American environmentalists and museum professionals visit a rainforest in Panama during a series of meetings at the Smithsonian Tropical Research Institute devoted to an international exhibition on the rainforests of the Americas. The project is coordinated by the Smithsonian's Office of International Relations. Committee of the International Council on Monuments and Sites, and the Midwest Universities Consortium for International Activities in the "Central Region Integrated Development Program: Ghana," a project designed to conserve the country's tropical rainforest ecosystem and to preserve unique cultural and historic sites.

and the National Science Resources Center, and dinners with the American Association of Universities, Royal Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce; President's Council of Advisers on Science and Technology; the Chief Executives' Organization; and Latin American diplomats.

Office of Special Events

The Office of Special Events organizes events throughout the Smithsonian that are geared to developing and maintaining positive relationships with present constituencies and support groups, and to cultivating future interests and benefits. Events are coordinated with other Smithsonian offices, with corporations, and with organizations whose missions coincide with those of the Institution.

■ Events in 1991 included the Martin Luther King, Jr., Day celebration, brunch for the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum Council, the 102d Congressional Spouses luncheon, receptions with the Association of Black Foundation Executives



The Office of Telecommunications' popular video tour of the Institution, "Guide to the Smithsonian," is now being sold through the Museum Shops, the Smithsonian Information Center, and the mail order catalogue. (Photograph by Jeff Tinsley)

Office of Telecommunications

The Office of Telecommunications produces and markets video, film, and audio programs covering a wide array of Smithsonian interests. These programs extend the Institution's reach to audiences both within the United States and abroad through television and radio broadcasts and through distribution in various technologies to home and educational markets. The office also provides media planning and production services for Smithsonian bureaus and offices.

- Radio Smithsonian, the office's radio arm, embarked on a range of new programming ventures for national broadcast, including the specials "The Louis Armstrong Jazz Trumpet Competition" and "Cole Porter's 100th Birthday All-Star Celebration," as well as two longer series, "Folk Masters," 13 one-hour programs from Carnegie Hall, and "Speakers Corner," 52 weekly programs hosted by Roger Mudd.
- Our Biosphere: The Earth in Our Hands, a one-hour film produced by the office and hosted by Robert Redford, premiered in April on the Discovery Channel.
- Collaborative productions with other Smithsonian units included exhibition programs for upcoming Columbus Quincentenary exhibitions at the National Museum of Natural History/National Museum of Man and the National Museum of American History.
- The office concluded a long-term distribution agreement with Public Media, Inc., for sales of the Smithsonian Video Collection home video programs, opening the way for production of new titles. *Guide to the Smithsonian*, the panoramic video tour of the museums, went on sale in the Museum Shops and the Smithsonian Information Center and through Smithsonian mail order catalogues.

Smithsonian Institution Press

A full-fledged publishing house with an active list of more than 600 titles, the Smithsonian Institution Press is committed to serving both professional scholars and sophisticated readers attracted to serious thought and learning. Three divisions contribute to its multifaceted program. Smithsonian Books creates books accessible to general readers on topics related to the Institution's broad interests. The Smithsonian Collection of Recordings produces original and archival sound recordings. The University Press publishes scholarly nonfiction books and works with museum staff to develop publications for museum visitors, children's books, and guidebooks to the Institution. The University Press division also acquires publications in video format that are worthy of inclusion under the Smithsonian Institution Press imprint, some of them produced in cooperation with the Visual Press of the University of Maryland.

- The Press attracted enormous interest and attention with the publication of Benjamin O. Davis, Jr., American: An Autobiography, the life story of the first black man to graduate from West Point in this century. In the wake of the book's release, General Davis appeared on several national television programs to discuss his experiences.
- A new edition of the Official Guide to the Smithsonian is now available in English, French, German, Japanese, and Spanish, the result of more than a year of photo collection and information gathering.
- The Press contributed to the Institution's Quincentenary observances with the successful publication from Smithsonian Books, After Columbus: The Smithsonian Chronicle of the North American Indians. The volume covers 500 years of encounters and exchange between the Europeans and the North American Indians, offering an intimate portrait of the Indians and their life-styles.
- Through the Smithsonian Collection of Recordings, the Press released the long-awaited collection Folksong America: A Twentieth-Century Revival. With 99 recorded selections covering some 70 years and an accompanying 106-page booklet, the collection has proved to be a popular success and received much critical acclaim.

Smithsonian Magazine

Smithsonian is a monthly magazine provided as a benefit of membership in the Smithsonian Institution. With a circulation of 2.2 million, Smithsonian is among the 30 largest magazines published today. It appeals to its diverse audience with articles on history, the environment, conservation, the sciences, and the arts. Monthly features include "Phenomena, Comment, and Notes," a commentary on nature and the natural world; "Smithsonian Horizons," a column by the Smithsonian Secretary; and reviews of recently released nonfiction. Smithsonian activities are covered in three regular departments: "Around the Mall," "Smithsonian Highlights," and "The Object at Hand."

- During the year, the magazine covered a broad range of subjects, including the work of a Rapid Assessment Program team charged with identifying species in danger of eradication in Ecuadorian rainforest areas slated for deforestation; the Civil Rights Memorial in Montgomery, Alabama; the centennial of Carnegie Hall; the movement of coyotes into the eastern United States; the culture of Calcutta; the creation of the modern boundaries of the Middle East; and the operations of wildcat oil workers in Kansas.
- In March, Ronald C. Walker joined the magazine as publisher, replacing Joseph Bonsignore, who retired after 21 years and who also served as publisher of *Air & Space/Smithsonian* Magazine.

Air & Space/Smithsonian *Magazine*

Air & Space/Smithsonian magazine is published bimonthly as a benefit of membership in the National Air and Space Museum. During 1991, the magazine's circulation grew to nearly 342,000. Articles continue to cover the range of air and space-related topics that appeal to the magazine's general readership. Regular features include "In the Museum," an informational column on museum artifacts; "Soundings," news briefs on aerospace news; "Above and Beyond," a commentary on unusual personal experiences in

the air and space realm; and "Viewport," comments from the museum director.

■ Air & Space/Smithsonian celebrated its 5th anniversary with the publication of the April/May 1991 issue. Since it coincided with the 10th anniversary of NASA's space shuttle program, the April/May edition contained special editorial coverage of the shuttle program, as well as a folded poster insert titled "10 Years of Space Shuttles."

Smithsonian National Associate Program

The Smithsonian National Associate Program, the national membership and public outreach arm of the Institution, provides educational opportunities and activities for Associate members and the general public in order to develop loyal national and international constituencies for the Smithsonian These educational activities-educational tours, research expedition programs, lectures, performances, workshops, and in-depth seminars—deal with topics of concern to the Institution and are designed to appeal to the current National Associate membership and to develop new constituencies. An important source of income for the Institution, the Smithsonian National Associate Program raises unrestricted funds through surpluses generated by its activities

Theater legend Helen
Hayes celebrated the Resident Associate Program's
25th anniversary and her
own 90th birthday in an
enchanting dialogue with
Washington Post critic
emeritus Richard L. Coe.
(Photograph by Dorothy
Andrake)



and through corporate and individual giving programs, including the Contributing Membership, the James Smithson Society, and the Young

- The number of Associates participating in tour and seminar programs increased by 28 percent this year. Smithsonian Odyssey Tours, a new program of moderately priced tours, served more than 1,400 Associates, while Smithsonian Seminars enjoyed an 80 percent increase in enrollment, offering such programs as "Broadcast Journalism" and "Decorative Arts and Design."
- The total number of Contributing Membership households surpassed 68,000, a 10 percent increase over fiscal year 1990.
- James Smithson Society grants totaling \$430,000 were awarded to 17 Smithsonian projects. For the first time, members of the Smithsonian Council and a Regents Fellow served on the grants review panel.
- The U.S. and International Events Division added a new program coordinator for programming that appeals to culturally diverse audiences and embarked on an in-depth analysis of its mission and means of financial support.

Smithsonian Resident Associate Program

The Resident Associate Program (RAP), the Smithsonian's privately supported, cultural, continuing education, membership, and outreach arm for metropolitan Washington, continues its mission to bring a rich mix of cultural and educational programs to its more than 145,000 area members and to the general public. Each year more than 300,000 persons attend its events, which emphasize cultural diversity and worldwide environmental concerns. RAP membership has grown by more than 2,000 households since fiscal year 1990, and the high membership retention rate continues to hold.

■ RAP's 25th anniversary celebration dominated its fall season with more than 40 programs featuring such luminaries as Helen Hayes, Robert Redford, Gordon Parks, and Richard E. Leakey. These events generated new funds to support RAP's vital outreach efforts and to begin building an endowment for the program's future.

- RAP now reaches national audiences in a number of ways, including cosponsorship with the Teaching Company of weekend seminars, which are videotaped for national distribution; taping of lectures by Smithsonian Radio's "Speakers Corner" for broadcast on National Public Radio; airing of Close Up Foundation's "RAP and Black History Month" on Cable News Network; and three-day seminars for university, corporate, and governmental leaders from across the country.
- Registration for Campus on the Mall broke records for three of four quarters this year. More than 5,000 students now are regularly enrolled in a single term. The new Campus on the Mall quarterly brochure helped reach out to new learners.
- Through its African American Studies Center, RAP expands its programming to the local African American community. Public service activities include the scholarship program for inner-city young people and adults; Discover Graphics, the free printmaking program for local public high school students and teachers; and the annual Kite Festival on the National Mall. RAP has extended the Discovery Theater season to include performances in the summer months.

"Smithsonian World"

"Smithsonian World," the prime-time public television series coproduced by the Institution and WETA-TV of Washington, D.C., launched its sixth and final season in the winter of 1991. The critically acclaimed series explores people, ideas, and events that shape world culture, blending art, science, history, and the humanities to create an exciting harmony among disciplines. Programs feature scholars, museums, art, and research facilities both within and beyond the Smithsonian Institution.

■ The five programs of the sixth season—on gender, advertising, the information age, aging, and perception—were broadcast nationally on PBS from January through June 1991. Southwestern Bell Corporation, sole corporate underwriter of the series, funded a major advertising and promotion campaign, as well as a highly successful



educational effort serving secondary schools.

- In September, the episode "The Quantum Universe" was nominated for the prestigious Primetime Emmy Award in the Outstanding Informational Series category. Ten other awards were announced for past season programs, bringing the total number of awards for the series to more than 60.
- The approximate number of viewers per original broadcast of "Smithsonian World" (seasons four and five) was estimated at 5 million—a total of about 25 million viewers in a typical season.
- The 1991 season marked the final continuous running season for the series owing to the lack of underwriting support for the immediate future. In all, 32 one-hour prime-time specials under the "Smithsonian World" banner aired between 1984 and 1991.

Santo Piacenza (right)
celebrates his 100th birthday with his friend,
famed photographer Alfred Eisenstadt, 92 (left),
in "A Certain Age: A
Celebration of Experience," a program in the
sixth and final season of
the critically acclaimed
public television series
"Smithsonian World."
(Photograph by M. C.
Wallow)

Women's Committee of the Smithsonian Associates

The Women's Committee of the Smithsonian Associates supports the Institution through volunteer fund-raising and public relations services. Funds raised by the committee support educational and research programs throughout the Smithsonian.

■ The 1991 Washington Craft Show attracted more than 12,000 visitors and netted a record \$170,000, and the 20th annual Christmas Dance



Under Secretary Carmen Turner talks with woodworker Po Shun Leong at the 1991 Washington Craft Show sponsored by the Smithsonian Women's Committee. (Photograph by Rick Vargas) held at the National Museum of Natural History netted a record \$61,000. A new fund-raising event was introduced this year: a Fourth of July picnic held on the roof of the National Museum of American History.

■ The committee provided \$199,864 in support of 39 projects in 20 bureaus and made an additional \$40,000 commitment to the Women's Committee Endowment Fund, for a total contribution of \$239,864 to the Institution.

Institutional Initiatives

Alice Green Burnette, Assistant Secretary for Institutional Initiatives

Office of the Assistant Secretary for Institutional Initiatives

The Office of the Assistant Secretary for Institutional Initiatives undertakes new and long-range projects and monitors their development until they can become fully incorporated into the Institution. By focusing on the advancement of a few projects, the office helps to ensure that initiatives of high priority to the Institution become realities.

- The Office of Institutional Initiatives supervised the implementation of the National Museum of the American Indian (NMAI) national campaign plan, which included securing the donation of office space, recruiting a director and staff, and initiating a membership program.
- The assistant secretary chaired an Institutionwide study group to examine new venues and marketing strategies for the Smithsonian Museum Shops.
- With the NMAI National Campaign Office, the office hosted "Writer's Dialogue: A Consultation for the National Museum of the American Indian" in July 1991 in San Diego, California. Fifteen prominent writers from across the country gathered to offer advice to the museum about creating effective publications and communications materials.

National Museum of the American Indian National Campaign Office

The National Museum of the American Indian National Campaign Office was created in accordance with the fund-raising plan that was adopted by the Smithsonian Board of Regents. By legislative mandate, the Institution is required to provide one-third of the cost of constructing the National Museum of the American Indian's facility on the National Mall.

- The office began implementing the national campaign plan by initiating public relations efforts; hosting special events across the country; pursuing financial and in-kind support from individuals, corporations, and foundations; recruiting prominent individuals to serve on the campaign's Honorary Committee; and inaugurating a membership program for the museum.
- The NMAI national campaign placed a fullpage advertisement in four major newspapers on January 7, 1991. More than 1,600 individuals responded by contributing almost \$62,000.
- During the first six months of the nationwide membership program, more than 16,000 individuals joined the museum with an average gift of almost \$29.

Finance and Administration

Nancy D. Suttenfield, Assistant Secretary for Finance and Administration

Office of the Assistant Secretary for Finance and Administration

Operating primarily behind the scenes at the Smithsonian, a network of administrative and technical support offices serves the diverse operations of the Institution. These offices oversee the management and use of financial, human, and physical resources. Funding for central services in 1991 amounted to about 7 percent of the Institution's total operating expenses.

- The Office of Accounting and Financial Services designed and implemented an automated tracking system to ensure timely resolution of accounting discrepancies and inquiries reported by the Institution's customers.
- The Office of Architectural History and Historic Preservation continued research and publication on the architectural history of Smithsonian buildings and oversight of the Smithsonian's obligations for historic preservation.
- Procurements administered by the Office of Contracts and Property Management included construction services for the Amazonia Exhibit at the National Zoological Park and the sewage collection and treatment plant at the Smithsonian Tropical Research Institute, Naos Island, Panama; design services for the exhibition "Science in American Life" at the National Museum of American History; and continuation of architectengineering services for the National Museum of the American Indian.
- The Office of Design and Construction completed design for the George Gustav Heye Center of the National Museum of the American Indian (NMAI) in New York City; led the facilities programming for the NMAI buildings on the National Mall and in Suitland, Maryland; and supervised design of the master facilities plan for the National Museum of Natural History/National Museum of Man.
- The Office of Environmental Management and Safety continued its responsibility for ensuring



that safety, fire protection and prevention, industrial hygiene, and environmental principles are integrated into all aspects of the Smithsonian.

- Efforts of the Office of Equal Opportunity include affirmative action programs for minorities, women, and disabled persons; employee counseling and complaint processing; upward mobility; special programs for women and Hispanic Americans; and community outreach to minority and women's groups.
- The Office of Facilities Services updated its long-range facilities development plan and began to refine the Institution's long-range facilities planning process.
- The Office of Financial Management and Analysis was established to provide financial and management analysis services regarding issues both within and outside the offices reporting to the Assistant Secretary for Finance and Administration.
- The Office of Human Resources created the Special Hiring Initiatives Branch, the focus of which is hiring programs related to increasing the Institution's cultural diversity.
- Institution-wide committees formed by the Office of Information Resource Management are conducting a broad examination of the Smithsonian's present and future information technology needs. These activities will facilitate information resource planning throughout the Institution
- The Smithsonian Ombudsman worked with employees and management as a neutral party in work-related problems.

The National Zoological Park's new Amazonia Exhibit, shown here under construction, is scheduled to open in early 1992. The Office of Contracts and Property Management procured construction services for the exhibit this year.

- An external evaluation of the Office of Plant Services conducted by the Association of Physical Plant Administrators revealed that the Smithsonian is well served by the office.
- In collaboration with other Finance and Administration offices, the Office of Planning and Budget continued to work on improving the comprehensive computer network that allows central access to a range of personnel and payroll data on the Institution's mainframe computer and decentralized organizational access through personal computers.
- The Office of Printing and Photographic Services initiated an innovative program of digitizing Smithsonian photographs and making them available through on-line computer networks. From a selection of approximately 300 photographs, more than 10,000 high-resolution color images were delivered to home computer users via the CompuServe and GEnie network services.
- During the next several years, the Office of Protection Services will be implementing a comprehensive plan for a drug-free workplace, which will include enhancing staff awareness; expanding employee assistance programs and training programs for managers, supervisors, and employees; and drug testing of certain candidates and employees.
- The Office of Risk Management continued to provide professional risk and insurance management to protect the Smithsonian's assets against risk of loss.
- The Office of Sponsored Projects served the Smithsonian's research effort by supporting the

work of more than 80 researchers, who submitted 165 proposals valued at approximately \$29 million to federal and nonfederal sponsors in 1991. More than 120 grant and contract awards having a value of approximately \$13 million were received from the federal government and other sponsors.

- In conjunction with the General Services Administration, the Travel Services Office awarded a contract for ticketing services that will give the Smithsonian a rebate of a portion of the cost of domestic airline tickets.
- The Smithsonian Institution Women's Council sponsored a series of seminars on stress management, cosponsored a range of programs for Women's History Month, and made recommendations to management on the Smithsonian's affirmative action policy.

Affiliated Organizations

Three related organizations—the National Gallery of Art, the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts, and the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars—were established by Congress within the Smithsonian Institution. Each organization is governed by its own board of trustees. In addition, the Institution provides administrative services on contract for Reading Is Fundamental, Inc., which is an independent organization.

John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts

As the national performing arts center, the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts presents and creates programming of the highest standards that reflects the diverse cultural life of the United States and recognizes the nation's international heritage. The Kennedy Center encourages an audience for the performing arts from the widest possible population and, through its commissioning and education programs, nurtures the arts and artists of today while developing the audiences of tomorrow.

■ In June, the nation's capital was transformed into Texas on the Potomac with the multi-





cultural, multimedia Texas Festival at the Kennedy Center, funded by Exxon and other generous donors from Texas. The first of many such state and regional festivals, the Texas Festival highlighted the rich cultural diversity of the Lone Star State with a dazzling selection of theater, dance, music, film, and visual arts programs.

- The Board of Trustees of the Kennedy Center created the Kennedy Center Community and Friends Board, a group whose purpose is to help improve the quality of life in the greater Washington area through the Kennedy Center's performing arts and education and public service programs.
- The Kennedy Center launched its innovative Ballet Commissioning Project—in which six ballets are to be created by American choreographers and shared by six American companies—with the world premiere of Paul Taylor's Company B, danced by the Houston Ballet to great acclaim. The commissioning program is made possible through the generosity of the Lila Wallace—Reader's Digest Fund, the National Endowment for the Arts, the Knight Foundation, and the Brown Foundation, Inc., Houston.
- "Something New at the Kennedy Center," a new series sponsored by the Philip Morris Companies, Inc., featured five sold-out performances by artists whose work crosses the traditional boundaries of music, dance, theater, and film.
- The National Symphony Orchestra undertook a 10-city North American tour sponsored by Northern Telecom. The tour was led by Music Director Mstislav Rostropovich and featured the American cellist Wendy Warner.
- The Kennedy Center created Arts Centers and Schools: Partners in Arts Education, a new institute that uses the Kennedy Center's education programs as models to help arts centers and school systems initiate or expand their education programs. Fourteen arts centers and neighboring school systems participated in the first session.
- The Kennedy Center initiated two new leadership donor programs, the 100 Club and the Trustees' Circle, for corporate and individual donors who pledge \$100,000 or more to the center. More than \$4 million in new funds have been raised.
- The seventh annual Open House Arts Festival celebrated the Kennedy Center's 20th birthday and the bicentennial of the District of Columbia. The free event featured music, drama, and dance by many of Washington's finest artists.



National Gallery of Art

The National Gallery of Art, although formally established as a bureau of the Smithsonian Institution, is an autonomous and separately administered organization governed by its own board of trustees. The mission of the gallery is to serve the United States in a national role by preserving, collecting, exhibiting, and fostering the understanding of works of art at the highest possible museum and scholarly standards.

- The premier event in this year of achievement was the gallery's 50th anniversary. In honor of the occasion, the permanent collection galleries in the West Building were refurbished and rehung for the first time since the building was opened to the public in 1941. The anniversary inspired an outpouring of generosity from many gallery friends, whose contributions included both works of art and funds for the purchase of art. It culminated in a celebratory exhibition, "Art for the Nation: Gifts in Honor of the 50th Anniversary of the National Gallery of Art," which attracted many visitors, overwhelming attention, and critical acclaim.
- Gifts of funds totaling more than \$25 million

A highlight of the acquisitions by the National Gallery of Art in its 50th anniversary year was The Mattytodm of Saint Bartholomew, 1634, by the Spanish haroque artist Jusepe de Ribera (1591-1652). The painting was a gift of the 50th Anniversary Gift Committee.

were received from individuals, foundations, and corporations for purposes other than exhibition support. In addition, in honor of the 50th anniversary, more than 180 donors from 21 states, the District of Columbia, and five foreign countries gave close to 1,500 paintings, sculptures, and works of graphic art to the gallery's collections.

- The 50th Anniversary Gift Committee raised funds for art purchases, the most outstanding of which was *The Martyrdom of Saint Bartholomew*, a moving work by the major seventeenth-century baroque artist Jusepe de Ribeta. The committee—along with the Collectors Committee and the Circle and with additional support from the Abrams family in memory of Harry N. Abrams—also provided funds to purchase *Cakes*, a painting by contemporary American artist Wayne Thiebaud.
- The gallery announced the receipt of seven grants from private foundations to support three new priorities for educational programming: art and technology, new publications, and teacher training. The first National Conference on Teacher Programs, scheduled for 1992, will bring together more than 100 museum and university art education specialists to discuss the creation of local teacher enrichment programs. Also funded were scholarships for two outstanding educators in each state to attend the third National Teachers Institute, which focused on European Renaissance art and history.
- Two exhibitions celebrated commemorative years for the Venetian master Titian, whose birth

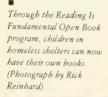
date is thought to be 500 years ago, and the Flemish-born Anthony Van Dyck, who died 350 years ago in 1641. An exhibition of approximately 150 paintings, drawings, sculptures, and photographs by the contemporary American master Robert Rauschenberg, collectively known as the "Rauschenberg Overseas Culture Interchange," included 29 works given to the gallery.

■ The second volume of the Systematic Catalogue of the collections, Spanish Paintings of the Fifteenth through Nineteenth Centuries, by Jonathan Brown and Richard Mann, was published. A video, Introduction to Sculpture, was produced by the gallery's audiovisual department in collaboration with the curators of sculpture and the education department and is being shown continuously in the ground-floor sculpture galleries. The Extension Service reached an estimated audience of 86 million in the United States and abroad through educational and public television broadcasts and through short-term and extended loans of materials.

Reading Is Fundamental, Inc.

Twenty-five years ago, Mrs. Robert McNamara started the first Reading Is Fundamental (RIF) project in Washington, D.C., to get books into the hands of young people, to encourage them to read, and to involve parents in their children's education. Since then, the RIF program has distributed more than 109 million books to youngsters in all 50 states and in U.S. offshore territories. Last year, some 121,000 citizens volunteered their time to run community-based RIF projects serving nearly 3 million youngsters at more than 12,600 sites, including schools, libraries, Head Start and other preschool programs, homeless shelters, migrant worker camps, Native American reservations, hospitals, facilities for children with disabilities, and juvenile detention centers

■ Children across the country celebrated 25 years of promoting literacy during RIF's annual Reading Is Fun Week in April. In Washington, D.C., the Swiss Embassy hosted a celebration at which First Lady Barbara Bush bestowed awards on the winners of RIF's two annual programs for young people: In Celebration of Reading and the National Poster Contest.





- To celebrate its silver anniversary, RIF stepped up its efforts to serve more children, especially those considered at high risk. Partnerships with the private sector enabled RIF to add to its program some 300,000 children at 1,000 sites and to undertake a variety of initiatives, including a three-year Kiwanis International program for Head Start and other preschool children; RIF's Open Book program for children in homeless facilities; RIF's City of Readerssm in Louisville, Kentucky, which held a number of citywide reading events; Shared Beginningssm, RIF's literacy program for teen parents and their children; and collaboration with adult literacy groups, which was manifested in a growing number of family literacy projects.
- RIF is developing reading programs for different age groups, such as a program in Arkansas targeted to fourth graders and RIF's Running Startsm program for first graders.
- A RIF program for teenagers gained national recognition when President George Bush named Club RIF of Mesa, Arizona, the 432nd Point of Light, citing the teenagers' establishment of a RIF program for Native American children.

Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars

The Woodrow Wilson Center is an institute for advanced study established by Congress in 1968 as the official memorial to the nation's 28th president. To honor the career and character of Woodrow Wilson the center brings together the world of learning and the world of public affairs, addressing the spectrum of human knowledge and creativity, from arts and humanities to the sciences. The center welcomes fellows and guest scholars from around the world, sponsors discussion programs, and conducts publishing and radio programs that deliver the results of scholarly research to a wide audience.

■ The year 1991 was one of achievement and public accolade for many of the Woodrow Wilson Center's former fellows. Lee Hong Koo, a fellow in the Asia Program from 1973 to 1974, was named Korea's ambassador to England. Dennis McLean, a recent guest scholar, now serves as New Zealand's ambassador to the United States. Hun-



garian sociologist Elemer Hankiss, who was a center fellow, is director of Hungarian Television. Richard Breitman, Prasenjit Duara, and Richard Stites were awarded prizes for books that were researched and written at the center.

- In May 1991, the Woodrow Wilson Center sponsored a series of lectures on modernism and modern literature by the distinguished Irish literary scholar Denis Donoghue, a former guest scholar.
- The Woodrow Wilson Center was awarded a \$987,000 grant from the John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation to support a project on the international history of the Cold War.
- In collaboration with the Close Up Foundation's Washington Program, the center sponsored a monthly seminar series for high school students. The series has covered issues ranging from the emergence of television as an important force in the political process to the historical dimensions of the Persian Gulf crisis.
- The crisis in the Persian Gulf and its aftermath provided a focal point for many of the Woodrow Wilson Center's programs and events during the past year. Fellows explored topics related to the tensions in the Middle East, and meetings addressed the conduct and implications of events in the Gulf crisis.
- The center published six books during the past year. In March 1991, the Johns Hopkins University Press joined Cambridge University Press as a partner of the Woodrow Wilson Center Press. Under this joint endeavor, Johns Hopkins will copublish volumes annually with the center and distribute Woodrow Wilson Center Press titles.

In April, the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars celebrated the completion of The Papers of Woodrow Wilson by sponsoring a conference on "The Legacies of Woodrow Wilson." Here, U.S. Senator Daniel Patrick Movnihan, former vicechairman of the Wilson Center board, congratulates Arthur S. Link, director and editor of The Papers of Woodrow Wilson and professor of American history, Princeton University, at an evening dialogue honoring Link's work.

Benefactors

The Smithsonian gratefully acknowledges the support of the individuals, foundations, and corporations whose gifts, bequests, and contributing memberships aided the work of the Institution during the past fiscal year, October 1, 1990, through September 30, 1991.

The Smithsonian owes its founding to the generosity of one individual. During most of its history since 1846, the Institution has relied on a combination of both federal and private funding to carry out the terms of James Smithson's will. As a trust instrumentality of the United States, the Smithsonian has received federal appropriations to support its basic operations and selected initiatives.

Private support plays a vital role in providing the Institution with the flexibility and independence essential to its creative growth. The national and international reputation for excellence held by the Smithsonian is in large part a result of the innovative, imaginative, and special activities underwritten by public-spirited private citizens. Of particular importance are gifts that have supported the Smithsonian's core functions—exhibitions, collections acquisition, research, and public education—that are central to its achievements

Certain donors have requested anonymity. If the name of any other donor has been omitted, it is unintentional and in no way lessens the Smithsonian's appreciation.

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Mr. Arthur Andraitis
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Financial Report

Nancy D. Suttenfield, Chief Financial Officer

The Smithsonian concluded the year with a balanced unrestricted trust fund budget despite an increasingly weak national and local economy, which took a toll on virtually all revenue-producing auxiliary activities. However, a balanced budget was only accomplished by using previously established reserves and making significant cuts to existing budgets. Further cuts to baseline expenditures are required in fiscal 1992 to bring costs within reduced levels of income.

Despite continuing fiscal constraints facing federal budget policy makers, the Institution's appropriation support provided core funding for programs and operations and limited support for several new initiatives, primarily in the areas of cultural pluralism, the environment, and education. Modest support was provided to address Smithsonian infrastructure needs. However, a large backlog of identified needs in this category remains unfunded and will take most of the current decade to eliminate at recent rates of funding increases.

Operations

Federal appropriations provided \$272,880,000 to fund ongoing operations, approximately 14 percent more than fiscal 1990 after excluding the \$15.0 million pass-through for the Kennedy Center. New program support included \$1.4 million to reduce Smithsonian Institution Traveling Exhibition Service participation fees, \$1.0 million for the National Museum of American Art's Inventory of Outdoor Sculpture, and \$500,000 for Global Change research.

Government agencies provided project grants and contracts to fund research at the Smithsonian. Funding provided by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, principally to the Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory, increased \$8.0 million over the prior year.

Nonappropriated income from gifts, grants, endowments, current investments, and revenue-producing activities supplemented funds from federal sources. Untestricted trust funds were allocated to cover their proper share of administrative costs and other Institution-wide program priorities. Allocations were made, as in the past but at re-

\$300 \$250 \$250 \$150 \$100 \$50 70 72 74 76 78 80 82 84 86 88 90 FISCAL YEAR

duced levels, to fund internal award programs for acquisitions, special exhibitions, fellowships, scholarly studies, and educational outreach. In addition, \$2.3 million in revenue generated from auxiliary enterprises was transferred to endowment following past practice to build this important asset for the future.

The Smithsonian is especially grateful to its many friends in the private sector whose generosity contributed vitally to its work. Donors are listed in the Benefactors section of this annual report.

Source of Funds	Gross Revenue (\$000s)	Net Income (\$000s)	Net Income (%)	
Federal Appropriation	272,880	272,880	74	
Government Grants and Contracts	36,801	36,801	10	
All Trust Sources	233,259	59,937	16	
Total Available for Operations	542,940	369,618	100	

Endowment

The Smithsonian endowment fund reached an all-time high of \$348.9 million during the fiscal year. However, the market value of the endowment had dropped to \$313.8 million by the close of the fiscal year, at which time the Institution had 33 percent of its portfolio



in bonds, 4 percent in cash and cash equivalents, and 63 percent in equities. The total return for the fiscal year was 24.7 percent.

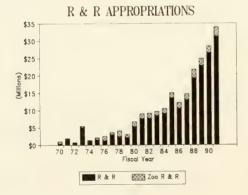
The Institution continues to use its two balanced managers: Fiduciary Trust Company of New York and Miller, Anderson and Sherrerd for the majority of its holdings.

Regent Barnabas McHenry chaired the Investment Policy Committee of the Board of Regents. Having completed his term as regent, Mr. McHenry leaves the committee after five years of dedicated service. The Institution is very grateful for the counsel and leadership that he provided to the committee. Regent William Bowen will replace Mr. McHenry as acting chair of the committee. The Institution remains indebted to committee members Donald Moriatty, Charles H. Mott, Jane Mack Gould, John W. English, Thomas J. Keresey, and Regent Norman Mineta for their continuing service.

Construction and Plant Funds

In addition to its appropriation for salaties and other operating expenses, the Institution receives federal support for the construction, repair, and restoration of facilities. In fiscal 1991, \$31,190,000 was appropriated for work on fire detection and suppression systems, utilities, facade restoration and replacement, and routine repairs. Appropriations for other construction activities included \$4,982,000 for minor construction and construction planning.

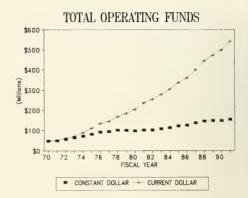
Also, \$1,542,000 was provided for new Smithsonian Tropical Research Institute research facilities; \$7,391,000 for the planned National Museum of the American Indian; and \$1,492,000 for the National Museum of Natural History East Court project. A separate appropriation of \$6,636,000 allowed the National Zoological Park to continue a repair program and other projects in its master plan.



Financial Management Activities

To improve financial management activities, the Smithsonian established the position of Assistant Secretary for Finance and Administration and vested that position with responsibility as Chief Financial Officer of the Institution. All financial offices report to the chief financial officer. Additionally, current staff were redeployed to create the Office of Financial and Management Analysis, a resource to improve the delivery of financial services and to examine the cost effectiveness of programs and operations.

Although progress was being made on the implementation of a new accounting system, the new chief financial officer halted the project temporarily to reaffirm the vision for the new system and to



revalidate system requirements and software. Changes in the computing environment have necessitated brief studies to reevaluate computer capacity and operating system requirements. To ensure that the eventual system meets the needs of its primary user and operator, the responsibility for the project was assigned to the comptroller.

The Institution's finance offices are taking part in an effort to improve the quality of their products and services and the cost effectiveness of their work by applying the principles of Total Quality Management (TQM). All financial staff will receive training so that planning for and implementation of TQM can begin in fiscal 1992.

Audit Activities

The Institution's funds, federal and nonappropriated, are audited annually by an independent public accounting firm, currently Coopers & Lybrand. Coopers & Lybrand's unqualified report for fiscal 1991 is reprinted on the following pages. The Smithsonian's internal audit staff, part of the Office of the Inspector General, regularly reviews the Institution's financial activities and fiscal systems, assists the outside auditors, and undertakes special projects as required. The Defense Contract Audit Agency audits grants and contracts received from federal agencies and monitors allocated administrative costs.

The Audit and Review Committee of the Board of Regents, chaired by Regent David C. Acheson, met three times during the fiscal year pursuant to its fiduciary responsibilities under legislation pertinent to the Institution and the bylaws of the Board of Regents. The committee reviewed the 1990 audit performed by Coopers & Lybrand and the 1991 audit plan and received reports from the Office of the Inspector General on a wide variety of Institutional programs and procedures.

Related Organizations

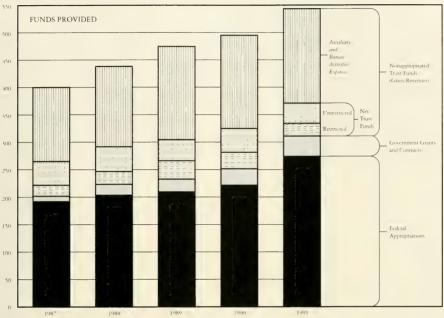
The National Gallery of Art, the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts, and the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars were established by Congress within the Institution. Each organization is administered by its own board of trustees and reports independently on its financial status. The Smithsonian provides the Wilson Center with certain fiscal, administrative, and support services plus office space on a reimbursement basis.

Administrative services are provided by the Institution on a contract basis for Reading Is Fundamental, Inc. The Friends of the National Zoo (FONZ), an independent nonprofit organization, operates under a concessions contract; proceeds accrue to the Zoo.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION OPERATING FUNDS

Fiscal Years 1987, 1988, 1989, 1990, 1991

(in \$000,000s)



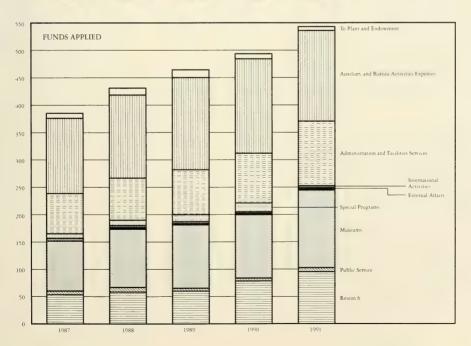


Table 1 Financial Summary (in \$000s)

Table 1. Financial Summary (in \$000s)		
	FY 1990	FY 1991
INSTITUTIONAL OPERATING FUNDS		
FUNDS PROVIDED: Federal Appropriations—(Salaries & Expenses) & Other Government Grants & Contracts Nonappropriated Turst Funds:	\$225,479 29,089	\$273,709 36,801
For Restricted Purposes For Uncestricted Special Purposes:	27,672	22,822
Auxiliary & Bureau Activities Revenues Gross Less Related Expenses	201,347 (173,365)	196,107 (173,322)
Auxiliary & Bureau Activities Revenues—Net	27,982 14,551	22,785 14,330
Total Net Unrestricted & Special Purpose Revenue Total Nonappropriated Trust Funds—Gross —Net	42,533 243,570 70,205	37,115 233,259 59,937
Total Operating Funds Provided—Gross —Net	498,138 324,773	543,769 370,447
FUNDS APPLIED (see Note 1):		
Research Less SAO Overhead Recovery	83,943 (4,429)	100,154 (4,459)
Museums	128,791	132,982
Public Service	7,625 376	7,225 1,518
Institutional Initiatives External Affairs	5,426	6,465
International Activities	1,871	1,969
Associates & Business Management	443	261
Administration Federal Nonappropriated Trust Funds	19,690 14,585	36,407 16,238
Less Smithsonian Overhead Recovery	(11,945)	(10,107)
Facilities Services	67,003	73,634
Total Operating Funds Applied	313,379	362,287
Transfers (Nonappropriated Trust Funds) Unrestricted Funds—To Plant	(5)	(1,753)
To Endowment	5,512	3,108
Restricted Funds—To Endowment	2,164	5,732
Total Operating Funds Applied & Transferred Out	321,050	369,374
CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES:		
Nonappropriated Trust—Restricted Purpose	4,028 468	(3,939)
Unrestricted—General Purpose —Special Purpose	1,504	(4,198)
Appropriated (see Note 2)	(2,277)	9,207
Total	\$ 3,723	\$ 1,073
YEAR-END BALANCES—NONAPPROPRIATED TRUST FUNDS:		
Restricted Purpose	\$ 24,975 13,769	\$ 21,036 13,772
Unrestricted—General Purpose —Special Purpose	35,312	31,115
Total	\$ 74,056	\$ 65,923
OTHER FEDERAL APPROPRIATIONS (see Note 3)		
Canal Zone Biological Area Fund	\$ 137	\$ 159
Construction	41,211	53,233
Total Federal Appropriation (Including S & E above)	\$266,827	\$327,101

Note 1: The funds applied for FY 1990 were regrouped to be consistent with organizational changes that occurred in FY 1991.

Note 2: The fund balance for federal funds represents no-year unobligated funds for instrumentation, collections acquisitions, repatriation, and exhibitions. Also, included in this amount are unobligated funds from FY 1991, FY 1990, and FY 1998 annual appropriation accounts.

Note 3: Excludes \$1,906 thousand received in FY 1990 and \$837 thousand received in FY 1991 from the Department of State for research projects in India. These amounts reflect a \$41 thousand and \$414 thousand exchange rate fluctuation for FY 1990 and FY 1991, respectively.

Table 2. Source and Application of Operating Funds for the Year Ended September 30, 1991 (Excludes Canal Zone Biological Area Fund, Plant Funds, and Endowments) (in \$000s)

			N	Vonappropriated	Trust Funds		
		Total		Unrestricted		Re	stricted
	F 1 1	Non-		4 11	C 1.1		Governmen
	Federal Funds	appropriated Funds	General	Auxiliary Activities	Special Purpose	General	Grants and Contracts
FUND BALANCES—Beginning of Year	(\$1,907)	\$ 74,057	\$13,769	\$ —	\$35,313	\$24,975	\$ —
FUNDS PROVIDED:							
Federal Appropriations	272,880	_	_	_			_
Investment Income Government Grants and Contracts	_	15,340	9,504	_	680	5,156	36,801
Gifts	_	36,801 23,137	347	7,752	535	14,503	50,801
Sales and Membership Revenue		188,355		178,073	10,282		_
Other	829	6,427	640		2,624	3,163	-7
Total Provided	273,709	270,060	10,491	185,825	14,121	22,822	36,801
Total Available	271,802	344,117	24,260	185,825	49,434	47,797	36,801
FUNDS APPLIED:							
Research: Assistant Secretary	1,210	1,020	425	_	146	153	296
Astrophysical Observatory	15,851	40,927	5,772	_	2,378	256	32,521
Less Overhead Recovery		(4,459)	(4,459)	_			_
Tropical Research Institute	6,463	2,274	227	_	811	326	910
Environmental Research Center	2,478	1,239 2,581	102 184	_	297 1.118	281 717	559 562
National Zoological Park Smithsonian Archives	15,622 676	321	217	_	1,118	11	362
Smithsonian Libraries	5,652	593	557	_	30	6	
International Environmental Science Program	816		_		_	_	
Academic Programs	562	2,752	260		2,238	254	
Total Research	49,330	47,248	3,285		7,111	2,004	34,848
Museums:							
Assistant Secretary	1,211	1,217	432	_	321	439	25
Museum Programs	673	97	61	_	34	2	_
National Museum of Natural History/	20.460	7 700	422		2 204	4,152	931
National Museum of Man National Air & Space Museum	30,469 10,761	7,799 6,112	432 208	_	2,284 4,672	879	353
National Museum of American History	16,652	3,972	168	_	1,602	2,148	54
National Museum of American Art	6,463	2,188	222	_	1,103	863	_
National Portrait Gallery	5,020	407	38	_	184	99	86
Hirshhorn Museum and Sculpture Garden	3,562	3,136	213	_	813	2,110	_
Freer Gallery of Art	1,278	2,959	9		719	2,231	-
Arthur M. Sackler Gallery	3,092	2,271	89		800	1,382	_
Archives of American Art	1,137	1,073	71	_	1	1,001	_
Cooper-Hewitt, National Museum of Design	1,786	3,026	1,025		1,456	515	30
National Museum of African Art Anacostia Neighborhood Museum	3,612 1,092	422 121	60 108	_	210	152	10
Conservation Analytical Laboratory	2,676	140		_	126	14	_
Office of Exhibits Central	1,989	106	_	_	106		_
Traveling Exhibition Service	1,539	3,121	305	-	2,044	766	6
National Museum of the American Indian	4,380	447	347	_	66	_	34
Museum Support Center	2,617						
Total Museums	100,009	38,614	3,788		16,544	16,753	1,529
Public Service:							
Assistant Secretary	359	287	170	_	116	1	-
Center	175	1,154	1,119	-	34	1	_
Office of Public Affairs	825	731	679	_	49	3	287
Folklife Educational Programs	1,362 673	1,434 474	776 425	_	240 39	131 10	48/
Total Public Service	3,394	4,080	3,169		478	146	287
Institutional Initiatives:		1,518	1,287	_	45	186	
External Affairs:							
Assistant Secretary	110	988	710	_	_	273	5
Development Office	50	1,799	1,590	_	142	67	
Office of Special Events	64	208	208		* 11	0)	

Table 2. Source and Application of Operating Funds for the Year Ended September 30, 1991 (Excludes Canal Zone Biological Area Fund, Plant Funds, and Endowments) (in \$000s) (continued)

		Nonappropriated Trust Funds					
	Federal Funds	Total		Unrestricted		Re	stricted
		Non- appropriated Funds	General	Auxiliary Activities	Special Purpose	General	Government Grants and Contracts
Media Activities	_	15	_	15	_	_	_
Congressional Liaison	314	78	78	_	_	_	_
Telecommunications	346	1,041	584	_	214	180	63
Smithsonian Press	1,398	19,869		19,800	50	19	
Total External Affairs	2,282	23,998	3,170	19,815	406	539	68
International Activities	841	1,128	698		178	183	69
Associate Programs	_	96,254	303	95,855	18	78	_
Business Management	_	49,150	_	49,150	_	_	
Administration	36,407	17,555	12,334	_	4,183	1,038	_
Less Overhead Recovery	~	(10,107)	(10,107)	_	_	_	-
Facilities Services	72,239	1,669	1,441		228	-	-
Transfers Out (In)							
Programs (see Note 1)			4,692	_	(4,692)	_	
Net Auxiliary Activities	-		(19,903)	19,903	_		-
Other Designated Purposes	-	-	4,686	1,102	(5,890)	102	-
Plant .	_	(1,753)	(1,705)	_	(48)	_	_
Endowment		8,840	3,350		(242)	5,732	
Total Transfers		7,08	(8,880)	21,005	(10,872)	5,834	
Total Funds Applied	264,502	278,194	10,488	185,825	18,319	26,761	36,801
FUND BALANCES - End of Year (see Note 2)	\$ 7,300	\$ 65,923	\$13,772		\$31,115	\$21,036	

Note 1: Includes Collections Acquisition, Scholarly Studies, Educational Outreach, and Special Exhibitions Programs.

Note 2: The fund balance for federal funds represents no-year unobligated funds for instrumentation, collections acquisitions, repatriation, and exhibitions. Also included in this amount are unobligated funds from FY 1991, FY 1990, and FY 1989 annual appropriation accounts.

Table 3. Government Grants and Contracts—Expenditures (in \$000s) Fiscal Years 1990 and 1991

Government Agencies	FY 1990	FY 1991
Department of Defense	\$ 1,292	\$ 883
Department of Energy	364	425
Department of Health and Human Services	645	613
Department of Interior	1,426	1,242
National Aeronautics and Space Administration (see Note 1)	23,660	31,616
National Science Foundation (see Note 2)	790	852
Other	911	1,170
Total	\$29,088	\$36,801

Note 1 Includes \$760 thousand (FY 1990) and \$849 thousand (FY 1991) in subcontracts from organizations receiving prime contract from the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

Note 2: Includes \$241 thousand (FY 1991) in National Science Foundation subcontacts from Chesapeake Research Consortium.

Table 4. Auxiliary Activities, Fiscal Years 1990 and 1991 (in \$000s)

	Sales and Membership Revenue	Gifts	Less Cost of Sales	Gross Revenue	Expenses	Net Revenue (Loss)
FY 1990	\$185,049	\$7,284	\$100,070	\$92,263	\$65,495	\$26,768
FY 1991: Associates Programs Business Management; (see Note 1)	\$103,583	\$7,752	\$ 67,069	\$44,266	\$28,786	\$15,480
—Museum Shops/Mail Order	49,037	-	21,940	27,097	23,335	3,762
Concessions	3,398	_	_	3,398	2,955	443
—Other	890	_	-	890	920	(30)
Smithsonian Press	21,111	_	5,502	15,609	14,298	1,311
Media Activities (see Note 1)	54			54	15	39
Total FY 1991	\$178,073	\$7,752	\$ 94,511	\$91,314	\$70,309	\$21,005

Note 1: Before revenue-sharing transfers to participating Smithsonian bureaus of \$1,621 thousand (FY 1990) and \$1,102 thousand (FY 1991).

Table 5. Endowment and Similar Funds September 30, 1991 (in \$000s)

	Book Value	Market Value
ASSETS:		
Pooled Consolidated Endowment Funds: Cash and Equivalents Mutual Funds Interfund Receivable U.S. Government and Government Obligations Bonds Convertible Preferred Stocks Stocks	\$ 9,427 20,154 2,180 67,080 31,566 3,345 132,313	\$ 9,427 22,728 2,206 71,407 32,137 3,940 172,622
Receivable for Securities Sold	6,171	6,171
Total Pooled Fund	272,236	320,638
Nonpooled Endowment Funds: Loan to U.S. Treasury in Perpetuity Receivables Investments in Charitable Trusts Total Nonpooled Funds	1,120 23 587 1,730	1,122 23 790 1,935
Total Assets	\$273,966	\$322,573
LIABILITIES: LIABILITIES: Payables for Securities Purchased Deferred Revenue—Charitable Trusts	\$ 8,007 588	\$ 8,007 790
Total Liabilities	8,595	8,797
FUND BALANCE:		
Unrestricted Purpose: True Endowment Quasi Endowment	7,211 116,373	9,183 134,022
Total Unrestricted Purpose	123,584	143,205
Restricted Purpose: True Endowment Quasi Endowment	92,612 49,175	112,718 57,853
Total Restricted Purpose	141,787	170,571
Total Fund Balances	265,371	313,776
Total Liabilities and Fund Balances	\$273,966	\$322,573

Table 5A. Market Values of Endowment and Similar Funds (in \$000s)

Fund		9/30/87	9/30/88	9/30/89	9/30/90	9/30/91
Unrestricted Freet Other Restricted .		 \$108,925 50,380 74,816	\$101,432 44,228 75,169	\$127,394 53,731 98,540	\$117,123 47,963 89,430	\$143,205 57,775 112,796
Total		\$234,121	\$220,829	\$279,665	\$254,516	\$313,776

Table 6. Changes in Pooled Consolidated Endowment—Fund Balances at Market (in \$000s)

	Restricted				
	Unrestricted	Freer	Other	Total	
Market Value -10/1/90	\$116,075	\$47,963	\$ 89,291	\$253,329	
Changes:					
Gifts	73	_	187	260	
Transfers of Excess Yield (net of below)					
Interest and Dividends (see Note 1)	5,442	2,187	4,161	11,790	
Income Paid Out	(4,261)	(1,735)	(3,302)	(9,298)	
Transfers of Other Income	1,993		4,378	6,371	
Market Value Depreciation	22,871	9,360	17,948	50,179	
Market Value—9/30/91 (see Note 2)	\$142,193	\$57,775	\$112,663	\$312,631	

Note 1: Income earned, less managers' fees of \$1,037 thousand.

Note 2: Nonpooled Endowment Funds have a market value of \$1,145 thousand for a total endowment market value of \$313,776 thousand.

Table 7. Endowment Funds September 30, 1991

	Prin	cipal	Income		
	Book Value	Market Value	Net Income	Unexpended Balance	
UNRESTRICTED PURPOSE—TRUE:					
Avery Fund (see Note 1)	\$ 240,758	\$ 312,600	\$ 10,266	s —	
Higbee, Harry Memorial	86,424	109,357	3,285	_	
Hodgkins Fund (see Note 1)	357,911	407,112	19,483	_	
Morgan, Gilbert B. and Betty J. Memorial Fund	38,591	43,187	1,297	_	
Morrow, Dwight W.	431,124	570,584	17,140	_	
Mussinan, Alfred	131,676	166,863	5,012	_	
Olmsted, Helen A	4,469	5,823	175	_	
Poore, Lucy T. and George W. (see Note 1)	955,134	1,257,334	39,436	_	
Porter, Henry Kirke Memorial	1,593,323	2,106,960	63,290	_	
Sanford, George H. (see Note 1)	6,580	8,234	316		
Smithson, James (see Note 1)	802,242	832,324	58,859	_	
Smithson Society, James	74,127	78,565	590	_	
Walcott, Charles D. and Mary Vaux Research (Designated)	2,489,195	3,283,753	98,639	136,020	
Subtotal	7,211,554	9,182,696	317,788	136,020	
UNRESTRICTED PURPOSE—QUASI:					
Ettl, Charles H. Fund	1,114,873	1,260,338	37,859	_	
Ferguson, Frances B. Endowment	571,132	625,289	18,010	_	
Forrest, Robert Lee	5,665,113	6,349,513	190,730	_	
General Endowment (see Note 1)	93,277,124	107,512,434	3,227,018	_	
Goddard, Robert H	44,844	50,284	1,510	_	
Habel, Dr. S. (see Note 1)	741	768	54	_	
Hart, Gustavus E.	3,040	3,763	113	_	
Henry, Caroline	7,515	9,281	279	_	
Henry, Joseph and Harriet A.	301,614	371,203	11,150		
Heys, Maude C.	546,246	617,842	18,559	_	
Hinton, Carrie Susan	151,225	180,739	5,429	_	
Koteen, Dorothy B.	203,388	215,596	6,476	_	
Lambert, Paula C.	274,231	331,588	9,960	_	

Table 7. Endowment Funds September 30, 1991 (continued)

Table 7. Endowment Funds September 30, 1991 (continued)				
	Prin	icipal	Inc	ome
	Book Value	Market Value	Net Income	Unexpended Balance
Medinus, Grace L.	5,418	6,150	185	
O'Dea, Laura I.	182,452	211,125	6,342	_
Phillips, Roy R. Estate	764,217	850,634	26,904	_
Rhees, William Jones (see Note 1)	3,795	4,506	172	-
Safford, Clara Louise Smithsonian Bequest Fund (see Note 1)	251,505	288,588	8,669	_
Sultner, Donald H. Endowment	1,208,215 439,123	1,044,878 774,073	32,368 23,298	_
Taggart, Ganson	2,680	3,516	106	_
Abbott, William L. (Designated)	707,323	872,528	26,209	53,999
Barstow, Frederic D. (Designated)	5,918	7,292	219	5,895
Hirshhorn Museum Acquisition Fund (Designated)	3,300,241	3,834,689	123,503	67,141
Lindbergh Chair of Aerospace History (Designated)	2,620,502	3,021,948	90,775	203,650
Lindbergh, Charles A. (Designated)	42,884	48,653	1,461	8,915
Lyon, Marcus Ward, Jr. (Designated)	28,915	33,052	958	2,725
Martin Marietta Internship (Designated)	185,058	217,150	6,452	(448)
Smithsonian Agency Account (Designated) Smithsonian Press Scholarly Books Fund (Designated)	29,673 1,719,936	32,894 2,117,663	1,165 63,611	1,116 129,459
Smithsonian Tropical Research Institute Endowment Fund (Designated)	1,502,078	1,849,426	55,554	2,740
Webb, James E. Fellowship (Designated)	1,211,869	1,274,718	38,291	137,397
Subtotal	116,372,888	134,022,121	4,033,389	612,589
Total Unrestricted Purpose RESTRICTED PURPOSE—TRUE:	\$123,584,442	\$143,204,817	\$ 4,351,177	\$ 748,609
	A 20/ 2/2	0 25/102		
Aitken, Annie Laurie Endowment Fund Arthur, James	\$ 286,343 214,798	\$ 354,193 285,787	\$ 10,639	\$ 12,638 12,358
Baird, Spencer Fullerton	193,505	285,787	8,585 7,674	12,338
Barney, Alice Pike Memorial	153,961	204,797	28,123	85,345
Batchelor, Emma E.	180,311	211,840	6,363	65,996
Beauregard, Catherine Memorial	232,153	286,186	8,597	106,024
Bergen, Charlotte V.	19,070	21,151	635	4,551
Brown, Roland W. Burch, George Fellowship in Theoretic Medicine and Affiliated Theoretic	171,185	212,334	6,378	16,066
Sciences Fund	1,773,717	1,922,017	57,735	98,874
Canfield, Frederick A.	227,124	314,873	9,458	636
Casey, Thomas Lincoln	74,387	91,751	2,756	10,370
Chamberlain, Frances Lea	151,169 207,342	201,084 230,285	6,040 6,801	32,612 172
Cooper Fund for Paleobiology Division of Mammals Curators Fund	16,008	18,835	536	2,186
Drake Foundation	994,853	1,180,118	35,298	221.908
Drouet, Francis and Louderback, Harold B. Fund	306,520	341,498	10,258	67,163
Dykes, Charles Bequest	286,225	347,701	10,444	67,746
Eaton, Harriet Phillips	65,612	70,152	2,107	3,671
Eickemeyer, Florence Brevoort	58,334	77,587	2,831	13,014
Eppley Memorial	30,781	32,911	989	1,722
Forbes, Edward Waldo	960,360	1,052,451	30,813	75,930
Freer, Charles L. Global Environmental Endowment Fund	46,907,664 3,073	57,775,367 3,273	1,735,484 98	2,551,438 164
Grimm, Sergei N.	161,295	181,014	5,437	46,755
Groom, Barrick W.	164,462	182,215	5,473	24,182
Guggenheim, Daniel and Florence	639,528	739,244	22,206	60,744
Hamilton, James (see Note 1)	5,978	6,934	365	4,099
Henderson, Edward P. Meteorite Fund	177,429	187,949	5,646	8,838
Hewitt, Eleanor G. Repair Fund	39,101	46,477	1,421	2,603
Hewitt, Sarah Cooper	231,042	274,338	8,241	11,131
Hillyer, Virgil	39,007 8,565	48,115 11,449	1,445 344	18,462 1,452
Hitchcock, Albert S. Hodgkins Fund (see Note 1)	148,070	153,621	10,868	30,331
Hrdlicka, Ales and Marie	285,389	355,794	10,688	10,327
Hughes, Bruce	102,835	136,840	4.111	16,277
Hughes, Bruce Huntington Publication Fund	256,238	273,969	8,230	14,352
Johnson, Seward, Trust Fund for Oceanography	19,449,072	24,029,630	721,814	_
Kellogg, Remington and Marguerite Memorial	314,619	360,627	10,648	11,471
Kramar, Nada Maxwell, Mary E.	15,440	18,705	562	7,944
Marwell, Mary E.	105,369	140,206	4,212	61,655
Mellon Foundation Challenge Grant/Endowment	670,451	781,265	20,785	20,785
Mellon Publications Endowment Fund Milliken, H. Oothout Memorial	445,110	480,494	14,139	21,951
Mineral Endowment	1,151 527,266	1,366 630,994	41 18,954	262 2,153
Mitchell, William A.	71,795	86,138	2,588	130
24.	11,177	00,130	2,700	1,50

Table 7. Endowment Funds September 30, 1991 (continued)

	Prin	cipal	Inco	
	Book Value	Market Value	Net Income	Unexpended Balance
Museum of the American Indian—Heye Foundation	937,875	1,002,773	30,122	52,531
Nelms, Henning Endowment Fund	226,431	230,066	6,886	17,190
Nelson, Edward William	121,927	158,770	4,769	8,440
Petrocelli, Joseph Memorial	39,923	53,181	1,598	16,379
Petrocelli, Joseph Memorial	121,798	147,015	5,104	18,920
Ripley, S. Dillon and Mary Livingston	192,770	221,245	6,507	_
Roebling Fund	645,874	857,672	25,763	(223)
Rollins, Miriam and William	1,358,596	1,687,953	50,274	48,882
Schmitt, John J.	19,171	20,497	616	1.073
Sims, George W	168.073	187,057	5,501	18,955
Sprague Fund	8,546,588	10,091,470	300,565	175,583
Springer, Frank	96,506	127,984	3,844	28,920
Stern, Harold P. Memorial	1.038,557	1,222,164	36,712	298,551
Stevenson, John A. Mycological Library	28,440	34,966	1,050	5,254
Stuart, Mary Horner	412,752	444,261	13,345	1,477
Walcott, Charles D. and Mary Vaux Research	893,553	1,094,340	32,509	31,926
Walcott Research Fund, Botanical Publications	313,931	432,888	13,003	20,431
Williston, Samuel Wendell Diptera Research	30,448	34,787	1,021	4,228
Williams, Blair and Elsie	40,366	43,159	1.296	2,258
Zerbee, Frances Brinckle	5.071	6,730	202	8,023
Subtotal	92,612,357	112,718,017	3,407,547	4,602,120
RESTRICTED PURPOSE—QUASI:				
Armstrong, Edwin James	21,904	25,452	752	_
Au Panier Fleuri	105,442	118,425	3,557	3,106
Bacon, Virginia Purdy	501,617	594,381	17,854	88,521
Becker, George F.	865,876	1,028,763	30,902	17,200
Cooper Hewitt Acquisition Endowment Fund	383,175	391,530	1,953	_
Denghausen, Luisita L. and Franz H. Fund	4,279,979	5,007,465	166,511	407,259
Desautels, Paul E.	42,670	55,981	1,653	1,082
Friends of Music Endowment Fund	76,370	82,017	1,593	4
Gaver, Gordon	9,761	11,394	339	1,678
Hachenberg, George P. and Caroline	24,869	31,271	939	8,485
Hammond, John, Performance Series Fund	324,800	330,949	9,273	11,746
Hanson, Martin Gustav and Caroline R	52,738	65,038	1,954	14,043
Hirshhorn Collections Endowment Fund	9,588,553	10,470,150	252,542	557,177
Hirshorn Joseph H. Beguest Fund	2,314,926	2,626,849	75,832	31,521
The Holenia Trust Fund	4.769.418	5,720,203	178,489	52,852
Hunterdon Endowment	17,797,056	21,687,842	645,914	104,825
Johnson, E. R. Fenimore	42,024	48,155	1,446	9,033
Loeb, Morris	521,381	645,032	19,376	41,854
Long, Annette E. and Edith C.	2,971	3,984	120	829
Myer, Catherine Walden	119,869	147,832	6,227	38,062
Noyes, Frank B.	5,947	7,451	224	5,230
	49.667	55,804	1.676	5,090
Noyes, Pauline Riggs	44,176	54,575	1,639	9,899
Ramsey, Adm. and Mrs. Dewitt Clinton (see Note 1)	1,052,875	1,301,743	39,712	4,560
Rathbun, Richard Memorial	63,322	78,196	2,349	26,286
	139,763	168,125	5,050	17,959
Roebling Solar Research		187,659	5,637	4,463
Ruef, Bertha M.	163,815			
Schultz, Leonard P.	119,745	137,527	3,916	15,933
Seidell, Atherton Smithsonian Agency Account	3,429,005	4,064,455	122,090	549,031
Smithsonian Agency Account	1,436,340	1,688,035	52,105	3,602
Strong, Julia D.	59,508	73,480	3,146	15,395
Witherspoon, Thomas A. Memorial	764,809	942,838	28,321	187,875
Subtotal	49,174,371	57,852,601	1,683,091	2,234,600
Total Restricted Purpose	141,786,728	170,570,618	5,090,638	6,836,720
TOTAL ENDOWMENT FUNDS	\$265,371,170	\$313,775,435	\$ 9,441,815	\$ 7,585,329

Note 1: Invested all or in part in U.S. Treasury or other nonpooled investments.

Table 8. Construction and Plant Funds Fiscal Years 1990 and 1991 (in \$000s)

General Appropriations: 6.423** 6.636 National Zoological Park 6.423** 6.636 Restoration and Renovation of Buildings 26.468** 31,190 Construction Planning and Minor Construction 4,770 4,982 Tropical Research Institute—Research Facilities 1,930 1,542 National Museum of the American Indian 1,620 7,391 National Museum of Natural History/National Museum of Man—East Court — 1,492 Total Federal Appropriations 41,211 53,233 Nonaphyropriated Trust Funds: — 1 Income—Gift and Other — 1,177 (222 Environmental Research Center—Land Acquisitions 37 37 37 17 Tropical Research Institute—Research Facilities 1,177 (222 Cooper-Hewitt, National Museum of Design 52 49 Quadrangle and Related 462 — 49 462 — 462 — 42 462 — 462 — 462 — 462 — 462 — 462 — <th>ristal reals 1990 and 1991 (in \$000s)</th> <th></th> <th></th>	ristal reals 1990 and 1991 (in \$000s)		
General Appropriations: 6.623** 6.636 National Zoological Park 6.423** 6.636 Restoration and Renovation of Buildings 26.468** 31,190 Construction Planning and Minor Construction 4,770 4,982 National Museum of the American Indian 1,620 7,391 National Museum of Natural History/National Museum of Man—East Court — 1,492 Total Federal Appropriations 41,211 53,233 Nonappropriated Trust Funds: — 1 Income—Gift and Other — 1 Environmental Research Center—Land Acquisitions 37 37 Tropical Research Institute—Research Facilities 1,177 (222 Coopet-Hewitt, National Museum of Design 52 49 Quadrangle and Related 462 — Visitor Information and Reception Center 29 (109 Air and Space Museum—Dulles Shelter (35) — National Museum of Natural History Gem Hall — 532 Other (47)* — 532 Other (47)* —		FY 1990	FY 1991
National Zoological Park 6.432** 6.636 Restoration and Renovation of Buildings 26.468** 31,190 Construction Planning and Minor Construction 4,770 4,982 Tropical Research Institute—Research Facilities 1,930 1,542 National Museum of the American Indian 1,620 7,391 National Museum of Natural History/National Museum of Man—East Court — 1,492 Total Federal Appropriations 41,211 53,233 Nonappropriated Trust Funds: — 1 Income—Gift and Other 37 37 Environmental Research Center—Land Acquisitions 37 37 Tropical Research Institute—Research Facilities 1,177 (222 Cooper-Hewitt, National Museum of Design 52 49 Quadrangle and Related 462 — Visitor Information and Reception Center 29 (109 Air and Space Museum—Dulles Shelter (35) — National Museum of the American Indian — 128 Free Gallery and Auditorium — 2,114 National Museum of Natural	FUNDS PROVIDED		
Restoration and Renovation of Buildings 26,468** 31,190 Construction Planning and Minor Construction 4,770 4,982 Tropical Research Institute—Research Facilities 1,930 1,542 National Museum of Natural History/National Museum of Man—East Court 1,620 7,391 Nonappropriated Trust Funds: - 1,492 Income—Gift and Other - - Environmental Research Center—Land Acquisitions 37 37 Tropical Research Institute—Research Facilities 1,177 (222 Cooper-Hewitt, National Museum of Design 32 49 Quadrangle and Related 462 — Visitor Information and Reception Center 29 (109 Air and Space Museum—Dulles Shelter 29 (109 National Museum of the American Indian — 128 Freer Gallery and Auditorium — 532 Other (47)* — Total Income 1,675 2,529 Transfers from Other Funds: — 358 Visitor Information and Reception Center — 358<	Federal Appropriations:		
Construction Planning and Minor Construction 4,770 4,982 Tropical Research Institute—Research Facilities 1,930 1,342 National Museum of the American Indian 1,620 7,391 National Museum of Natural History/National Museum of Man—East Court — 1,492 Total Federal Appropriations 41,211 53,233 Nonappropriated Trust Funds: — 1 Income—Gift and Other 37 37 Toropical Research Institute—Research Facilities 1,177 (222 Cooper-Hewitt, National Museum of Design 52 49 Quadrangle and Related 462 — Visitor Information and Reception Center 29 (109 Air and Space Museum—Dulles Shelter (35) — National Museum of the American Indian — 128 Freer Gallery and Auditorium — 214 National Museum of Natural History Gem Hall — 52 Other (47)* — Total Income 1,675 2,529 Transfers from Other Funds: — 48 <t< td=""><td>National Zoological Park</td><td>6,423**</td><td>6,636</td></t<>	National Zoological Park	6,423**	6,636
Tropical Research Institute—Research Facilities 1,930 1,542 National Museum of the American Indian 1,620 7,391 National Museum of Natural History/National Museum of Man—East Court — 1,492 Total Federal Appropriations 41,211 53,233 Nonappropriated Trust Funds: — 8 Income—Gift and Other — 37 37 Environmental Research Center—Land Acquisitions 37 37 Tropical Research Institute—Research Facilities 1,177 (222 Cooper-Hewitt, National Museum of Design 52 49 Quadrangle and Related 462 49 Visitor Information and Reception Center 29 (109 Air and Space Museum—Dulles Shelter (35) — National Museum of the American Indian — 128 Freer Gallery and Auditorium — 214 National Museum of Natural History Gern Hall — 352 Other (47)* — Total Income 1,675 2,529 Transfers from Other Funds: — 358 <td>Restoration and Renovation of Buildings</td> <td>26,468**</td> <td>31,190</td>	Restoration and Renovation of Buildings	26,468**	31,190
National Museum of the American Indian 1,620 7,391 National Museum of Natural History/National Museum of Man—East Court - 1,492 Total Federal Appropriations 41,211 53,233 Nonappropriated Trust Funds: - - Income—Gift and Other - - Environmental Research Center—Land Acquisitions 37 37 Tropical Research Institute—Research Facilities 1,177 (222 Cooper-Hewitt, National Museum of Design 152 49 Quadrangle and Related 462 — Visitor Information and Reception Center 29 (109 Air and Space Museum—Dulles Shelter (35) — National Museum of the American Indian — 128 Freer Gallery and Auditorium — 52 National Museum of Natural History Gem Hall — 532 Other (47)* — Total Income 1,675 2,529 Visitor Information and Reception Center (6)* — Cooper-Hewitt, National Museum of Design — 358	Construction Planning and Minor Construction	4,770	4,982
National Museum of Natural History/National Museum of Man—East Court — 1,492 Total Federal Appropriations 41,211 53,233 Nonappropriated Trust Funds: Income—Gift and Other Environmental Research Center—Land Acquisitions 37 37 Tropical Research Institure—Research Facilities 1,177 (222 Cooper-Hewitt, National Museum of Design 52 49 Quadrangle and Related 462 46 Visitor Information and Reception Center 29 (109 Air and Space Museum—Dulles Shelter (35) — National Museum of the American Indian — 2.114 National Museum of Natural History Gem Hall — 532 Other (47)* — 532 Transfers from Other Funds: (6)* — 358 Visitor Information and Reception Center (6)* — 358 Voice Themster, National Museum of Design — 358 National Museum of Natural History Gem Hall — 4(48) Quadrangle and Related — 4(48) <		1,930	1,542
Total Federal Appropriations 41,211 53,233 Nonappropriated Trust Funds: Income—Gift and Other Environmental Research Center—Land Acquisitions 37 37 37 Tropical Research Institute—Research Facilities 1,177 (222 Cooper-Hewitt, National Museum of Design 52 49 Quadrangle and Related 46 46 2 9 (109 Air and Space Museum—Dulles Shelter 29 (109 Air and Space Museum—Other Indian ———————————————————————————————————		1,620	7,391
Nonappropriated Trust Funds:	National Museum of Natural History/National Museum of Man—East Court		1,492
Income—Gift and Other Environmental Research Center—Land Acquisitions 37 37 37 37 37 37 37 3	Total Federal Appropriations	41,211	53,233
Environmental Research Center—Land Acquisitions 37 37 Tropical Research Institute—Research Facilities 1,177 (222 Cooper-Hewitt, National Museum of Design 52 49 Quadrangle and Related 462 — Visitor Information and Reception Center 29 (109 Air and Space Museum—Dulles Shelter (35) — National Museum of the American Indian — 128 Freer Gallery and Auditorium — 2,114 National Museum of Natural History Gem Hall — 532 Other (47)* — Total Income 1,675 2,529 Visitor Information and Reception Center (6)* — Cooper-Hewitt, National Museum of Design — 358 National Museum of Natural History Gem Hall — 4 Quadrangle and Related — (2,063) Total Transfers (6) (1,753)	Nonappropriated Trust Funds:		
Tropical Research Institute—Research Facilities 1,177 (222 Cooper-Hewitt, National Museum of Design 52 49 (202			
Cooper-Hewitt, National Museum of Design 52 49 Quadrangle and Related 462 — Visitor Information and Reception Center 29 (109) Air and Space Museum—Dulles Shelter (35) — National Museum of the American Indian — 2,114 National Museum of Natural History Gem Hall — 532 Other (47)* — Total Income 1,675 2,529 Transfers from Other Funds: (6)* — Visitor Information and Reception Center — 358 Cooper-Hewitt, National Museum of Design — 358 National Museum of Natural History Gem Hall — (48 Quadrangle and Related — (2,063) Total Transfers (6) (1,753)	Environmental Research Center—Land Acquisitions		37
Quadrangle and Related 462 — Visitor Information and Reception Center 29 (109 Air and Space Museum—Dulles Shelter (35) — National Museum of the American Indian — 128 Freer Gallery and Auditorium — 2,114 National Museum of Natural History Gem Hall — 65 Other (47)* — Total Income 1,675 2,529 Variety from Other Funds: (6)* — Visitor Information and Reception Center — 358 Cooper-Hewitt, National Museum of Design — 48 National Museum of Natural History Gem Hall — 48 Quadrangle and Related — (2,063) Total Transfers (6) (1,753)		1,177	(222)*
Visitor Information and Reception Center 29 (109 Air and Space Museum—Dulles Shelter (35) — National Museum of the American Indian — 128 Freer Gallery and Auditorium — 2,114 National Museum of Natural History Gem Hall — 532 Other (47)* — Total Income 1,675 2,529 Visitor Information and Reception Center (6)* — Cooper-Hewitt, National Museum of Design — 358 National Museum of Natural History Gem Hall — (48 Quadrangle and Related — (2,063) Total Transfers (6) (1,753)			49
Air and Space Museum—Dulles Shelter (35) — National Museum of the American Indian — 128 Freer Gallery and Auditorium — 2,114 National Museum of Natural History Gem Hall — 532 Other (47)* — Total Income 1,675 2,529 Fransfers from Other Funds: (6)* — Visitor Information and Reception Center — 358 National Museum of Natural History Gem Hall — 48 Quadrangle and Related — (2,063 Total Transfers (6) (1,753)			-
National Museum of the American Indian — 128 Freer Gallety and Auditorium — 2,1114 National Museum of Natural History Gem Hall — 532 Other (47)*	Visitor Information and Reception Center		(109)*
Freer Gallery and Auditorium — 2,114 National Museum of Natural History Gem Hall — 532 Other (47)* — Total Income 1,675 2,529 Transfers from Other Funds: — (6)* — Visitor Information and Reception Center — 358 Cooper-Hewitt, National Museum of Design — 4 National Museum of Natural History Gem Hall — (48 Quadrangle and Related — (2,063) Total Transfers (6) (1,753)	Air and Space Museum—Dulles Shelter	(35)	_
National Museum of Natural History Gem Hall — 532 Other (47)* — Total Income 1,675 2,529 Fransfers from Other Funds: (6)* — Visitor Information and Reception Center — 358 Cooper-Hewitt, National Museum of Design — 48 National Museum of Natural History Gem Hall — (48 Quadrangle and Related — (2,063 Total Transfers (6) (1,753)		_	
Other (47)* — Total Income 1,675 2,529 Gransfers from Other Funds: ** Visitor Information and Reception Center (6)* — Cooper-Hewitt, National Museum of Design — 48 National Museum of Natural History Gem Hall — (48 Quadrangle and Related — (2,063) Total Transfers (6) (1,753)		_	
Total Income 1,675 2,529 Transfers from Other Funds: Visitor Information and Reception Center (6)* — Cooper-Hewitt, National Museum of Design — 358 National Museum of Natural History Gem Hall — (48 Quadrangle and Related — (2,063) Total Transfers (6) (1,733)			532
Transfers from Other Funds: Visitor Information and Reception Center Cooper-Hewitt, National Museum of Design National Museum of Natural History Gem Hall Quadrangle and Related Total Transfers (6) (1,733)	Other	(47)*	
Visitor Information and Reception Center (6)* — Cooper-Hewitt, National Museum of Design — 358 National Museum of Natural History Gem Hall — (48 Quadrangle and Related — (2,063) Total Transfers (6) (1,753)	Total Income	1,675	2,529
Cooper-Hewitt, National Museum of Design – 358 National Museum of Natural History Gem Hall – (48 Quadrangle and Related – (2,063) Total Transfers (6) (1,733)	Transfers from Other Funds:		
National Museum of Natural History Gem Hall – (48) Quadrangle and Related – (2,063) Total Transfers (6) (1,733)		(6)*	_
Quadrangle and Related - (2,063) Total Transfers (6) (1,753)		_	358
Total Transfers (6) (1,753)	National Museum of Natural History Gem Hall	_	(48)*
	Quadrangle and Related		(2,063)*
Total Funds Provided \$42,880 \$54,009	Total Transfers	(6)	(1,753)
	Total Funds Provided	\$42,880	\$54,009

^{*} Funds reclassified to current operating funds.
**The FY 1990 amounts are different from amounts reported in the Smithsonian Year 1990. These differences represent the FY 90 Gramm-Rudman-Hollings sequestered amounts.

Coopers & Lybrand

Certified Public Accountants

Report of Independent Accountants
To the Board of Regents
Smithsonian Institution

We have audited the accompanying statement of financial condition of the Smithsonian Institution as of September 30, 1991, and the related statement of financial activity for the year then ended. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Institution's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. We previously audited and reported upon the financial statements of the Smithsonian Institution for the year ended September 30, 1990, totals of which are included in the accompanying financial statements for comparative purposes only.

We conducted our audit in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Smithsonian Institution as of September 30, 1991, and the results of its operations for the year then ended, in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles.

Washington, D.C.

December 20, 1991

Smithsonian Institution Statement of Financial Condition, September 30, 1991 (with comparative totals for September 30, 1990) (thousands of dollars)

	Trust funds	Federal funds	Totals, all funds	Totals, 1990
ASSETS: Fund balances with U.S. Treasury and cash on hand Investments (Note 3) Receivables (Note 5) Advance payments (Note 6) Inventories Prepaid, deferred expense, and other Property and equipment (Note 7) Total assets	\$ 1,561 326,610 44,031 	\$148,442 11,024 12,980 1,766 282,074 \$456,286	\$150,003 326,610 55,055 12,980 19,121 17,835 359,442 \$941,046	\$113,059 323,863 58,081 18,606 18,296 18,151 337,118 \$887,174
LIABILITIES: Accounts payable: Accounts payable and accrued expenses Interfund payable Payable for investment securities purchased Deposits held in custody for other organizations (Note 2) Accrued annual leave Deferred revenue Long-term debt (Note 9) Total liabilities Undelivered orders	\$ 24,335 8,887 8,007 4,476 	\$ 28,485 	\$ 52,820 8,887 8,007 4,476 10,457 36,655 10,714 132,016 81,786	\$ 47.694 9,929 2,760 3,532 9,584 43,286 11,101 127,886 71,688
Commitments and contingencies (Note 8) FUND BALANCES (deficit): Trust—Curtent: Unrestricted general purpose Special purpose Restricted Trust—Endowment and similar funds (Note 4) Trust—Plant funds (Note 7) Federal—Operating funds (deficit) (Note 10) Federal—Construction funds Federal—Capital funds Total fund balances Total liabilities, undelivered orders and fund balances	13,772 31,115 21,036 265,371 60,392 ————————————————————————————————————	8,089 43,629 283,840 335,558	13,772 31,115 21,036 265,371 60,392 8,089 43,629 283,840 727,244 \$941,046	13,769 35,313 24,975 252,263 61,470 (531) 36,689 263,652 687,600 \$887,174

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Smithsonian Institution Statement of Financial Activity for the year ended September 30, 1991 (with comparative totals for the year ended September 30, 1990) (thousands of dollars)

		Trust f	unds			Federal	funds			
	Totals, trust funds	Current funds	Endow- ment and similar funds	Plant funds	Totals, federal funds	Operating funds	Con- struction funds	Capital funds	Totals, all funds	Totals, 1990
REVENUE AND OTHER ADDITIONS	S:									
Appropriations (Note 10)	\$ —	\$ —	s —	\$ —	\$326,113	\$272,880	\$53,233	\$	\$326,113	\$266,690
Government grants and contracts	36,801	36,801	_	-		_	_	_	36,801	29,089
Investment income	15,671	15,339	-	332	_	and a			15,671	18,447
Net gain on sale of securities Gifts, bequests, and	4,007	_	4,007	-	_	_	_	_	4,007	5,025
other grants	25,596	23,138	261	2.197		_		_	25,596	24,485
Additions to plant (Note 7)	2,359	25,150	201	2,359	49.246	_		49,246	51,605	45.006
Rentals, fees, commissions, and other	21000			21277	17,210			17,210	71,007	47,000
(Note 10)	6,427	6,427	_	_	996	996	_	_	7,423	12,124
Auxiliary activities	188,355	188,355	_	_	_	_	_		188,355	194,062
Total revenue and other										
additions	279,216	270,060	4,268	4,888	376,355	273,876	53,233	49,246	655,571	594,928
EXPENDITURES AND OTHER DEDUCTIONS: Research, educational, and collection acquisition (Note 11)	82,772	82,772			156,952	156,952		_	239,724	215,668
Administration	22,375	22,375	_		36,894	36,894	_		59,269	40.577
Facilities services	1,669	1,669	_	_	72,239	72,239		_	73,908	67.272
Acquisition of plant	1,631	_	_	1,631	46,293		46,293	_	47,924	39,140
Property use and depreciation										
(Note 7)	2,582	_	_	2,582	29,058	-	_	29,058	31,640	28,992
Auxiliary activities	164,291	164,291							164,291	164,802
Total expenditures and other deductions	275,320	271,107		4,213	341,436	266,085	46,293	29,058	616,756	556,451
Excess of revenue and other additions over (under) expenditures and other deductions	3,896	(1,047)	4,268	675	34,919	7,791	6,940	20,188	38,815	38,477
TRANSFERS AMONG FUNDS—										
Additions (deductions) (Note 12) .	-	(7,087)	8,840	(1,753)		_	_	-	-	_
Net increase for the year	3,896	(8,134)	13,108	(1,078)	34,919	7,791	6,940	20,188	38,815	38,477
(Note 10)	387,790	74,057	252,263	61,470	829 299,810	829 (531)	36,689	263,652	829 687,600	(89) 649,212
FUND BALANCES (DEFICIT) AT END OF YEAR	\$391,686	\$ 65,923	\$265,371	\$60,392	\$335,558	\$ 8,089	\$43,629	\$283,840	\$727,244	\$687,600

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Smithsonian Institution Notes to Financial Statements

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Basis of Presentation

These financial statements do not include the accounts of the National Gallery of Art, the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts, or the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars, which were established by Congress within the Smithsonian Institution (the Institution) but are administered under separate boards of trustees.

The financial statements of the Institution with respect to Federal Appropriations have been prepared on the obligation basis of accounting, which is in accordance with accounting principles prescribed by the Comptroller General of the United States as set forth in the Policy and Procedures Manual for Guidance of Federal Agencies. The obligation basis of accounting differs in some respects from generally accepted accounting principles. Under this method of accounting, approximately \$44,458,000 of commitments of the operating fund, such as purchase orders and contracts, have been recognized as expenditures, and the related obligations have been reported on the Statement of Financial Condition at September 30, 1991, even though the goods and services have not been received. Approximately \$12,042,000 of these commitments are for grants under the foreign currency program. Approximately \$9,961,511 of these commitments are for internal storage facilities and equipment at the Museum Support Center. In addition, construction fund commitments for other projects amounted to approximately \$37,328,000 at September 30, 1991

The trust funds reflect the receipt and expenditure of funds obtained from private sources, government grants and contracts, investment income, and certain business activities related to the operations of the Institution.

Fund Accounting

To ensure observance of the limitations and restrictions placed on the use of resources available to the Institution, accounts are maintained in accordance with the principles of fund accounting. This procedure classifies resources for control, accounting, and reporting purposes into distinct funds established according to their appropriation, nature, and purposes. Separate accounts are maintained for each fund; however, in the accompanying financial statements, funds that have similar characteristics have been combined into fund groups. Accordingly, all financial transactions have been recorded and reported by fund group.

The assets, liabilities, and fund balances of the Institution are self-balancing as follows:

Federal operating funds represent the portion of appropriated funds available for support of Institution operations.

Federal construction funds represent that portion of appropriated funds available for building and facility construction, restoration, renovation, and repair. Separate subfund groups are maintained for each appropriation—Construction and Improvements, National Zoological Park, Restoration and Renovation of Buildings, Museum Support Center, and the Center for African, Near Eastern, and Asian Cultures (Quadrangle).

Federal capital funds represent the value of those assets of the Institution acquired with federal funds and nonexpendable property transfers from government agencies.

Trust current funds, which include unrestricted and restricted re-

sources, represent the portion of nonappropriated funds available for support of Institution operations. Amounts restricted by the donor for specific purposes are segregated from other current funds.

Trust endowment and similar funds include funds that are subject to restrictions of gift instruments requiring in perpetuity that the principal be invested and that only income be utilized. Also classified as endowment and similar funds are gifts that allow the expenditure of principal only under certain specified conditions. Quasi-endowment funds are funds established by the governing board for the same purposes as endowment funds; however, any portion of such funds may be expended with board approval. Restricted quasi-endowment funds represent gifts for restricted purposes where there is no stipulation that the principal be maintained in perpetuity or for a period of time, but the governing board has elected to invest the principal and expend only the income for the purpose stipulated by the donor.

Trust plant funds represent resources restricted for future plant acquisitions and funds expended for plant.

Investments

All investment income, except that of endowment and similar funds, and gains and losses arising from the sale of investments and property are accounted for in the fund in which the related assets are recorded. Income of endowment and similar funds is accounted for in the fund to which it is restricted or, if unrestricted, as revenue in unrestricted current funds. Gains and losses on the sale of investments are recognized on the trade date basis using the average cost method.

Inventor

Inventories are carried at the lower of cost or market. Cost is determined using the first-in, first-out (FIFO) method or retail cost method (for those inventories held for resale). Merchandise inventory approximated \$17,355,000 and materials and supplies inventory approximated \$1,766,000 at September 30, 1991.

Deferred Revenue and Expense

Revenue from subscriptions to *Smithsonian* magazine and *Air & Space | Smithsonian* magazine is recorded as income over the period of the related subscription, which is generally one year. Costs related to obtaining subscriptions to *Smithsonian* magazine and *Air & Space | Smithsonian* magazine are charged against income over the period of the subscription.

The Institution recognizes revenue and charges expenses of other auxiliary activities during the period in which the activity is conducted.

Works of Art, Living or Other Specimens

The Institution acquires its collections, which include works of art, library books, photographic archives, objects, and specimens, through purchase by federal or private funds or by donation. In accordance with policies generally followed by museums, no value is assigned to the collections on the statement of financial condition. Purchases for the collections are expensed currently. Proceeds from the deaccessions are designated for future collection acquisitions.

Property and Equipment—Federal Funds

Property and equipment purchased with federal funds are recorded in the capital funds at cost and depreciated on a straight-line basis over their useful lives as follows:

Buildings 30 years
Major renovations 15 years
Nonexpendable equipment 10 years

Certain lands occupied by the Institution's buildings were appropriated and reserved by Congress for the Institution and are not reflected in the accompanying financial statements. Property and nonexpendable equipment acquired through transfer from government agencies are capitalized at the transfer price or at estimated amounts, taking into consideration usefulness, condition, and market value.

Property and Equipment-Trust Funds

Property and equipment purchased with trust funds for use by non-income-producing activities are recorded at cost, or appraised value at date of gift, except for gifts of certain islands in the Chesapeake Bay and the Carnegie Mansion, which have been recorded at nominal values. Property and equipment are treated as a deduction of the current fund and as a capitalized cost of the plant fund.

Property and equipment for use by nonincome-producing activities are depreciated on the straight-line basis over their useful lives as follows:

Buildings	30 years
Major renovations	15 years
Equipment	10 years

Depreciation is recorded in the plant fund as a deduction to the investment in plant.

Capital improvements and equipment purchased with trust funds and utilized in income-producing activities are capitalized at cost and are depreciated on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives of 3 to 10 years.

Government Grants and Contracts

The Institution has a number of grants and contracts with the U.S. Government, which primarily provide for cost reimbursement to the Institution. Grant and contract revenue is recognized within trust funds as expenditures are incurred.

Pledges

The Institution records significant pledges based upon letters signed by donors. Pledges are recorded at net realizable value as a receivable and as deferred revenue on the statement of financial condition. Revenue from pledges is recognized in the year the pledged funds are collected.

Gifts, Bequests, and Other Grants

The Institution recognizes revenue from gifts, bequests, and other grants in the year the cash is received.

Contributed Services

A substantial number of unpaid volunteers have made significant contributions of their time in the furtherance of the Institution's programs. The value of this contributed time is not reflected in these statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles.

Annual Leave

The Institution's civil service employees earn annual leave in accordance with federal law and regulations. However, only the cost of the leave taken as salaries is funded and recorded as an expense. The cost of unused annual leave at year-end is reflected in the accompanying financial statements as an asset and an accrued liability in the federal funds.

Annual leave is expensed for trust employees in the trust fund as earned.

2. Related Activities

The Institution provides certain fiscal and administrative services to several separately incorporated organizations in which certain officials of the Institution serve on the governing boards. The amounts paid to the Institution by these organizations for the aforementioned services, together with rent for Institution facilities occupied, totaled \$275,000 (\$200,000 for the trust funds and \$75,000 for the federal funds) for the year ended September 30, 1991. Deposits held in custody for these organizations were \$4,476,000 as of September 30, 1991.

The following summarizes the unaudited expenditures of these organizations for the fiscal year ended September 30, 1991, as reflected in their individual financial statements, which are not included in the accompanying financial statements of the Institution:

Reading Is Fundamental, Inc. Woodrow Wilson International	\$8,709,000
Center for Scholars:	
Federal appropriations Trust funds	\$5,047,000 \$1,899,000

3. Investments

Investments are recorded at cost on a trade date basis, if purchased, or estimated fair market value at the date of acquisition, if acquired by gift. At September 30, 1991, investments were composed of the following:

Corming Market

	value (\$000s)	value (\$000s)
Current Funds:		
Short-term investments	\$ 60,893	\$ 61,173
Endowment and Similar funds: Pooled investments:		
Short-term cash equivalents U. S. Government and quasi-government	\$ 29,581	\$ 32,155
obligations	67,079	71,407
Corporate bonds and other obligations	34,911	36,077
Common and preferred stock	132,313	172,622
Subtotal pooled investments	263,884	312,261
Nonpooled invesments:		
Deposit with U.S. Treasury	1,120	1,122
Charitable trusts	588	790
Subtotal nonpooled investments	1,708	1,912
	265,592	314,173
Plant funds:		
Common stock	125	192
Total investments	\$326,610	\$375,538

The deposit with the U.S. Treasury is invested in U.S Government securities at a variable yield based on market rates.

Substantially all the investments of the endowment and similar funds are pooled on a market value basis (consolidated fund) with each individual fund subscribing to, or disposing of, units on the basis of the per unit market value at the beginning of the month in which the transaction takes place. Of the total units, each having a market value of \$378.07, 319,587 units were owned by endowment funds, and 506,355 units were owned by quasi-endowment funds at September 30, 1991.

The following tabulation summarizes changes in relationships between cost and market values of the pooled investments at September 30, 1991.

		Market		
	Market	Cost	Net change	value per unit
End of year	\$312,261	\$263,884	\$48,377	\$ 378.07
Beginning of year	251,801	249,570	2,231	312.32
Increase in unrealized net gain for the year Realized net gain for the			46,146	
year			4,007	
Total net gains for the year			\$50,153	\$ 65.75

4. Endowment and Similar Funds

The Institution utilizes the "total return" approach to investment management of endowment funds and quasi-endowment funds. Under this approach, an amount equal to the difference between actual interest and dividends earned during the year and the amount computed under the total return formula is transferred to or from the current funds.

In applying this approach, it is the Institution's policy to provide, as being available for current expenditures, an amount taking into consideration such factors as, but not limited to: $(1)\,4^{1/2}\%$ of the five-year average of the market value of each fund (adjusted for gifts and transfers during this period), (2) current dividend and interest yield, (3) support needs for bureaus and scientists, and (4) inflationary factors as measured by the Consumer Price Index. However, where the market value of the assets of any endowment fund is less than 110% of the historic dollar value (value of gifts at date of donation), the amount provided is limited to only interest and dividends received.

The total return factor for 1991 was \$11.37 per unit, equivalent to 4% of the five-year average of the Market Value of each participating fund. Actual dividends and interest earned exceeded the total return for the year, and this excess was transferred from the current funds to the endowment funds (see Note 12).

5. Receivables

Receivables at September 30, 1991, included the following:

	(\$000s)			
	Trust funds	Federal funds	Totals, all funds	
Auxiliary activities and other accounts receivable, net of \$8,902 allowance for				
doubtful accounts	\$16,900	\$	\$16,900	
Receivables for investment securities sold	6,171	_	6,171	
Pledges receivable	6,190	_	6,190	
Endowment notes receivable	23		23	
Reimbursements due from grants and				
contracts	2,697	_	2,697	
Interest and dividends receivable	3,163	_	3,163	
Interfund receivables	8,887	-	8,887	
Value of accrued annual leave		10,457	10,457	
Other	_	567	567	
	\$44,031	\$11,024	\$55,055	

6. Advance Payments

Advance payments represent prepayments made to government agencies, educational institutions, firms, and individuals for services to be rendered, or property or materials to be furnished.

As of September 30, 1991, the Institution had advances outstanding to the General Services Administration of \$8,823,000, principally for construction services, including the Museum Support Center and other projects to be completed in future fiscal years. The Institution at that date also had advances outstanding to educational institutions amounting to approximately \$1,837,000, principally under the Special Foreign Currency Program.

7. Property and Equipment

At September 30, 1991, property and equipment comprised the following:

	(\$000s)	(\$000s)
Trust		
Current funds		
Capital funds	\$ 23,607	
Equipment	9,789	
Building	3,963	
Leasehold improvements	1,170	
	38,529	
Less: accumulated depreciation and		
amortization	(15,148)	
	23,381	
Plant funds		
Land and buildings	64,659	
Equipment	7,477	
Equipment		
Torri community of description	72,136	
Less: accumulated depreciation	(18,149)	
	53,987	
Total, trust funds		77,368
Federal		
Capital funds		
Property	\$ 460,450	
Equipment	45,824	
	506,274	
Less: accumulated depreciation	(224,200)	
Total, federal funds		282,074
Total, all funds		\$359,442

Included in the accumulated depreciation of the federal capital funds is \$22,408,000 of depreciation expense for 1991.

Depreciation and amortization expense in the trust funds for fiscal year 1991 for income-producing assets amounted to \$2,668,000 and is included in the current funds. Depreciation of nonincome-producing equipment and buildings for 1991 amounted to \$2,582,736 and is included in the plant fund. The balance of the plant fund at September 30, 1991, included \$6,405,064 of unexpected funds for future plant acquisitions.

8. Commitments and Contingencies

Leases for various Smithsonian warehouse and office spaces provide for escalation of rents to coincide with increases in property taxes, operating expenses attributable to the leased property, and the Consumer Price Index.

The Institution's operating leases require future minimum lease payments as follows:

(000s)
\$ 5,672,323
5,478,231
5,042,549
3,075,628
442,320
222,083
\$19,933,134

Rental expense for office facilities aggregated approximately \$4,701,100 in 1991.

The Institution receives funding or reimbursement from governmental agencies for various activities, which are subject to audit. Audits of sponsored program costs have been completed through September 30, 1988; however, final resolution from the cognizant agency for audits of fiscal years 1983 through 1988 has not occurred. Any adjustments that may result from those audits and the audits for fiscal years 1989 through 1991 are not expected to have a material effect on the Institution's financial statements.

9. Long-term Debt

Long-term debt as of September 30, 1991, consists of the following:

9% note payable to The Riggs National Bank, interest only payable quarterly commencing December 31, 1986; interest and principal payable quarterly commencing September 30, 1991 and ending on June 30, 1998

\$10,714 \$10,714

(\$000s)

The aggregate amount due for all borrowings for the years ending September 30, are as follows: \$1,211 in 1992, \$1,324 in 1993, \$1,447 in 1994, \$1,582 in 1995, \$1,729 in 1996, and \$3,421 in years thereafter.

The proceeds of the note with The Riggs National Bank were used to fund construction of a restaurant addition to the National Air and Space Museum. Approximately \$990,000 was recorded as interest expense and was paid by Auxiliary Activities funds for fiscal year 1991.

On December 18, 1991, the Institution entered into a debt agreement in the amount of \$3,800,000 for the purpose of financing a warehouse facility. The note bears interest at a rate equal to 1% in excess of the Federal Funds Rate, which was 4.56% on December 31, 1991. The unpaid principal balance of this note is payable in quarterly installments of \$63,333 until December 31, 1996. The remaining unpaid principal balance is due December 31, 1996.

10. Federal Operating Funds

The federal operating funds include appropriations for salaries and expenses that are expended in the year received. Also included are amounts approximating \$18,136,000 received with the provision that such amounts can be expended over a period greater than one year.

On November 5, 1990, the U.S. Congress enacted Public Law 101-510, the Defense Authorization Act, which prescribes the rules determining the availability of appropriation balances and establishes the procedures for closing appropriation accounts.

The major purpose of the act is to restructure annual appropriation accounts. Beginning with the fiscal year 1989 appropriation accounts, agencies are now required to maintain annual appropriations for a sixyear period. At the end of an appropriation's six-year life, the appropriation account is closed and any unobligated balances are then returned to the U.S. Treasury. The act also provides for the phasing out

of unexpended previous year's appropriations as of September 30, 1993.

Under the act, unobligated balances of annual appropriation accounts from fiscal years 1989 and 1990, totaling \$829,514, were returned by the U.S. Treasury to the Smithsonian Institution and will remain on the Institution's records until the appropriation accounts are closed.

The federal operating funds for the year ended September 30, 1991, included the following:

			(\$000s)	
	Revenues and other additions		Return from	Fund Balance
	Appropri- ations	Other	(to) U.S. Treasury	at Septem- ber 30, 1991
Salaries and expenses	\$272,880	\$	\$829	\$7,301
Special Foreign Currency Program U.S. India Fund (transfers from Department of	_	_	_	89
State)		837	_	623
Smithsonian Tropical				
Research Institute	_	159	_	76
	\$272,880	\$996	\$829	\$8,089

The Institution has recorded an unrealized loss of \$413,766 to reflect exchange rate changes related to the U.S. India Fund.

On July 11, 1990, a settlement was awarded in the amount of \$3,022,350 arising out of a suit against the United States by a contractor who was defaulted by the General Services Administration for failure to complete a project for the Museum Support Center in a timely fashion. This mandatory obligation falls outside the provisions of the Antideficiency Act. According to accounting principles prescribed by the Comptroller General of the United States, the Institution recognized this expense, in fiscal year 1990, when settlement by the United States resulted in an operating fund deficit. The Institution will receive appropriations in fiscal year 1992 of approximately \$1,007,000 as a partial payment of the claim. The Institution will request appropriated funds in fiscal years 1993 and 1994 to pay the balance of the claim.

11. Collections

In accordance with policies generally followed by museums, collections purchased and donated are not included in the statement of financial condition. The Institution records the acquisition of collections as an expense in the year of purchase and records the deaccession of collections as restricted revenue in the year of sale. For fiscal year 1991, \$4,924,997 was expensed to trust funds and \$1,054,214 to federal funds for the acquisition of collections and proceeds from deaccessions in trust funds were \$1,401,567. There were no deaccessions of collections purchased with federal funds in fiscal year 1991.

12. Transfer among Funds

The following transfers increased (decreased) respective fund balances for the year ended September 30, 1991:

	(\$000s)					
	Current funds		Endowment and			
	Unre- stricted	Restricted	similar funds	Plant funds		
Total return income	\$(1,215)					
reinvested	., ,	\$(2,279)	\$3,494	\$ —		
Income reallocated for						
special purposes	(271)	(39)		310		
Endowment reallocated to restricted and						
unrestricted funds	630	1,667	(2,297)	_		
Designated as quasi-						
endowment	(2,523)	(4,527)	7,050	_		
Other	2,126	(656)	593	(2,063)		
Total transfers among						
funds	\$(1,253)	\$(5,834)	\$8,840	\$(1,753)		

13. Retirement

The federal employees of the Institution are covered by either the Civil Service Retirement System (CSRS) or the Federal Employee Retirement System (FERS). The features of both of these systems are defined in published government documents. Under both systems, the Institution withholds from the salary of each federal employee the percentage of salary required; the Institution also contributes specified percentages. The cost of the programs for the year ended September 30, 1991, was \$11,716,833.

The Institution has a separate retirement plan for trust employees. Under the plan, both the Institution and the employees contribute stipulated percentages of salary, which are used to purchase individual annuities, the rights to which are immediately vested with the employees. The Institution's cost of the plan for the year ended September 30, 1991, was \$6,482,000.

It is the policy of the Institution to fund the accrued costs of all plans currently. There are no unfunded prior service costs under the plans.

14. Income Taxes

The Institution is exempt from income taxation under the provisions of Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code. Organizations described in that section are taxable only on their unrelated business income. No provision for income taxes is required for the year ended September 30, 1991, since the Institution had a net loss from unrelated business activity.

It is the opinion of the Institution that it is also exempt from taxation as an instrumentality of the United States as defined in Section 501(c)(1) of the Code. Organizations described in that section are exempt from all income taxation. The Institution has not as yet formally sought such dual status.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

National Museum of American Art National Museum of the American Indian, Board of Trustees National Science Resources Center Advisory Board National Council of the National Museum of Natural History National Museum of African Art Women's Committee of the BOARDS AND COMMISSIONS National Portrait Gallery imirhsonian Associates Smithsonian Associates National Board Smirhsonian Council Hirshhorn Museum and Sculpture Garden Board of Trustees National Air and Space Museum Advisory Board Advisory Council on Education Cooper-Hewitt, National Museum of Design Board of Trustees Cultural Education Committee Archives of American Arr Board of Directors Folklife Advisory Council Arthur M Sackler Gallery Visiting Committee reer Gallery of Art Visiting Committe BOARD OF REGENTS UNDER SECRETARY* THE SECRETARY* Secretariat* nspector Office of General Under Separate Boards of Trustees JOHN F. KENNEDY CENTER FOR THE PERFORMING ARTS NATIONAL GALLERY OF ART INTERNATIONAL CENTER WOODROW WILSON FOR SCHOLARS ı ı

INSTITUTIONAL INITIATIVES* Assistant Secretary FINANCE AND ADMINISTRATION* Assistant Secretary

> GENERAL COUNSEL*

Office of Environmental Management and Safety Office of Financial and Management Analysis Office of Information Resource Management Office of Printing and Photographic Services Office of Risk Management Office of Planning and Budget Office of Protection Services Office of Sponsored Projects Travel Services Office Office of Human Resources Office of Plant Services Office of Architectural History and Historic Preservation Office of Contracting and Property Management Office of Accounting and Financial Services Office of Design and Construction Smithsonian Museum Shops Office of Product Licensing Business Management Office Office of Equal Opportunity Office of Facilities Services Office of the Treasurer* Mail Order Division

Air & Space/Smithsonian Magazine Smithsonian National Associate Program Smithsonian Resident Associate Program Office of Government Relations* EXTERNAL AFFAIRS* Office of International Relations Office of Telecommunications Assistant Secretary Smithsonian Institution Press Office of Development* Office of Special Events Smithsonian Magazine Office of Elementary and Secondary Visitor Information and Associates National Science Resources Center Office of Conference Services PUBLIC SERVICE* Assistant Secretary Office of Folklife Programs Office of Wider Audience Office of Public Affairs Reception Center Development Education

> Cooper-Hewitt, National Museum of Design** Highborn Museum and Sculpture Garden**

Institutional Studies Office

International Gallery

Conservation Analytical Laboratory

Arrhur M. Sackler Gallery and

Freer Gallery of Art**

Archives of American Art**

Anacostia Museum**

International Environmental Science Program

RESEARCH*

Assistant Secretary

Assistant Secretary

MUSEUMS*

National Zoogea (a Pack*
Office of Environmental Awareness
Office of Environmental Awareness
Office of Tellowships and Grants
Office of Tellowships and Grants
Office of Quincenterany Porgams
Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory
Smithsonian Environmental Research (Center
Smithsonian Institution Africast
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Smithsonian Institution Libraries
Smithsonian Institution Libraries
Smithsonian Institution Ama and the Biosphere
Buological Diversity Program
Smithsonian Institution Ama and the Biosphere

National Museum of the American Indian**
National Museum Shaural History/
National Museum of Man**
National Museum Support Center**
National Portrait Gallery**
Office of Exhibits Central
Office of the National Portain Callery*
Office of the Registrar
Exhibition Service
Exhibition Service

July 1991

National Museum of American History**

National Museum of American Art**

Renwick Gallery**

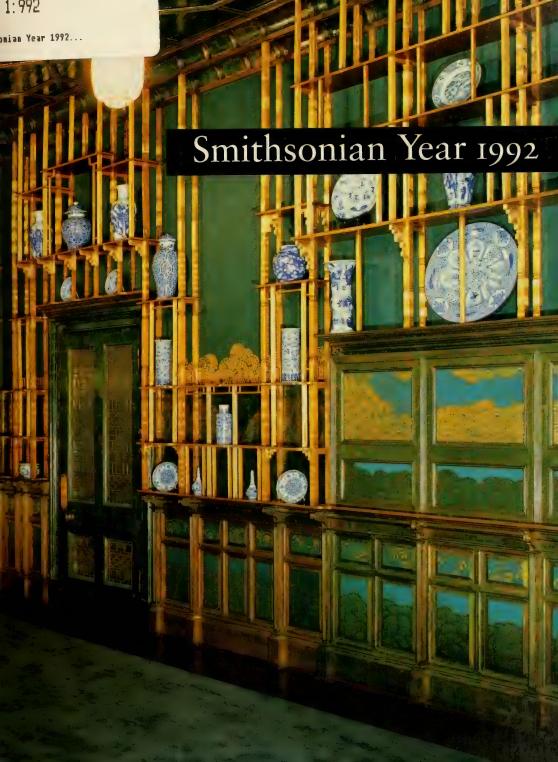
National Air and Space Museum** National Museum of African Art** * Secretary's Management Committee

The assistant secretaires for research and museums collaborate in the oversight of scholarly and
presentational activities in these bureaus and offices







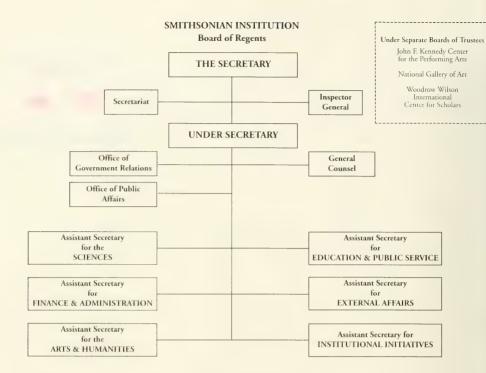




Smithsonian Year 1992

Annual Report of the Smithsonian Institution for the Year Ended

September 30, 1992



Assistant Secretary for the ARTS & HUMANITIES

Institutional Studies Office

National Air and Space Museum

Renwick Gallery

National Museum of American History

National Museum of the American Indian

National Portrait Gallery

Office of Exhibits Contrat

Office of Museum Programs

Office of Oumcentenary Preservins

Assistant Secretary **EDUCATION & PUBLIC SERVICE**

Center for Folklite Programs and

Office of Flementary and Secondary Education

Wider Audience Descropment Program

Assistant Secretary for FINANCE & ADMINISTRATION

Business Management Office

Office of Contracting and Property Management

Offic of Equal Improvment and Mittority Affair-Office of Facilities Services

Office of Design and Construction

Office of Lavironmental Management and Natety

Office of Plant Services

Ottice of Professi Office of Financial and Management Analysis

Office of Human Resources

Office of Information Resource Management

Office of Planning and Budget

Office of Printing and Photograp

Office of Risk Management

Office of Sponsored Projects Office of the Treasurer

Travel Services Office

Assistant Secretary for EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

Office of Conference Services Office of Special Events Office of Telecommunications Smithsonian Magazine Smithsonian National Associate Program Smithsonian Resident Associate Program

Reception Center

Office of International Relations

Assistant Secretary for the SCIENCES

Conservation Analytical Laboratory

National Zoological Park Office of Environmental Awareness

Office of Fellowships and Grants

Office of the Registrar

Smithsoman Astrophysical Observators

Center

Smathson on Institution Archives

Biosphere Biological Diversity Program

Smithsonian Tropical Research Institute

Assistant Secretary INSTITUTIONAL INITIATIVES

National Museum of the American Indian National Campaign Office Office of Development

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Statement by the Secretary

Robert McC. Adams

The Smithsonian's collections, a treasure of incalculable scientific and cultural value held in trust for the nation, are the Institution's central focus. This was not the case initially, although a museum and art gallery were mandated in the original Smithsonian Bill of Incorporation, passed by the Congress in 1846. The will of the Smithsonian's founder, James Smithson, had identified its purpose as "the increase and diffusion of knowledge," and Joseph Henry, a noted physical scientist and the first secretary, identified research as the primary objective. At first there were, in any case, neither funds nor facilities to pursue the goal of amassing and exhibiting collections.

The gradual change of direction at the Smithsonian owes much to Spencer Baird, whom Henry recruited as his assistant in 1850, and who later succeeded him. Baird had begun his own formidable natural history collection while still a youth, notably including some 750 species of American and European birds. That collection, as well as a larger concern for the importance of collections and museums, accompanied him to Washington, and this concern has remained with us ever since.

The search for new knowledge in a number of fields remains a primary activity of the Institution, albeit one that today is seldom as visible to the public as the exhibitions in our museums. But while growing slowly, collections increase cumulatively in importance and spread unexpectedly into new areas of relevance. In this way they have be-

come a magnet, helping to attract millions of visitors to our nation's capital every year. At the same time, they pose a cascade of new questions, becoming a magnet for scientists and scholars as well. Much of our own staff's current research also is devoted to the puzzles and opportunities that our own collections now are bringing to the fore. The present total of some 140 million objects is untivaled anywhere; that number staggers our imaginations, as it surely would have Baird's.

Welcome as this development is, we can never lose sight of the accompanying challenges in management, conservation, and display. This annual report is intended to provide readers with an overview of how we are meeting these challenges. Most impressive is their almost overwhelming diversity, and the corresponding ingenuity and complexity of the responses they call for.

Vast as our exhibition spaces are in what has grown over the years to an aggregate of 16 museums and galleries and the National Zoo, it is obvious that only a small proportion of the immense number of objects in our collections can ever be found on exhibit at any one time. Yet it must be emphasized that what remains out of sight is not static and inert but living and changing. New acquisitions continuously broaden and deepen the value of the collections as a scholarly resource. Fresh classifications and interpretive theories emerge, based on the application to the collections of newly developed methodologies or the recognition of new problems awaiting study. In this process, new features of objects may emerge as significant, or objects formerly viewed as singular may come to be better understood as having several components that deserve separate status.

Conservation of collections, too, is a science in continuous flux. It is being improved in many respects by a host of new technologies, but at the same time made more urgent by accelerating environmental damage and the complex interactions and unassured permanence of many artificial, hitech materials that are flooding into popular use. Limited, highly selective deaccessioning sometimes can strengthen our own holdings through exchanges with other museums, or advance the pace of research by making unneeded duplicates available to specialists elsewhere. Since the flow is seldom predictable or even, the burden of the basic paperwork needed to keep track of so many different kinds of transactions and moving parts can be at times almost overwhelming.

Currently adding to this burden is the difficult budgetary climate in which the Institution must make its long-range plans as well as conduct its daily operations. The Office of Management and Budget and the Congress have been generous, at a time when growing deficits have limited the increases for most federally funded activities. But mandated increases have for the most part been directed toward the support of new programs and facilities. When provision is made for the high proportion of our costs represented by staff salaries and benefits, funds to maintain previously existing programs have actually declined.

Exacerbating this problem has been the economic recession, from which the country is only now emerging. Nonappropriated funds (net of the expenses of our auxiliary activities) are used to cover some 20 percent of the Institution's operations. Some of these funds are drawn from trust and investment income reflecting earlier private donations. But a larger proportion is more dependent on the general state of economic well-being, since it derives from the Smithsonian's own business activities—the Smithsonian and Air & Spacel Smithsonian magazines, the Smithsonian Press, and our museum shops, restaurants, catalogue sales, and product licensing. Funding from some of these sources has not merely leveled off but substantially declined, placing in jeopardy the special uses to which nonappropriated funds are devoted. This includes key categories like collections acquisition, special exhibitions, research, fellowships, educational outreach, and new project initiation.

We have clearly entered an era in which the prospect of general growth, at a rate equivalent to that characterizing several past decades, is no longer realistic. Selective reductions may prove necessary in some programs that are less effective or central to our mission. Growth, where it does occur, henceforth will require trade-offs of compensating reductions in other activities. This is, in fact, an era in which our first order of business is to reassess carefully our ordering of priorities. To do so is not a task for a single occasion, but rather one that will need frequent repetition as we approach a new century. Considerable progress has been made toward a reordering consistent with the needs and opportunities that lie ahead of the Smithsonian in the late 1990s. On that basis, we have commenced with a modest downsizing of the scale of operations so that it conforms more closely with what can be foreseen as the resources available for it.

Concurrent with the careful and deliberate reduction in scale is an ongoing restructuring of the Institution. This has several objectives. Greater economies of operations are prominent among them. Our primary goal, however, is to ensure the Smithsonian reputation for excellence of research and quality of public service even as a leaner scale of operations is achieved.

Among other aspects of this restructuring are a reduction in organizational complexity and a clearer delineation of lines of authority. The objective is to speed and simplify decision-making, both by bringing responsibility closer to those immediately affected and by improving accountability and eliminating redundancies. Consistent with the principles of total quality management, emphasis has been placed on incentives for improved, more responsive, and cost-effective service at every level. These efforts were initiated by Under Secretary Carmen Turner prior to her death in April 1992 and have been expanded and implemented by her successor Constance Berry Newman.

It is compellingly evident that the receipt of nonappropriated funds is more important to the Smithsonian now than at any time in the past. The generosity of private citizens throughout the nation who, themselves, exemplify the spirit of the Smithsonian presents me with an opportunity to express my deep gratitude. Through their support, our volunteers, benefactors, and foundations and corporations that have come to our assistance, add a special dimension to the Smithsonian and help to sustain some of the Institution's core programs. Of particular note during fiscal 1992, the Institution received four gifts in excess of one million dollars each. The Benefactors section of Smithsonian Year is dedicated to the many donors who have helped to make the Smithsonian an exciting and vibrant place. We are truly grateful.

Ash Shelleron

Smithsonian Institution

The Establishment, September 30, 1992

George H. W. Bush, President of the United States

J. Danforth Quayle, Vice President of the United States

William H. Rehnquist, Chief Justice of the United States

James A. Baker III, Secretary of State
Nicholas F. Brady, Secretary of the Treasury
Richard B. Cheney, Secretary of Defense
William P. Barr, Acting Attorney General
Manuel Lujan, Jr., Secretary of the Interior
Edward Madigan, Secretary of Agriculture
Robert A. Mosbacher, Secretary of Commerce
Lynn H. Martin, Secretary of Labor
Louis W. Sullivan, Secretary of Health and
Human Services

Jack F. Kemp, Secretary of Housing and Urban Development

Samuel K. Skinner, Secretary of Transportation Lamar Alexander, Secretary of Education James D. Watkins, Secretary of Energy Edward J. Derwinski, Secretary of Veterans Affairs

Board of Regents and Secretary September 30, 1992

Board of Regents

William H. Rehnquist, Chief Justice of the United States, ex officio J. Danforth Quayle, Vice President of the United States, ex officio

Edwin J. (Jake) Garn, Senator from Utah Daniel P. Movnihan, Senator from New York

James R. Sasser, Senator from Tennessee

Joseph M. McDade, Representative from Pennsylvania

Norman Y. Mineta, Representative from California

Jamie L. Whitten, Representative from Mississippi

David C. Acheson, Citizen of the District of Columbia

Anne L. Armstrong, Citizen of Texas Jeannine Smith Clark, Citizen of the District of Columbia

I. Michael Heyman, Citizen of California Samuel C. Johnson, Citizen of Wisconsin

Homer A. Neal, Citizen of Michigan R. James Woolsey, Citizen of Maryland

The Secretary

Robert McCormick Adams

Constance B. Newman, Under Secretary Sudeep Anand, Treasurer Kathy A. Boi, Special Assistant to the Secretary Joseph M. Carper, Chair, Council of Information

and Education Directors

Alice Green Burnette, Assistant Secretary for
Institutional Initiatives

James C. Early, Assistant Secretary for Education and Public Service

Tom L. Freudenheim, Assistant Secretary for the Arts and Humanities

Margaret C. Gaynor, Director, Office of Government Relations

James M. Hobbins, Executive Assistant to the Secretary

Robert S. Hoffmann, Assistant Secretary for the Sciences

Thomas E. Lovejoy, Assistant Secretary for External Affairs

Peter G. Powers, General Counsel

Nancy D. Suttenfield, Assistant Secretary for Finance and Administration

Frank H. Talbot, Chair, Council of Bureau Directors

Report of the Board of Regents

This annual report briefly reviews the governing activities of the Board of Regents conducted at three meetings in 1992 (February 3, May 11, and September 21) with the help of their supporting committees and the secretary.

After receiving a comprehensive report on the availability of collections, the regents endorsed the establishment of the National African American Museum within the Smithsonian's Arts and Industries Building. The proposed legislation would also establish a 23-member board of trustees for the museum.

In the context of having often discussed the dispersal of Smithsonian activities, the regents considered a proposal for a physical sciences museum as a Smithsonian branch in Arlington, Texas. While the board saw value in the establishment of a museum associated with the Super-Conducting Super Collider Project and agreed to provide advice toward this end, it rejected any formal affiliation with the Smithsonian.

An organizational review presented to the Board of Regents in February contained recommendations on management responsibilities, changes in organizational structure, and improved delivery of certain administrative and program-related services. Changes to selected assistant secretaries' titles clarified responsibilities and eliminated dual reporting relationships. As a result of other recommendations, the Office of Public Affairs and the Office of Government Relations now report directly to the under secretary, and the Resident and National Associate Programs are being merged.

The legal investigation and indictment of a researcher for activities in Asia led the regents to review their policy on the indemnification of Smithsonian officers, directors, and staff. The regents also noted that the Institution is revising policies and procedures for the administration of honorary research associates and other researchers not on its payroll. The secretary announced that a new policy regarding field collecting for research is to be incorporated into the Institution's revised policy on collections management.

At their February meeting the regents recorded their appreciation for Dr. William G. Bowen's outstanding service as a member of the board and designated him a regent emeritus. The regents also approved the appointment of I. Michael Hevman as Chairman of their Nominating Committee; nominated Wesley S. Williams, Jr., from the District of Columbia, and Barber B. Conable, Jr., of New York, for vacancies on the board; voted to present the Samuel Pierpont Langley Medal to Benjamin O. Davis, Jr., for his outstanding contributions to aviation; designated the photo lab at the National Zoo as the Barbara Watkins McElhinny Lab in recognition of her contributions to the Zoo and to photography; and voted to purchase and improve property for a field research station at Bocas del Toro, Panama. Secretary Robert McC. Adams reported that he had awarded the Secretary's Gold Medal for Exceptional Service to Margaret C. Gaynor, the Institution's director of government relations.

Mr. Adams introduced a paper he wrote to prompt discussion on one of the Smithsonian's perennial challenges: how best to represent and communicate the present state of knowledge within the contentious domain of American and world culture. In a wide-ranging discussion, the regents expressed appreciation for the secretary's paper and encouraged him to publish it (see "Smithsonian Horizons" in *Smithsonian* magazine, April 1992).

At the May meeting, Mr. Adams paid tribute to the late Carmen Turner, who died in April after serving as under secretary since December 1990. The board shared the secretary's appreciation for the permanent contributions she made to the Smithsonian in her brief tenure.

The regents applauded the Smithsonian National Board's initiative and approved in principle the proposed establishment of a special fund to attract significant donations for enhanced support of the Institution's programs. Cognizant of the strains on the Institution's budget, the regents en-

couraged the secretary to explore the possibility of soliciting voluntary contributions in museums on an experimental basis. Mr. Adams indicated that further study will be conducted on security, public relations, and related considerations.

The secretary discussed the controversial issue of quilts being reproduced under Smithsonian license. He noted that new sources of production are being sought and several educational programs are being planned to promote the quilters' craft.

The regents reviewed the applicability of the Freedom of Information Act to the Smithsonian. While the Institution has consistently used the principles of the Freedom of Information Act as a guide in responding to public requests for documents, the Smithsonian has not been legally required to do so. The U.S. Department of Justice recently reaffirmed that view, notwithstanding a ruling specific to a case brought in U.S. District Court. The regents also discussed the relationship of a variety of federal regulations to Smithsonian operating procedures.

At their meeting on September 21, 1992, the regents welcomed Constance B. Newman as the Smithsonian's new under secretary, and the board designated David Acheson and Senator Jake Garn as regents emeritus upon the expiration of their terms. The regents discussed the Institution's federal and trust budgets and plans to balance the budget while preserving core programs during the coming fiscal year. It was noted that permanent programmatic and personnel reductions will certainly need to be made to meet substantial budgetary limitations. The regents approved the establishment of three named endowments, the Mary Bohrn Abbott Fund, the Smithsonian Institution Libraries Fund, and the National Museum of Natural History Research Endowment Fund.

During the year the Board of Regents made the following appointments and reappointments to Smithsonian boards and commissions: David C. Driskell, Frances Humphrey Howard, Robin B. Martin, and Robert H. Nooter to the Commission of the National Museum of African Art; D. Brainerd Holmes, Arthur Gray, Jr., and G. Robert Durham to the National Board of the National Museum of Natural History; Ann Rockefeller Roberts and Keith H. Basso to the Board of Trustees of the National Museum of the American Indian; Ronald D. Abramson, Wendell K. Castle, Barney A. Ebsworth, Patricia Frost, Melvin Lenkin, David S. Purvis, and Linda Lichtenberg

Kaplan to the Commission of the National Museum of American Art; and Betty Evans, Richard Hayden, and Sue Jane Smock to the Board of Trustees of Cooper-Hewitt, National Museum of Design.

Staff Changes

This year the Smithsonian family and its constituents were rocked by the death in April of Carmen E. Turner, who had served as under secretary of the Institution since December 1990. In her all-too-short tenure, Mrs. Turner conducted a thorough organizational review of the Institution and effected a number of changes of long-standing significance. Her contribution to the Smithsonian was inestimable.

After a brief but extensive search, during which time Alan Fern, director of the National Portrait Gallery, served as acting under secretary, we were delighted to attract Constance B. Newman, director of the U.S. Office of Personnel Management, to the position of under secretary. In the waning months of the fiscal year, as part of her transition process, Mrs. Newman and a team she assembled conducted an extensive series of briefings on Smithsonian programs and activities. Her findings and recommendations will be invaluable to continuing efforts to strengthen the Institution's fundamental operations in times of increasingly constrained finances.

A number of changes in the ranks of senior management merit special mention, including the appointment of L. Carole Wharton as director of planning and budget, Sudeep Anand as treasurer, and Charles A. Hines as director of protection services. We had the regretful duty of announcing this year that the very accomplished Janet Solinger, director of the Resident Associate Program for some 20 years, is moving to the Office of the Assistant Secretary for External Affairs where she will undertake special projects. Her splendid achievements are very much appreciated.

Toward year's end we also realized the need to effect reductions in personnel to balance the budget and maintain forward motion in activities of highest priority. Although this is always difficult and disruptive, we still hold the maxim that our most critical resource remains our highly respected staff. As always, we are deeply grateful to them all for their extraordinary support and effort throughout the year.

Highlights of the Year

Anacostia Museum

In early 1939, the Daughters of the American Revolution barred the renowned operatic contralto Marian Anderson from singing in their Constitution Hall in Washington, D.C., because she was black. Instead, Anderson performed on the steps of the Lincoln Memorial before an integrated audience of about 75,000 people. Her Easter Sunday concert has become a moving symbol of the civil rights movement.

A captivating likeness of Anderson as she appeared that day was featured in "To Achieve These Rights: The Struggle for Equality and Self-Determination in the District of Columbia, 1791–1978," the Anacostia Museum's major exhibition of 1992. Visitors to the exhibition were able to listen to a recording of a radio broadcast of the historic performance.

Developed as the museum's contribution to the observance of the District of Columbia's bicentennial, "To Achieve These Rights" is the first major exhibition to examine the role of Washington and its residents in the national civil rights movements throughout our country's history. (Photograph by Harold Dorwin)



Archives of American Art

Almost 100 sketches and studies of African and Asian subjects by the American expatriate painter and writer Edwin Lord Weeks (1849–1903) were given by a descendant to the Archives of American Art this year. Weeks was known for his monumental paintings based on historical episodes or daily life in North Africa, the Middle East, and India.

After studying in Paris, Weeks spent most of his time living and traveling in Spain, Morocco, Egypt, the Middle East, Iran, and India, returning only occasionally to France and rarely to his native New England. In a fashion typical of adventurous Europeans and Americans of his day, Weeks followed a romantic quest for what were then considered to be exotic peoples and places. Although he recorded what he saw with great clarity, as this oil sketch indicates, his copious travel writings reveal that he maintained his distance from native peoples. Objectionable though it may be to us today, his goal was neither intimate association with other cultures nor anthropological accuracy but the production for submission to the prestigious annual Paris salons of elaborate historical and genre paintings, based on direct studies like Arah on Horsehack

Edwin Lord Weeks (American, 1849–1903). *Arab on Horseback*, n.d. Oil on paper, 14½ x 8½ in. (36.8 x 21.6 cm). Edwin Lord Weeks Papers, Archives of American Art.





Arthur M. Sackler Gallery

Nearly 500 people attended eight workshops at the Arthur M. Sackler Gallery that were designed to help young people and their adult companions learn about Asian art through the museum's collections. The popular free, drop-in workshops—called "ImaginAsia"—prompted one parent to remark, "What a wonderful way to introduce a museum to children and get them to think about what they see."

The workshops focused on two special exhibitions—"When Kingship Descended from Heaven: Masterpieces of Mesopotamian Art from the Louvre" and "Ancient Japan"—and on the permanent exhibition "Monsters, Myths, and Minerals." Guided by an activity sheet developed by the museum's Education Department, the participants explored the galleries with certain questions in mind. Then the children were invited to create their own works of art

inspired by their impressions. The enthusiasm of adults and children for these workshops in which they can participate together has prompted the Education Department to schedule more programs designed especially for families.

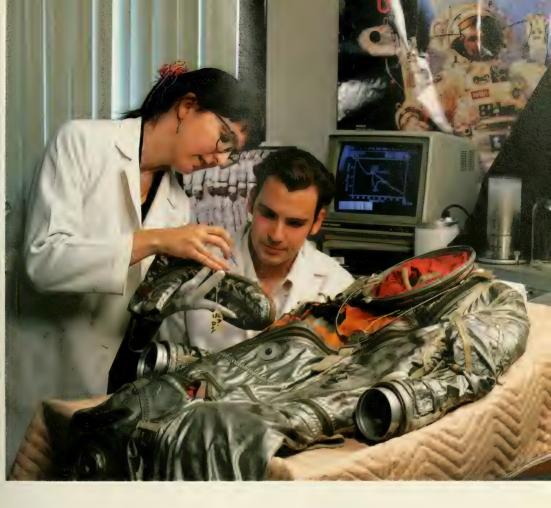
Center for Folklife Programs and Cultural Studies

More than 100 tradition-bearers from New Mexico came to the 1992 Festival of American Folklife to represent the cultural vitality, diversity, and dialogue that is a central part of the state's heritage. In re-created settings—town plaza, range, home, and sheep camp—participants demonstrated traditions of family, community, and religious life.

Los Bernalillo Matachines, a Hispanic dance group, enacted Los Matachines, a dance-drama found in both Pueblo Indian and Hispanic communities. The dance portrays the spiritual drama of the Spanish Conquest by combining indigenous and European symbols in a sacred

and sometimes burlesque discourse. Two lines of dancers holding rattles and tridents step, bow, and turn to the graceful music of violin and guitar. They are led by Monarca, a monarch figure referred to in some communities as Montezuma. La Malinche, played by a girl dressed in First Communion clothing, represents the first Christian convert. Other characters are a bull and a clown-bogeyman figure. The dance usually is performed on special holidays. In Hispanic communities it tends to be religious in nature, whereas in Pueblo Indian communities it is more of a secular celebration. (Photograph by Lyle Rosbotham © 1992)





Conservation Analytical Laboratory

Modern polymeric materials are a fastgrowing presence in museum collections, both in objects of historical and technological importance and in contemporary art works. Although at first these materials might seem to be quite stable, in reality their long-term preservation poses many problems.

At the Conservation Analytical Laboratory (CAL), scientific studies on objects from Smithsonian collections help scientists evaluate the ways in which materials deteriorate with time and devise methods to prolong the longevity of museum collections worldwide. In one such project, scientists are investigating the effects of cold storage on the rubber materials in the National Air and Space Museum's collection of space suits. Rubber crystallizes at low temperatures, and long-term low-temperature storage may make the suits brittle, even after they are warmed to room temperature. Here, CAL polymer chemist Mary Baker and conservation fel-

low Eric Lange inspect a Project Mercury spaceflight boot and astronaut Donald "Deke" Slayton's Mercury training suit. They use a technology called differential scanning calorimetry to study samples of new rubber, as well as samples from deaccessioned suits such as this one, to determine the extent of crystallization in order to establish proper storage and handling procedures for the suits. (Photograph by Doc Dougherty)

Cooper-Hewitt, National Museum of Design

For the past decade and a half, Cooper-Hewitt, National Museum of Design has concentrated on building its collections by documenting the design process, from the initial concept to the realized object. Designers' ideas and intentions and their skill in selecting and success in manipulating materials with tools and technology are assessed, along with appearance and function, to determine the suitability of objects for the collections of the National Museum of Design.

Through exhibitions and documentation of the permanent collection and archives, Cooper-Hewitt conveys the idea that even the simplest of objects—such as this chair—reflects a design, and that design is the result of a problem-solving process. The 'vik-ter chair was created by the New York furniture designer Dakota Jackson (b. 1949). The entire design process, including sketches and notes for the initial concept, 67 working drawings, and 2 models, is documented in Jackson's gift to Cooper-Hewitt.

Design is a process of shaping matter to a purpose. It responds to an infinite number of needs and desires. Jackson's aim was to create a chair that was beautiful, comfortable, adaptable, and practical: the design becomes increasingly graceful as the drawings progress, the back and seat are curved, the back moves in response to the sitter, and the chair is made to stack. The archival documentation of the piece illustrates that the designer drew and modeled for more than a year until he was satisfied with the chair design.

Dakota Jackson (American, b. 1949). 'Vik-ter stacking chair, 1991. Laminated cherry wood, steel, 34¾ x 19 x 20 in. Cooper-Hewitt, National Museum of Design, gift of Zoe Jackson and Pierce Jackson. (Photograph by John Bessler)



Freer Gallery of Art

The small but growing collection of Southeast Asian ceramics at the Feer Gallery of Art was enriched this year by a 15th-century stoneware jar from Vietnam's Le dynasty (1428–1793). The jar was purchased by the Friends of Asian Arts and the Smithsonian Institution Collections Acquisition Fund. The tall, slender vessel, decorated with cobalt pigment painted under a colorless glaze, was made at a kiln in the Red River delta in northern Vietnam.

Fieldwork by foreign scholars in Vietnam had been curtailed by war and political turmoil since the 1930s but is slowly resuming. Recent research in ceramics has identified the locations of several kiln complexes whose products, made with the fine white local clay, were traded to international markets ranging from Japan to West Asia during the 15th and 16th centuries. The dating of cobalt-decorated Vietnamese wares is still approximate because few objects are available to fill the span between the famous bottle in the Topkapi Saray Museum, Istanbul, dated by inscription to 1450 (made in Nam Sach district in the delta), and inscribed temple vessels whose earliest dates fall within the final quarter of the 16th century. Moreover, on jars similar to the Freer's, the motifs as well as the proportions of the registers in which they are arrayed appear to be modeled after Chinese blue-and-white jars of the 14th century. On this jar, three mythical lionlike beasts circle the shoulder above a peony scroll related in execution to the one on the 1450 bottle, and elongated lotuspetal panels rise nearly halfway up the side. The base is coated with an iron wash



Hirshhorn Museum and Sculpture Garden

An extraordinary field of rich gold, articulated by jagged areas of red, brown, and white and by a quivering yellow, 1948-C is among the finest of Clyfford Still's paintings. Together with his peers Mark Rothko, Barnett Newman, and Jackson Pollock, Still was a leader of the explosion of Abstract Expressionist art in the United States in the 1940s. Already the beneficiary of a gift of three works from

the artist in 1969, the Hirshhorn's collection of Still's work now ranks among the finest in the world.

Clyfford Still (American, 1904–80). 1948-C, 1948. Oil on canvas, 80% x 68¾ in. (205.4 x 174.6 cm). Hirshhorn Museum and Sculpture Garden, Joseph H. Hirshhorn Purchase Fund, 1992 (92.8). (Photograph by Lee Stalsworth)



National Air and Space Museum

In a departure from traditional museum displays on World War I aviation, the National Air and Space Museum exhibition, "Legend, Memory, and the Great War in the Air," contrasts the romantic myth of gallant combat in the sky with the grim reality faced by the aviators who fought and died during the war. The exhibition uses photographs, posters, illustrations, models, implements of war, period aircraft (all restored by museum personnel), and other artifacts, along with audiovisual presentations, to give an accurate picture of aviation's role in the war and to examine the interplay between perception and reality in history. A rare French Voisin VIII bomber dispels the notion that all World War I military aircraft were fighters. A re-created 1930s

movie theater presents clips from period aviation films that introduced many to the romantic view of the first air war.

"Legend, Memory, and the Great War in the Air" explores the workings of history and asks viewers to evaluate rarely challenged beliefs that guide aspects of their lives and their society. The exhibition makes it clear that our judgment of military aviation continues to be influenced by the image of the fighter ace and the bomber, legacies of the first air war.

Spad XIII fighter aircraft on display in "Legend, Memory, and the Great War in the Air." (Photograph by Evan Sheppard)





National Museum of African Art

The acquisition of a monumental bovine-shaped slit gong, collected in Zaire in the 1930s, was a highlight of the past year at the National Museum of African Art. The 98-inch-long wooden slit gong, carved as a stylized bush cow, has a narrow tapered head with slender raised nose, round ears, and short curved horns on a long neck. The large ovoid body, which functions as a resonance chamber, is decorated with a carved border of zigzags. This instrument is similar to slit gongs documented in the Ubangi region of north central Zaire.

Large zoomorphic slit gongs such as this one typically are played during rituals, important ceremonial occasions, and other events where musical accompaniment is desired. The gong is played by striking a stick on either side of the slit. Since the walls of the gong are of varied thickness, the instrument produces both high and low tones. The museum's installation allows visitors to hear a recording of the percussion produced by slit gongs.

The slit gong is part of the museum's permanent collection, which includes works of art from numerous visual traditions from Western, Central, Eastern, and Southern Africa. The museum is engaged in an intensive effort to acquire works of outstanding aesthetic quality. The permanent collection is the foundation for exhibitions and programs, research, and publications.

Lobala, Yangere, and neighboring peoples, Zaire and Central African Republic. Slit gong. Wood, 98 in. (248 cm). National Museum of African Art, 92-12-1, purchased with funds provided by the Smithsonian Collections Acquisition Program and museum purchase. (Photograph by Franko Khoury)

National Museum of American Art

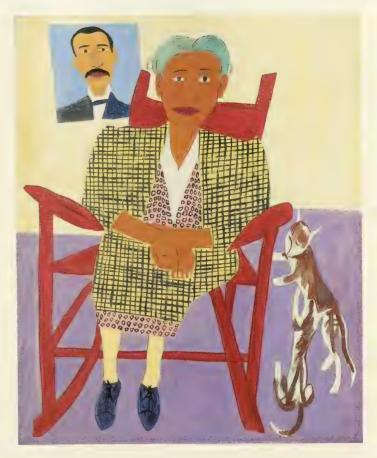
The National Museum of American Art's exhibition, "Homecoming: William H. Johnson and Afro-America, 1938—1946," offered a visual testament to one of America's most important but most neglected artists. Eighty vibrant paintings, drawn primarily from the museum's inventory of more than 1,000 works by Johnson, ranged from images of everyday life in the rural South to street scenes in Harlem. The exhibition focused exclusively on the artist's work

in his native land, capturing in a folkinspired style the artistic, political, and cultural accomplishments of African Americans in the 1940s.

After closing in Washington, the exhibition and a smaller companion show surveying Johnson's entire career began traveling under the museum's auspices to 10 museums throughout the United States.

Since the mid-1960s, the National Museum of American Art has been acquiring the work of African American artists, bringing their long-ignored achievements into the artistic mainstream. In 1967, the museum was fortunate to receive from the Johnson estate hundreds of paintings, drawings, and prints—a collection that thus was rescued from imminent destruction.

William H. Johnson (American, 1901–70). *Mom and Dad*, ca. 1944. Oil on paperboard, 31 x 25 % in. (78.7 x 64.5 cm). National Museum of American Art, gift of the Harmon Foundation.





National Museum of American History

For the "American Encounters" exhibition, the National Museum of American History collected contemporary objects from Hispanic and Pueblo families in New Mexico. One of those objects is *El Gran Poder de Dios* (The great power of God), a painted wooden *bulto*, or sculpture, created by Marie Romero Cash and enclosed in a tin *nicho* made by her husband, Don Cash. The sculpture is an important addition to the museum's collection of Hispanic religious and tourist art.

Early in this century, Hispanic carvers in New Mexico stopped making sacred images and directed their production toward tourist consumption. Marie Romero Cash, whose father made tourist tinware to supplement his income as a sheet-metal worker, is one of several contemporary New Mexican carvers who have continued the secular and revived the sacred traditions. She makes *bultos* like this one, derived from a 19th-century piece, for collectors, but other examples of her work adorn Catholic churches in New Mexico and Colorado.

Marie Romero Cash was born in Santa Fe, but moved away as a young woman. She took up carving when she returned to New Mexico and studied the work of 19th-century religious carvers like José Rafael Aragón. "Many of us don't know where our roots are; we live in a cultural gap," Cash told "American Encounters" co-curator Lonn Taylor. "I started carving when I moved back here. It made me feel connected to New Mexico, and with the 19th-century Hispanic artists here."

Marie Romero Cash (American, b. 1942). *El Gran Poder de Dios* (The great power of God), 1990. Wood, enclosed in tin niche made by Don Cash, 37½ x 17½ x 15 in. (95 x 45 x 38 cm). Division of Community Life, National Museum of American History. (Photograph by Eric Long)

National Museum of the American Indian

As the summer of 1992 drew to a close, the staff of the National Museum of the American Indian was hard at work preparing for the November 15, 1992, opening of the museum's first exhibition, "Pathways of Tradition: Indian Insights into Indian Worlds." This temporary exhibition of 100 objects represents a crosssection of American Indian culture and creativity. Objects from 28 tribes in locations ranging from the Arctic Circle to South America were chosen for the exhibition by 17 Native American selectors and Rick Hill (Tuscarora), curator and the museum's assistant director for public programs. The symbol Hill chose for graphic reproduction and representation of the exhibition is this Northern Plains shield of bison hide with a deerskin cover with the green-painted image of a snapping turtle, a symbol of the Earth.

Objects selected for the exhibition from more than one million artifacts in the museum collection span the period from 800 A.D. to the 1930s, articulating the indigenous peoples' continuing relationship with their homeland. They include a ceramic bowl decorated with animal images by the Taino, the first people to encounter Columbus in the Western Hemisphere; two pre-Columbian gold pieces: a wooden deer mask and an incised conch shell from the Spiro Mounds in Oklahoma; carved house panels from the Tlingit people of Alaska; a Teton Sioux buckskin parasol decorated with quillwork and beadwork; Pomo baskets decorated with feathers from California: cradleboards from various tribes: blankets from tribes ranging from the Haida of British Columbia to the Aymara of Bolivia; Zuni and Mimbres pottery from New Mexico; and a wide range of other items remarkable both for the variety of their uses and the diversity of the people who made them.



Shield with snapping turtle. Northern Plains. Buffalo hide with deerskin cover, pendant feathers and bells, 19 in. diameter. Collection of National Museum of the American Indian. (Photograph by Karen Furth)

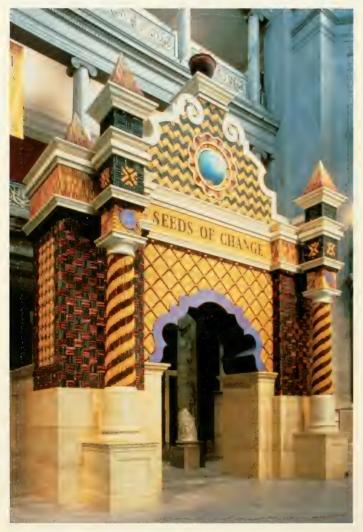
National Museum of Natural History/National Museum of Man "Seeds of Change," the largest exhibition ever undertaken by the National Museum of Natural History, traces the profound cultural and biological changes that have occurred in the 500 years since Columbus's voyages to the New World.

The exhibition has garnered unprecedented national and international publicity and attracted large crowds since it opened in October 1991, helping to bring museum attendance to just over 7 million in fiscal year 1992. This masterfully constructed 42-by-24-foot Spanishstyle portal made from more than 14,000 ears of specially grown red, blue, black, and yellow corn marks the entrance to "Seeds of Change."

Columbus's voyages brought about the first of many biological exchanges between the Old World and the New. Through five case studies—corn, potato, sugar, the horse, and disease—the exhibition explores the "seeds" whose seemingly simple transfer led to complex cultural and political change and ultimately shaped the course of history.

"Seeds of Change" is a tremendous educational resource. The demand for student and public tours is the greatest in the museum's history. Educational institutions and teachers from all over the country are requesting copies of the teaching guide and curriculum materials. Programs have included planting a garden with a local elementary school and using gardening to teach science, math, history, music, art, environmental studies, and an appreciation for diverse cultures.

Audiences throughout the country and abroad will be able to see "Seeds of Change" as versions of the exhibition travel under the auspices of the museum, the Smithsonian Institution Traveling Exhibition Service, the American Library Association, and the U.S. Information Agency.



National Portrait Gallery

The National Portrait Gallery has acquired an important portrait of an early American printer and publisher—one of the handful of colonial women who gained distinction in the public sphere. Charles Willson Peale, in depicting Anne Catharine Hoof Green, editor of the Maryland Gazette, has given us a portrait of uncommon interest. In her hand, Mrs. Green holds a document inscribed, "ANNAPOLIS Printer to . . . ," symbolic of the satisfaction she must have felt after earning the appointment to carry on her husband's task as printer to the Province of Maryland.

Anne Catharine Hoof married Jonas Green in Philadelphia in 1738 and moved with him to Annapolis, where he became printer to the province. In 1745, he began publication of the Maryland Gazette, the only newspaper in the colony until 1773. Anne Green was a participant in her husband's business affairs, fully capable of assuming his responsibilities should the need arise. After Jonas Green's death in 1767, she continued publication of the Maryland Gazette without a break. Mrs. Green also fulfilled her husband's contract as printer to the province and published an almanac yearly. Her career as printer and publisher ended only with her death in March 1775.

Charles Willson Peale—who painted Mrs. Green in 1769, shortly after he returned from study in London with Benjamin West—was the preeminent portraitist of America's revolutionary generation.

Charles Willson Peale (American, 1741–1827). *Anne Catharine Hoof Green*, 1769. Oil on canvas, 36½ x 28 in. (92.1 x 71.1 cm). Museum purchase and gift of Governor's Mansion Foundation of Maryland, Mrs. Hilda Mae Snoops, Executive Director and the Honorable William Donald Schaefer, Governor. (Photograph by Rolland White)



National Zoological Park

At 9:30 on the morning of June 9, 1992, a 90-ton crane lowered a 15,000pound, 40-foot New World mahogany tree through an opening in the roof of the National Zoo's new "Amazonia" exhibit building. The mahogany, which has an 8-foot-square root box, is the largest plant among the 229 species of tropical trees, shrubs, epiphytes (sometimes called air plants), and vines that grow in the 12,000-square-foot Amazon rainforest and river habitat building. The building is the centerpiece of the "Amazonia" exhibit, which is in two parts: the Habitat and the Gallery. The Habitat opened in November 1992, and the Gallery should open in late 1993.

To locate and acquire the 1,740 trees and shrubs necessary to create an authentic living rainforest, Zoo horticulturists searched botanical collections in south Florida. For more than a year before these larger plants were trucked to Washington, D.C., they were conditioned for transplanting by root pruning, selective shading, and special feedings. They are planted in a noncompacting soil mixture that was developed by Zoo horticulturists and can be used indefinitely inside animal exhibits.

The rainforest and river ecosystem is established under a specially engineered insulating transparent domed roof. Misters and climate-control devices enable visitors to experience the heat and humidity of the rainforest. Neotropical animals including camouflaged insects, brightly colored frogs, toucans, parrots, monkeys, and many species of Amazon River fish have also been settled into the exhibit.

"Amazonia" incorporates into its design and operation the "Biopark" philosophy of Zoo Director Michael Robinson. This concept treats nature, including human culture, from a broad perspective and includes elements commonly associated with zoos, aquariums, botanical gar-

tors to the exhibit will experience the dens, and natural history museums. The second phase of "Amazonia" will include an 8,000-square-foot gallery that explains how the rainforest functions and features exhibits on research techniques (Photograph by Jessie Cohen) in tropical biology and the dynamics of

global ecology. Through exciting new methods of museum interpretation, visi-

Amazon rainforest directly and learn about the complex interrelationships of organisms living in tropical ecosystems.

Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory

A 6.5-meter-diameter mirror intended to replace the six separate mirrors of the Multiple Mirror Telescope was successfully cast at the University of Arizona, the Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory's partner in this replacement project. The mirror is the largest single glass blank ever cast in the United States. In late April 1992, some 10 tons of borosilicate glass chunks were melted over a ce-

ramic mold in a special rotating oven. Formed with a roughly parabolic front surface by the spinning process, the mirror had to cool and congeal over a two-month period before it was ready for removal and cleaning. Final grinding and polishing is expected to take at least another year. (Photograph by Lori Stiles)



Smithsonian Environmental Research Center

Scientists at the Smithsonian Environmental Research Center on the Chesapeake Bay in Edgewater, Maryland, have been studying the population dynamics of various woodland herbaceous plants for many years. Changes in a species population are related to changes in such factors as weather, herbivore activity, or land use. Detailed studies dealing with the ecology of individual organisms are also conducted to gain a better understanding of the basic biology and ecology of a species.

Shoichi Kawano (left), a Regents Fellow, and one of his graduate students are collecting herb specimens at one of the center's forest study sites. In collaboration with Dennis Whigham, a plant ecologist on the center's staff, Kawano is studying the genetic diversity of woodland herb populations. Kawano is professor of botany and director of the herbarium at Kyoto University in Japan. (Photograph by Al Liszewski)





Smithsonian Institution Traveling Exhibition Service

In 1989, as the revolutions in Central Europe swelled to a climax, mass rallies, workers' strikes, and demonstrations became daily events across Central and Eastern Europe. Posters seen plastered on walls and shop windows, hanging from statues, and carried by the people proclaimed: "End Rule by One Party!"
"Marx Is Dead!" "40 Years of Lies!"

"Art as Activist: Revolutionary Posters from Central and Eastern Europe," an exhibition of 82 revolutionary posters circulated by the Smithsonian Institution Traveling Exhibition Service (SITES), follows the democratic movement of Solidarity in Poland, Gorbachev's perestroika of the late 1980s, the fall of the Berlin Wall in 1990, the collapse of the Communist government in Czechoslovakia in 1989, and the ongoing struggle for independence in the Baltic republics.

Poster art serves many functions. These posters are one way of studying complex social and political change. Poster art also is a critical means of self-expression. Through art, activists try to reach the people who need to hear the message. Many of the posters included in the exhibition were drawn for limited editions by highly acclaimed artists, silk-screened by students, or hand-painted by anonymous citizens united in their desire for freedom.

In this 1988 gouache, Latvian artist Vilnis Pikis expressed his wish for freedom from the Soviets by depicting the morning star, a symbol of independent Latvia, blazing through the Kremlin wall.

Smithsonian Tropical Research Institute

Field observations and experimentation have been used in most of the studies carried out by scientists at the Smithsonian Tropical Research Institute (STRI). In recent years, however, spectacular advances in molecular biology have permitted new approaches to problems that fieldwork alone cannot solve. With an eye toward these developments, STRI established one of the few tropically based molecular systematics laboratories in the world. The interaction between field-based and molecular scientists and the proximity to tropical forests and coral reefs are pro-

viding a vital new perspective to the study of tropical species.

Molecular biological techniques are being used to study brightly colored dartpoison frogs. This species, *Dendrobates pumilio*, collected from the Bocas del Toro Islands of Panama, shows a remarkable degree of diversity in color and pattern. Somewhat paradoxically, three other species of dart-poison frogs found on these islands do not exhibit much color variation. One hypothesis was that *D. pumilio* has simply been present in the islands longer than the other species, and thus its populations have had more time

to diverge in color pattern. DNA sequence data collected for these species, however, did not support this view. Another hypothesis—that sexual selection in the form of female choice for male coloration may have contributed to the divergence among populations—is being evaluated. *D. pumilio* is the only dartpoison frog species in the Bocas del Toro Islands in which females care for their young. All other species exhibit male parental care, a parenting strategy that may permit females to be less choosy in their selection of mates. (Photograph by Carl C. Hansen)



The Year in Review

Sciences

Office of the Assistant Secretary for the Sciences

Robert S. Hoffmann, Assistant Secretary

Since its inception, the Smithsonian Institution has nourished a commitment to scientific research. Scientific studies are carried on in several arenas: specialized research institutes such as the Smithsonian Tropical Research Institute, the Smithsonian Environmental Research Center, and the Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory; museums such as the National Air and Space Museum and the National Museum of Natural History/National Museum of Man; the National Zoological Park and its Conservation and Research Center; the Conservation Analytical Laboratory; and central support units such as the Smithsonian Institution Archives, the Office of Fellowships and Grants, the Smithsonian Institution Libraries, and the Scientific Diving Program. In all of these arenas, the Smithsonian's scientific research is characterized by breadth, depth, and outreach.

The Institution is well known for studies that benefit the scientific community worldwide. Smithsonian scientists are engaged in long-term baseline monitoring of ultraviolet radiation reaching the Earth. They are studying Caribbean coral reef and mangrove ecosystems and investigating the biological impact of deforestation. Using satellite observation, they are examining pollution damage to temperate forests.

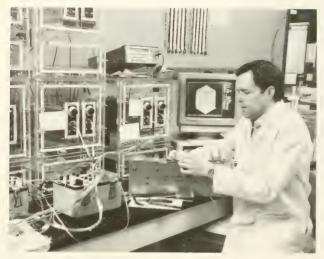
Scientific research is by its very nature an individual enterprise, but scientists often join forces to carry out team projects. The Smithsonian is committed to providing a working atmosphere that enhances creativity and leads to new insights about the natural and human worlds. These insights will enable us to deal more successfully with the challenges we face now and in the future.

- Environmental research continues to be the emphasis of the Institution's scientific research programs. Projects include studies of the function of natural and disturbed ecosystems and of the dynamic role of the Sun and atmosphere in the apparent warming of the Earth's temperature. It is equally important to gain an adequate understanding of the structure and composition of natural communities and ecosystems so that their richness and stability may be maintained or restored in the face of increasing human pressures. An example of such fundamental research is the work of the Institution's systematic biologists, who have responsibility for inventorying and describing the species richness of the biosphere.
- Smithsonian anthropologists are exploring the nature of changing cultures throughout the world. Their research ranges from studies of contemporary West African art and culture to examination of the influence on the Caribbean of the importation of peoples and their cultures during the slave trade.

Conservation Analytical Laboratory

Lambertus Van Zelst, Director

The Conservation Analytical Laboratory (CAL) engages in research and training in the conservation and technical study of museum objects and other materials of historic importance. CAL addresses



Using computer modeling with mechanical properties measured in the laboratory, Conservation
Analytical Laboratory scientist Mark McCormick
Goodbart studies the response of photographic materials to changes in environmental conditions in order to formulate better storage and exhibit conditions for these materials. (Photograph by Doc Dougherty)

questions of concern to archaeology and art history, as well as problems facing the Smithsonian and other institutions in the preservation and conservation of their collections. A multifaceted training program provides unique educational opportunities for students in conservation, materials science, archaeology, and art history.

- CAL has developed computer modeling techniques for studying the effects of temperature, relative humidity, shock, and vibration on paintings. The results of their application have enhanced chemical research in the preservation of collections in the Smithsonian and other museums throughout the world. The models also are used to examine changes in the mechanical stability of photographic image layers. These studies supply the information necessary for CAL to develop and recommend appropriate guidelines for the long-term storage and exhibition of photographic materials.
- Technical studies by CAL research collaborator Aslihan Yener and CAL scientists Pamela Vandiver and Emile Joel have resulted in a revision of the traditional understanding of Near and Middle Eastern tin sources in the Bronze Age. The studies were carried out on materials excavated under Yener's direction at the site of Goltepe in the Taurus Mountains of southeastern Turkey.
- During her studies of the preservation of proteins and nucleic acids in hard tissue from paleontological and archaeological specimens, CAL research biochemist Noreen Tuross has extracted

indigenous proteins from 350 million-year-old fossil *Lingula* shells. Until this breakthrough, it was generally thought that biomolecules could not survive in the fossil record beyond about 100,000 years.

■ Twenty-eight fellows or interns served at various levels and in various CAL specialties during the year. Ten courses were offered on conservation topics, including two new subjects: "Leather for Conservators" and "The Suction Table for Textiles and Paintings." Members of the Furniture Conservation Training Program's third class began their course work in August and are expected to graduate in 1996.

National Museum of Natural History/National Museum of Man

Frank H. Talbot, Director

The National Museum of Natural History/National Museum of Man (NMNH), the nation's largest research museum, is dedicated to understanding the natural world and the place of humans in it. With a staff of more than 600, including 120 staff scientists, and the world's largest and most extensive collection of documented artifacts and specimens of plants, animals, fossils, rocks, and minerals, now numbering more than 121 million items, the museum conducts scholarly investigations in anthropology and the full range of the natural sciences. This extensive research in the field and the laboratory is shared with the scholarly community and the larger public through publications, symposia, educational programs, and a museum of popular exhibitions that annually attracts more visitors than any other natural history museum in the world.

■ Quest, a quarterly minimagazine that takes readers on a tour of behind-the-scenes research at the museum, was introduced in October 1991. Now reaching nearly 9,000 supporters, Quest has highlighted museum projects as diverse as the excavation of African American artifacts from Southern plantations, the unique bird life of Hawaii, conservation efforts in South America, and Antarctic meteorites.

- Three months before the cataclysmic eruption of Mt. Pinatubo in the Philippines on June 15, 1991, the museum's Global Volcanism Program (GVP) was reporting volcanic activity at this long-dormant volcano through its monthly Global Volcanism Network. GVP data show that the eruption was the world's largest since 1932. GVP is now working with interagency groups to study the possibility that Mt. Pinatubo's stratospheric products are causing a cooler climate.
- A team of curators, designers, scientists, architects, artists, educators, writers, and researchers are at work on plans to renovate the museum's Hall of Geology, Gems, and Minerals beginning in early 1994. The new hall, which will open in late 1995, will incorporate the most recent earth science concepts and highlight dynamic earth processes, including crystal and ore formation, volcano and earthquake origins, the theory of plate tectonics, and the formation of the solar system.
- Terrestrial Ecosystems through Time, a landmark history of life on the land from the earliest traces of terrestrial organisms more than 400 million years ago to the beginnings of human agriculture, was published in July 1992. An undertaking of a consortium of museum scientists, the book provides access to the wealth of unique, thought-provoking ecological information contained in the fossil record.
- In 1992, the museum began a \$1 million, 14-month renovation of its Insect Zoo, made possible by a grant from Orkin Pest Control. The exhibition will feature a giant termite mound for children to explore, as well as insects from the exotic to the familiar in habitats ranging from tropical rainforests to our own backyards.
- Twenty-five undergraduates, including 17 women and 8 minority students, participated in the summer session of the museum's 1992 Research Training Program, supported by the National Science Foundation, NMNH, and the Gesneriad Society. The heart of the program is the individual research project of each participant, directed by a museum scientist. Also offered are lectures, discussions, laboratory demonstrations, collection tours, and field trips.
- Sites in Texas, Florida, Georgia, Ohio, and Missouri installed regional variations of the museum's successful Columbus Quincentenary exhibition, "Seeds of Change," in a unique collaboration with the museum and the Smithsonian Institution Traveling Exhibition Service (SITES). SITES and



Watching a tarantula feeding at the National Museum of Natural History's Insect Zoo is a popular event. (Photograph by Laurie Minor-Penland)

the American Library Association have created a panel version that is traveling to 75 libraries and small museums in all 50 states and three territories. The U.S. Information Agency has produced a poster version that has been distributed to more than 70 international locations.

National Zoological Park

Michael H. Robinson, Director

Building on its historic mandate, the National Zoological Park (NZP) has as its primary mission the advancement of science, biological conservation, and education and recreation of the people. To fulfill this mission, the Zoo has moved beyond being a zoological park concerned only with animals to becoming a biological park with a scope that extends to the entire living world and exhibits that increasingly emphasize interaction and holism. In pursuit of its mission, NZP exhibits a range of living plants and animals on its 163-acre facility in Rock Creek Park in Washington, D.C., and maintains the Conservation and Re-

After years of scientific research and testing, the National Zoo saw its first American flamingo chick hatched on June 8, 1992. Increasing the size of the flock is thought to be a significant factor in stimulating reproduction. (Photograph by Jessie Cohen)



search Center on 3,150 acres in Front Royal, Virginia, as a major animal breeding, conservation, and research center.

- Two Sumatran tiger cubs were born in March. The propagation of this nearly extinct species is another success in the Zoo's ongoing efforts to design and participate in long-term preservation plans for endangered species.
- The Zoo's new "Amazonia" rainforest exhibit opened in November. It features a vignette of the Amazon River with numerous species of diverse, colorful, and exciting fishes and a re-creation of a moist tropical forest containing more than 229 species of plants. Within the exhibit, a simulated research station allows visitors to explore the complexities of tropical biology.
- The Cheetah Conservation Station opened in August. This state-of-the-art exhibit features a device that stimulates the cheetahs to chase a lure around their enclosure at speeds of up to 35 miles per hour. Interactive graphics provide information on mating, social structure, hunting success, anatomy of high-speed running, and the massive effort now under way in zoos to preserve cheetahs from extinction.
- The Reptile Discovery Center opened in September. New interactive exhibits adjoining animal enclosures highlight features of the animals. Special interpretive programs presented by keep-

ers and volunteers offer unique glimpses into the world of reptiles and amphibians.

- The staff of the Department of Zoological Research (DZR) began a program in developmental psychobiology and established a multimedia laboratory. DZR conducted a varied slate of research projects in Brazil (golden lion tamarins), Sri Lanka (toque macaque), Chile (Juan Fernandez sea lion), Panama (migratory birds), California (southern sea otter and San Joaquin kit fox), Nevada (desert tortoise), and Hawaii (amakihi, nene, and Hawaiian crow).
- The Zoo's New Opportunities in Animal Health Sciences (NOAHS) Center initiated a new outreach program to minority students with the purpose of stimulating young people to take an interest in science. NOAHS scientists regularly visit inner-city junior high and high schools, where they use hands-on items and interactive equipment to give talks and demonstrations about the Zoo's high-tech scientific programs.

Office of Environmental Awareness

Iudith Gradwohl, Director

The Office of Environmental Awareness (OEA) works with bureaus, offices, and outside organizations to gather and disseminate timely and accurate information on global environmental issues. Publications, exhibitions, conferences, and workshops are designed for both the general public and groups of professionals.

- The Office of Environmental Awareness was the recipient of the second annual Swim Environmental Awareness Award to support work on the National Forum on Ocean Conservation and the exhibition "Ocean Planet."
- Participants in the National Forum on Ocean Conservation, held November 19–21, 1991, filled Baird Auditorium at the National Museum of Natural History. Cosponsored by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, the forum assembled 53 speakers to discuss problems and solutions affecting the marine environment.
- Planning continued for "Ocean Planet," a traveling exhibition on ocean conservation. Slated to open at the National Museum of Natural History

in March 1995, the exhibition is a collaborative effort among OEA, the museum, and the Smithsonian Institution Traveling Exhibition Service.

■ OEA's colorful and informative poster, "A Better World Starts at Home," was redesigned and reprinted to accompany the SITES exhibition, "No Laughing Matter: Political Cartoonists on the Environment."

Office of Fellowships and Grants

Roberta W. Rubinoff, Director

The Office of Fellowships and Grants manages the Institution's centralized fellowship and internship programs, other stipend appointments, and other programs that support research. These research programs enable students and scholars from throughout the world to visit the Institution and use its varied resources. The office also administers programs to increase minority participation in Smithsonian research activities and disciplines. Two competitive grant programs managed by the office provide scholarly support for Smithsonian professional staff.

- The office offered awards to more than 900 students, scholars, and scientists to utilize the Institution's collections and resources.
- A record 506 applications were received for the Smithsonian Fellowship Program, an 11 percent increase from 1991. Eighty-nine fellowships were offered
- This year the office received 186 applications—an increase of almost 24 percent from 1991—for the Minority Internship Program. Funds were provided to support 33 interns to work on research and museum-related projects. In collaboration with the Quality Education for Minorities Network, the office placed three more interns in science policy projects.
- The office worked with the Office of Museum Programs to design a new fellowship program in museum practice, which was funded by the Smithsonian Women's Committee to celebrate its 25th anniversary. Four fellowships were offered this year.



Intern Jay Jones does fieldwork in Panama on a project with Smithsonian Tropical Research Institute scientists involving carrion-feeding insects and the disease cycle. This internship and many others around the Institution are sponsored each year through the Office of Fellowships and Grants' Minority Internship Program.

Office of the Registrar

Mary E. Case, Director

The Office of the Registrar supervises the management of the Institution's vast collection of 139 million objects and specimens. By monitoring Institution-wide collections management policies and procedures, the office works to ensure increased access to, and continued accountability for, the national collections.

- The office updated its principal guiding document, Office Memorandum 808: Collections Management Policy, to encompass mandates on collecting biological specimens and recovering loan costs.
- In conjunction with the Office of Human Resources, the office initiated a study of the classification standard for the museum specialist and museum technician series (GS-1016) to develop a standard that accurately reflects collections management activities in the modern museum environment.

- The office published *A Primer to Endangered Species*, a guide for museum staff in obtaining federal permits for specimens protected by endangered species laws.
- The workshop "Project Success through Problem Solving" helped participants clarify and solve project management problems associated with museum collections management.

Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory

Irwin I. Shapiro, Director

The Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory (SAO) is dedicated to studying the physical processes that determine the nature and evolution of the universe. A member of the Center for Astrophysics (CfA), based in Cambridge, Massachusetts, SAO collaborates with the Harvard College Observatory in a diverse program of research organized by various divisions: atomic and molecular physics, high-energy astrophysics, optical and infrared astronomy, planetary sciences, radio and geoastronomy, solar and stellar physics, and theoretical astrophysics. Facilities include the Fred Lawrence Whipple Observatory (FLWO) in Arizona, the Oak Ridge Observatory in Massachusetts, and a millimeter-wave radio astronomy installation at CfA headquarters, as well as instruments aboard satellites, rockets, and balloons.

mers (from left) Patrick Thaddeus, Seth Digel. and Tom Dame with the I.2-meter, millimeterwave radio telescope they used to reveal two new features of the Milky Way: a thick layer of molecular hydrogen above and below the galaxy and a cluster of molecular clouds some 100,000 light years from its center. (Photograph by Ioe Wrinn, Harvard Gazette)

Smithsonian Astrophysi-

cal Observatory astrono-



- A 6.5-meter-diameter mirror intended to replace the six separate mirrors of the Multiple Mirror Telescope was successfully cast by SAO's partner in this project, the University of Arizona. The mirror is the largest glass blank ever cast in the United States.
- An SAO-built far-infrared spectrometer flown aboard a DC-8 aircraft contributed to studies of ozone depletion over the Northern Hemisphere and, in subsequent balloon flights, determined new upper limits for ozone-threatening hydrogen bromide in the stratosphere.
- The first ground-based detection of trillion-electron-volt-level gamma rays from a source beyond our galaxy was made by an international team of scientists at the Whipple Observatory.
- An SAO scientist, with colleagues elsewhere, found strong evidence that Nova Muscae (a star earlier observed to explode into sudden brilliance) is a binary system in which the primary component is a black hole.
- Millimeter-wave radio observations revealed two new and surprising features of the Milky Way: a thick layer of molecular hydrogen gas extending above and below the galaxy and a cluster of molecular clouds some 100,000 light-years from the galaxy's center.
- Observations of cyclic brightening on a star in the Constellation Cetus show long-term variations in magnetic activity—the first direct evidence of a magnetic cycle on a star other than the Sun.
- A tethered satellite system (TSS-1), conceived and designed by SAO, was flown aboard a space shuttle flight in July. Although engineering problems prevented a full test, deployment and retrieval of a small payload on a conducting cable were shown to be feasible, and SAO studies of system dynamics produced promising preliminary results.
- SAO continued the development of a submillimeter-wavelength radio telescope array, a two-element optical and infrared interferometer, and various instruments intended for space flight, including a high-resolution imager for the Advanced X-Ray Astrophysics Facility, an ultraviolet spectrograph for the Solar and Heliospheric Observatory, and detectors for the Submillimeter Wave Astronomy Satellite. The Whipple Observatory dedicated an II-meter optical reflector for ground-based gamma-ray astronomy on January 22, 1992.

Smithsonian Environmental Research Center

David L. Correll, Director

Scientists at the Smithsonian Environmental Research Center (SERC) in Edgewater, Maryland, conduct long-term interdisciplinary studies on how human use of the air, land, and water affects the Chesapeake Bay region. The center complements research activities with educational programs for students—from undergraduates to post-doctoral fellows—and for the public. SERC's research is the primary contribution on the Chesapeake region to the U.S. Interagency Global Change Program and an important component of the International Geosphere/Biosphere Program.

- Responding to concerns that the stratospheric ozone layer is threatened, SERC has, for 17 years, monitored ultraviolet solar radiation at the Earth's surface with precision spectral radiometers. Results for the Washington, D.C., region published in 1992 included a peak in the summer daily total ultraviolet-B dose in 1983 that was 29 percent above the long-term mean.
- SERC evaluated the effects of land use on the terrestrial sources of phosphorus in the Chesapeake Bay. Cropland that had been cultivated and fertilized discharged eight times as much total phosphorus as a mature hardwood forest that had never been cleared. Phosphorus is a key nutrient in the Chesapeake Bay and much of the total input derives from cropland discharges.
- Researchers at SERC determined that as nutrients move from the watershed of the Chesapeake Bay into the estuary, they are assimilated by plankton, and dissolved inorganic phosphate is released from eroded soil particles. As a result, the ratio of available inorganic phosphorus declines, and nitrogen becomes the limiting nutrient in the tidal headwaters of the subestuaries of the bay. Thus, management of nitrogen inputs is increasingly needed.
- SERC scientists conducted experiments to test whether salinity or organic settlement factors released by attached adults determined where planktonic larvae of three species of the barnacle genus *Balanus* occur in the Chesapeake Bay. They found that the interaction of both factors combined to cause larvae to settle in their respective estuarine zones.



- With National Science Foundation support, researchers at SERC studied an unusual class of sugar polymer known as chitin to see how much of it is produced by various marine and estuarine phytoplankton. This material has many of the chemical properties of proteins and has been mistakenly lumped with proteins in global change models of the carbon cycle. Diatoms, abundant in coastal waters, have been shown to produce large amounts of this material.
- Automated instruments were used to measure tidal exchanges of nutrients continuously at two brackish marshes of differing elevations. The lower marsh was found to import various organic nitrogen and phosphorus fractions, while the higher marsh exported organic fractions. Thus, these marshes had contrasting nutrient buffering effects.

Smithsonian Institution Archives

William W. Moss, Director

The Smithsonian Institution Archives (SIA) ensures historic accountability for the Institution's national trust by preserving and providing access to a constantly increasing volume and an everchanging technological variety of records of the In-

Smithsonian Environmental Research Center Director David Correll is shown on the roof of the center in Edgewater, Maryland, with an instrument that monitors levels of ultraviolet radiation reaching the Earth. (Photograph by Jeff Tinslev)

Dorothy Graham Edson began research in the Smithsonian Archives on a biography of her father. David Crockett Graham, an American missionary who spent the Wears 1911–48 in China and also collected natural bistory specimens for the Smithsonian. Graham is shown here with several Chinese officials.



stitution's proceedings and its accomplishments. The Archives supports research, management, planning, exhibitions, and other Smithsonian activities; responds to public inquiries; and advises archival programs both within and outside the Institution.

- The Archives staff began writing a new *Guide to the Smithsonian Archives*, which will be published for the Smithsonian's 150th anniversary in 1996. The original guide, published in 1971, described less than a thousand cubic feet of records. This edition will lead users to 10 times that amount of documentary historical evidence.
- Luther Chase Goldman donated the papers of Edward William Nelson and Edward Alphonso Goldman to the Smithsonian Archives. The rich diaries, field notes, and correspondence relating to late 19th-century investigations in Alaska, Mexico, and the southwestern United States give scholars firsthand evidence of landmark work by these distinguished scientists. William Fitzhugh, curator of anthropology at the National Museum of Natural History, is transcribing selected diaries for publication.
- The Archives published the second volume of Guide to Photographic Collections at the Smithsonian Institution, which deals with more than 2 million

images in Smithsonian science bureau collections. The volume earned a finding aid award from the Mid-Atlantic Regional Archives Conference. Publication of volume 3, a guide to more than 3 million images in photographic collections in Smithsonian art museums, is scheduled for the fall of 1992.

■ The Smithsonian Videohistory Program, a fiveyear project funded by the Alfred P. Sloan Foundation, completed work on over 20 videohistory projects undertaken by Smithsonian historians and prepared a working guide to the resulting collection of video recordings. A Practical Introduction to Videohistory: The Smithsonian Institution and Alfred P. Sloan Experiment, by program director Terri Schorzman and others, is scheduled for publication in 1993.

Smithsonian Institution Libraries

Barbara J. Smith, Director

The Smithsonian Institution Libraries (SIL) reports a variety of new efforts this year in the use of its collections for scholarship and study, the preservation of a major historic collection, and the dissemination of information to its users. The Libraries' collections, accessible through an on-line catalogue and available to Smithsonian staff and outside scholars through a system of 17 branch libraries and through interlibrary loan, number more than 1 million books, 15,000 current journals, 40,000 rare books, and 1,800 manuscript groups. SIL supports the Institution's curatorial, research, publishing, education, and public service activities by providing reference and information services and by building, organizing, managing, preserving, and restoring its collections.

- To foster studies into the rich holdings in the history of science and technology housed in SIL's Dibner Library, the Libraries inaugurated a research awards program funded by the Dibner Fund. The first two Dibner Library Resident Scholars conducted research in Renaissance city planning and in 19th-century intercultural exchange in bridge construction.
- To preserve for future generations its collection of materials relating to world's fairs held between

1834 and 1914, SIL launched a massive preservation project, *The Books of the Fairs*, in which some 2,000 deteriorating volumes were microfilmed by a commercial publisher. As part of the project, SIL published an annotated, illustrated guide to the collection containing an essay that sets the world's fair literature into its historical and scholarly context.

- The range of disciplines that benefit by using world's fairs collections was demonstrated at a symposium, "World's Fairs and Modern Life," attended by scholars, collectors, and the public and organized by the Libraries in cooperation with the National Museum of American History. The symposium and an SIL exhibition on world's fairs were funded by the Smithsonian Special Exhibition Fund and private supporters.
- To assist Smithsonian scholars and program staff in their research, the Libraries opened the Database Searching Center in December. Funded by the James Smithson Society, the center provides bibliographic information to offices around the Institution via remote access.

Smithsonian Institution Man and the Biosphere Biological Diversity Program

Francisco Dallmeier, Director

The Smithsonian Institution Man and the Biosphere Biological Diversity Program (SI/MAB) deals with the challenge of protecting the biological diversity of developing countries. The program focuses on two objectives: (1) to provide biodiversity sampling protocols for protected areas and other highly diverse ecosystems of the world in a way that will allow data from diverse sites to be compared in time and space and (2) to strengthen short-term professional training capabilities in host countries and thereby increase the number of managers and scientists in developing nations who can address their countries' conservation priorities.

■ During the past year, SI/MAB conducted successful regional training courses on conservation and management of protected areas and wildlands in Guatemala, Ecuador, Bolivia, Panama, and Peru.



- Among SI/MAB research activities carried out this year were the second posthurricane census of the biodiversity plot in the Luquillo Biosphere Reserve, Puerto Rico; the four-year census of the four biodiversity plots in the Beni Biosphere Reserve, Bolivia; and the establishment of the first biodiversity plot in the unique dry forest ecosystem of the Virgin Islands National Park, St. John, U.S. Virgin Islands.
- An evaluation of the last five regional training courses conducted by SI/MAB was completed this year. Three forthcoming publications are expected to improve and modify the courses to meet the national conservation objectives in the countries where courses are held.
- Publications produced this year included the program's first newsletter, four user's guides and three field guides to the biodiversity plots, and two related papers.

Sylvia Williams, director. National Museum of African Art (left), Barbara I. Smith, director, Smithsonian Institution Libraries, and Ianet L. Stanley, librarian, Warren M. Robbins Library. admire the newly published Catalog of the Library of the National Museum of African Art Branch of the Smithsonian Institution Libraries. (Photograph by Jim Young)

Smithsonian Tropical Research Institute

Ira Rubinoff, Director

The Smithsonian Tropical Research Institute (STRI), based in Panama, is the nation's premier center for basic research on the ecology, evolution, and behavior of tropical organisms, with expanding programs in molecular biology, plant physiology, and paleoecology. STRI supports the



Hector Guzman, coral reef ecologist with the Oil Spill Project at the Smithsonian Tropical Research Institute, prepares core vamples for X-ray analysis as part of a larger study using coral cores to reconstruct 100 years of constronmental change in Bahna Las Minas, Panama. (Photograph by Marco A. Guerra)

work of a permanent scientific staff of 30, which conducts research in the New and Old World tropics, as well as the efforts of the many scientific visitors who carry out field and laboratory investigations at its facilities.

- Klaus Winter and collaborators began investigating the biochemical basis of ecological adaptations of tropical plants to various environmental stresses. Their work will involve studies of the functional significance of these adaptations under conditions that simulate possible future increases of atmospheric concentrations of carbon dioxide.
- Analysis of microfossils in ancient lake sediments from the Amazon and Panama by the Quaternary paleoecology group formed by Dolores Piperno, Paul Colinvaux, and collaborators gave the first strong evidence of climatic cooling of the American tropics in the last ice age. In contrast, studies on shallow-water marine fossils, as part of the Panama Paleontology Program started by Jeremy B. C. Jackson and Anthony G. Coates at STRI, demonstrate no major shift in temperature for at least the past 2 million years. These conflicting results suggest that climates on land and sea shift more independently than global climate models have indicated.
- Initial surveys of the 50-hectare tropical forest plot in Lambir National Park in Malaysian Borneo indicated that it contains more than 1,100 species of trees, prompting scientists to hail the area as one of the most species-rich tropical forests ever discovered. Tree censuses also continued at Huai

Kha Khaeng in Thailand, another site collaborating with STRI's Center for Tropical Forest Science this year.

- STRI anthropologist Olga Linares, elected to the National Academy of Sciences this year, published *Power, Prayer and Production: The Jola People of Casamance, Senegal* (Cambridge University Press). The book reflects more than 30 years of research on these rice-growing people.
- Glenn Tupper donated \$1.5 million to STRI to establish a permanent fund supporting scientific research on tropical terrestrial and marine ecosystems. A portion of the gift will be used to remodel the former STRI administration building to house the Center for Tropical Paleoecology and to renovate the Naos Island Molecular Biology Laboratories, where evolutionary research is conducted on organisms separated by the rise of the Isthmus of Panama
- Efforts in international scientific collaboration were formalized in an agreement with the Pontificia Universidad Católica of Ecuador and with the establishment of the Mpala Wildlife Research Trust, consisting of the Kenyan Wildlife Service, the National Museums of Kenya, the Mpala Wildlife Foundation, and Princeton University. STRI will administer the Smithsonian's interest in the trust, created to support research on wildlife, global change, and biological diversity, as well as the education of future scientists in these fields.

Arts and Humanities

Office of the Assistant Secretary for the Arts and Humanities

Tom L. Freudenheim, Assistant Secretary

The Office of the Assistant Secretary for the Arts and Humanities advises the secretary and the under secretary on issues relating to museum policies, operations, and advocacy. Current priorities of the office include accessibility, exhibitions, and museum education.

- The Accessibility Program convened a 113-member Accessibility Liaison Council of Smithsonian bureau representatives. The council participated in a 10-month workshop series on accessibility issues and completed the first phase of a comprehensive assessment of physical and intellectual access to Smithsonian programs and facilities. Members will develop a pan-Institutional plan for improving access to the Smithsonian for staff and visitors with disabilities.
- The Experimental Gallery explores and presents exhibitions that take chances with exhibition style, content, and process. Unlike the typical changing exhibition space, the gallery is an open "exhibition laboratory" in which museum professionals from within and outside the Smithsonian can experiment with audience development, interpretation, design, visitor learning styles, and interactive techniques. Staff members from participating museums also collaborate with Smithsonian staff in developing evaluation strategies, marketing plans, public programs, and printed materials. Among the exhibitions presented in the gallery this year were "Finding Your Way," by the Exploratorium, San Francisco, California; "Psychology: Understanding Ourselves, Understanding Each Other," by the American Psychological Association, Washington, D.C.; and "Etiquette of the Undercaste," by Antenna Theater, Sausalito, California.
- The National African American Museum Project has identified more than 500 potential donors-including artists, art collectors, filmmakers, historians, and collectors of black memorabilia and family history—who have more than 15,000 objects and who want to support the new museum with gifts, object loans, and financial contributions. In early 1992, task force committees were established to assist with long-range planning for the museum, which will document and interpret the full range and breadth of experiences of people of African descent in the United States and throughout the diaspora. The committees met to define the museum's research, collecting, and exhibition objectives and to discuss a variety of issues relating to the museum's structure, operations, and programs.
- Exhibitions that received awards from the Special Exhibition Fund, administered by the office, included "Crosscurrents of Modernism: Four Latin American Pioneers" (Hirshhorn Museum and Sculpture Garden), "Black Mosaic: The Changing

- Face of Black Life in Washington, D.C." (Anacostia Museum), and "Spiders" (National Museum of Natural History). Acquisitions supported by the Collections Acquisitions Program included Charles Willson Peale's portrait of Anna Green (National Portrait Gallery) and a Genard printing press (National Museum of American History).
- Volume 6 (1844–46) of the Joseph Henry Papers, which document the life and times of the pioneer American physicist and first secretary of the Smithsonian, was published by Smithsonian Institution Press.
- The American Studies Program provided seminars and independent study opportunities for graduate students in American studies or American history departments of affiliated universities to undertake programs of formal course work at the Institution.

Anacostia Museum

Steven C. Newsome, Director

The Anacostia Museum is a national resource devoted to the interpretation of the African American experience in Washington, D.C., Georgia, Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Virginia. The museum also examines contemporary social issues and their impact on African American communities in the region.

- The museum's first collection management policy was completed. The policy statement places community-based collecting and education at the core of the museum's efforts to protect local and regional African American patrimony.
- The museum produced and premiered the film, "Climbin' Jacob's Ladder." The film, based on the museum's 1987 exhibition about the rise of African American churches in Eastern cities, will be used to encourage the protection and collection of materials related to the African American church and African American traditions of worship.
- Bus service between the National Mall and the Anacostia Museum was inaugurated. The bus will also transport local school and civic groups to the museum.
- "To Achieve These Rights: The Struggle for Equal Rights and Self-Determination in the District of Columbia, 1791–1978" opened in Janu-

Noted dancer, author, choreographer, and anthropologist Katherine Dunham spoke at an Anacostia Museum event in July 1992. (Photograph by Harold Dorwin)



ary. The exhibition is the first to examine the role of the nation's capital in the national civil rights movement.

- Juneteenth '92, the annual celebration of emancipation, attracted more than 5,000 people, who enjoyed live performances, craft demonstrations, and an Underground Railroad reenactment on the museum's George Washington Carver Nature Trail.
- The new African American Family History Program provides local residents with instruction and guidance in genealogical and community history projects.

Archives of American Art Richard J. Wattenmaker, Director

A national research repository with centers in Washington, D.C.; New York; Boston; Detroit; and San Marino, California, the Archives of American Art has the largest collection in the world of original source materials on the history of the visual arts in the United States. These materials include documents, photographs, works of art on paper, and interviews recorded on audio- and videotape. The Archives is dedicated to encouraging research in American art and cultural history by making its collections easily accessible. Original

materials are housed in Washington, D.C., with microfilm copies of much of the collections available in each of the Archives centers and around the world through interlibrary loan.

- Work began on a revised, expanded edition of the 1989 booklet, *The Papers of African American Artists*. This publication features information about the papers of 10 African American artists and includes a comprehensive list of the papers and oral history interviews of African American artists in the Archives.
- A new semiannual newsletter for scholars and librarians provides up-to-date information about recent publications, forthcoming seminars, the completion of special Archives projects, and work in progress.
- In January, the Archives began an 18-month survey project of American art—related archival materials in public and private collections in Paris. The purpose is to locate correspondence, journals, sketchbooks, and unpublished manuscripts, along with exhibition, gallery, and shipping records; school registration ledgers; and association or organization records that illuminate the activities of American artists in France. The project's goal is to prepare a guide to all of the papers located.
- Ira D. Glackens (1907–91) donated a collection of papers relating to the life and works of his father, artist William J. Glackens (1870–1938). Included in the collection is a recorded interview from 1936, the only known recording of the artist.
- In a three-hour taped interview on the eve of her 99th birthday, Beatrice Wood (b. 1893) reflected on her experiences and early involvement with the Paris and New York avant-garde in the 1920s and 1930s. The interview is part of the Archives' Women in the Arts in Southern California Project.
- Two exhibitions from the collections of the Archives of American Art were mounted at the gallery of the Archives' New York Regional Center. "Hiram Powers: An American Sculptor and His Private Patrons" presented a selection from the papers of the influential 19th-century American sculptor. "Collections—Traces—Connections: Selections from the Robert Smithson Papers" featured aspects of the extensive papers of the contemporary sculptor and pioneer of Earth Art, as well as paintings, film stills, and sculpture on loan from other institutions.



20th century. "When Kingship Descended from Heaven: Masterpieces of Mesopotamian Art from the Louvre" introduced Washington to one of the world's greatest collections of this ancient material. "Ancient Japan" presented the culture of prehistoric Japan as far back as 200,000 B.C.

- The gallery continued its efforts to encourage new groups of visitors through two workshops for area teachers, one on the exhibition "The Arts of China" and another on "When Kingship Descended from Heaven." The Education Department led discussions of how teachers could introduce Chinese art and culture into the school curriculum and how Mesopotamian art can be brought into the schools' study of ancient peoples through comparisons of rulers then and now.
- In its efforts to be accessible to many audiences, the gallery produced a large-print brochure for visitors funded by the Smithsonian Women's Committee. The "hands-on" collection, a group of replicas and other touchable objects that docents use to help public tour participants understand aspects of Asian art, grew to 200 objects through do-

Artist Prentiss Taylor sent his mother this photograph postcard of himself with dancer Bill Robinson in Harlem. Februarv 6. 1932. The photograph is by Carl Van Vechten. On the back of the card Taylor wrote: "The gentleman in this picture with me is the world's greatest tab dancer—owns diamonds (hasehall and otherwise) real estate-horses too I reckon "

Arthur M. Sackler Gallery

Milo C. Beach, Director

The Arthur M. Sackler Gallery, which opened to the public in 1987, was established with a gift of nearly 1,000 works of Asian art from Dr. Arthur M. Sackler (1913–87). The permanent collection has grown beyond the original donation through gift, purchase, and transfer. Dedicated to expanding public knowledge of the arts and cultures of Asia through exhibition, research, and education, the gallery also organizes and presents traveling exhibitions, which are enhanced through a varied schedule of free public programs, scholarly activities, and special events.

■ This year, the Sackler Gallery organized and presented three major loan exhibitions and issued publications focusing on vastly different periods and cultures. "Challenging the Past: The Paintings of Chang Dai-chien" acquainted visitors with the work of the foremost Chinese artist of the



This 11th-century schist stele depicting the Hindu god Vishnu with his 10 avatars (the forms he has assumed in different ages to combat evil forces) was made in northeastern India (now Bangladesh) for a temple niche. The sculpture was given to the Arthur M. Sackler Gallery by Dr. David Nalin. (Photograph by John Tsantes)

nations from the public and the docents them-

- Scholarly activities included the publication of New Perspectives on Chu Culture during the Eastern Zhou Period, edited by Thomas Lawton, senior research scholar. The book includes four essays on the ancient Chinese state of Chu between 770 and 221 B.C. Two scholarly symposia, "Chang Daichien and His Art" and the Sackler Gallery session of "Mughal Gardens: Sources, Representations, Places, and Prospects," cosponsored with Dumbarton Oaks, were made possible through the generosity of Mrs. Arthur M. Sackler. A third symposium, "Art, Technology, and Society in Ancient Japan," was supported by a grant from the Japan Foundation. Additional support was provided by the Harold P. Stern Memorial Fund and by All Nippon Airways Co., Ltd.
- The cultural traditions of Korea were the focus of the Series in Celebration of Korean Performing Arts, featuring three free public concerts by Korean artists. The series was cosponsored with the U.S.—Korea Foundation of Washington, D.C., and was made possible by funding from United Technologies Corporation.
- The Sackler Gallery collection benefited from an outpouring of 65 gifts of art from China, Korea, India, and Japan. Among this year's acquisitions was a green-glazed stoneware jar from China's Han dynasty (206 B.C.—A.D. 220) purchased with funds from the gallery's membership organization, Friends of Asian Arts at the Freer and Sackler Galleries.

Cooper-Hewitt, National Museum of Design

Dianne H. Pilgrim, Director

Cooper-Hewitt, National Museum of Design is one of the largest repositories for design, in the world and the only museum in the United States devoted exclusively to historical and contemporary design. The museum strives to explain the design process by recognizing the impact of design on society, the natural environment, and the individual and by acknowledging the interplay between culture and design. Its diverse programs include exhibitions, publications, lectures, courses, school programs, and conferences keyed to significant design

issues. Cooper-Hewitt makes the collections available for study, research, and display and offers fellowships, internships, and, in collaboration with Parsons School of Design, a master's degree program in the history of European decorative arts. Four curatorial departments—Decorative Arts, Drawings and Prints, Textiles, and Wallcoverings—preserve, interpret, and add to the museum's collection of nearly a quarter of a million objects. The museum also houses a library and several archival collections.

- This summer the Arthur Ross Terrace and Garden at Cooper-Hewitt was replanted by the horticultural team of Linden B. Miller and Mary R. Smith, who transformed the garden and terrace into an oasis of beautiful flowers and shrubs. This beautification added to the enjoyment of the museum's many visitors and made Cooper-Hewitt's summer concerts and performances in the garden even more spectacular.
- Using funds from a federal appropriation designated for educational purposes, Cooper-Hewitt presented a summer lecture-concert series, "De Generación a Generación: Mexico's Living Traditions." The series celebrated the culture and traditions that give form and meaning to Mexican craft, ritual, music, film, and dance. The concerts were held in the Arthur Ross Terrace and Garden.
- During 1992, Cooper-Hewitt hired the architectural firm of James Stewart Polshek and Partners to create a plan to address Cooper-Hewitt's problems of accessibility and renovate the museum's two townhouses adjacent to the main building. The plan could serve as a model for other organizations facing the challenges of compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act as they address the 20th-century programmatic needs of museums while preserving the integrity of historic structures.
- The Colbert Foundation sponsored a benefit in celebration of Cooper-Hewitt on June 2, 1992. The foundation contributed \$50,000 to the museum's general operating funds.
- A major symposium presented by Cooper-Hewitt, "The Edge of the Millennium," was a critical exploration of the role of design at the approach of the year 2000. The speakers included well-known architects, industrial designers, graphic designers, philosophers, critics, and psychologists.
- Cooper-Hewitt cosponsored a two-day conference, "Universal Design: Access to Daily Living,"

with Pratt Institute's Center for Advanced Design Research and Columbia University College of Physicians and Surgeons' Department of Rehabilitation Medicine. The aim of the interdisciplinary conference was to educate the public, designers, and architects on practical and theoretical issues of access and to explore how designers of all kinds can create a "universally designed" environment by developing and redesigning products, services, transportation, and public spaces.

Freer Gallery of Art

Milo C. Beach, Director

The international reputation of the Freer Gallery of Art is based on its outstanding collections of Asian art dating from Neolithic times to the early 20th century and on its major holdings of works by James McNeill Whistler (1834–1903). Additions to the collection through gift and purchase have expanded the character of the original collection, which was presented to the United States by Charles Lang Freer in 1906. The Freer Gallery will reopen in May 1993 after extensive renovation and expansion that will broaden its research, exhibition, and educational programs.

- Six masterpieces of Japanese painting from the 16th to the 19th centuries from the Freer collection were conserved by specialists in Tokyo and Kyoto and returned to Washington as part of a cooperative effort among the gallery, the government of Japan, the Tokyo University of Fine Arts and Music, and the Art Research Foundation, a Tokyo organization that supports international cultural projects. Four paintings remain in Japan for conservation, and additional paintings will be sent for conservation under a continuing agreement.
- The B. Y. Lam Foundation of Hong Kong gave \$1.5 million for the Freer to acquire Chinese works of art. The gift was the largest from a single donor that the gallery has received since it opened to the public in 1923.
- The Freer and Sackler galleries and the Metropolitan Center for Far Eastern Studies of Kyoto, Japan, announced the creation of the Shimada Prize, a biennial recognition of scholarship in the history of East Asian art, to be awarded for the first time in September 1993. The \$10,000 prize, named in



honor of the distinguished and influential Japanese scholar Shimada Shujiro, will be given to the author of an outstanding recent publication in the field of East Asian art history.

- The Freer permanent collections grew by 143 works of art from Korea, China, Thailand, Vietnam, India, and Japan; these acquisitions included 121 gifts and bequests. Six of the new works were purchased with funds given by the gallery's member organization, Friends of Asian Arts at the Freer and Sackler Galleries.
- In preparation for the gallery's reopening, a new class of some 50 docents completed intensive instruction in Asian art history and culture and training in effective touring techniques. Together



Cooper-Hewitt, National Museum of Design, Director Dianne Pilgrim poses with dancers from the National Dance Institute, a troupe for innercity children founded by Jacques d'Amboise, after their annual performance in the Arthur Ross Terrace and Garden on July 28, 1992. (Photograph by Katherine McGlynn)

This Japanese lacquer box for writing equipment, purchased by the Friends of Asian Art at the Freer and Sackler Galleries and the Smithsonian Institution Collections Acquisition Program, is the gallery's finest example of gold and silver decorated lacquer of the Muromachi beriod (1392-1573). Lacquer objects from this period are seldom available, and the Freer has only three others. (Photograph by John Tsantes)

with 50 veteran docents, the group will offer a greater variety and number of public tours of the Freer and Sackler galleries than had been possible before.

■ Seto and Mino Ceramics, by Louise Cort, assistant curator for ceramics of the Freer and Sackler galleries, with an appendix by Pamela B. Vandiver, was published as the first in a series titled Japanese Collections in the Freer Gallery of Art. The book explores the colorfully glazed and eccentrically shaped ceramics from Mino and the fine glazed pottery from Seto that are represented by outstanding examples in the Freer's collection.

Hirshhorn Museum and Sculpture Garden

James T. Demetrion, Director

The Hirshhorn Museum and Sculpture Garden is the Smithsonian Institution's gallery for modern and contemporary art. The museum, which opened in 1974, is committed to increasing the awareness and understanding of art through acquisitions, exhibitions and publications, research activities, public programs, and the presentation of its collection in the galleries, plaza, and Sculpture Garden. The museum provides a public facility for the exhibition, study, and preservation of

Washington, D.C., students collaborate on a mural-scaled painting for the Hirshhorn Museum and Sculpture Garden's "Directions—Tim Rollins and K.O.S.: Animal Farm," an exhibition inspired by George Orwell's novel. (Photograph by Wendy Vail)



19th- and 20th-century art while presenting a spectrum of contemporary work.

- With the help of various acquisitions funds and gifts from generous donors, the museum continued to acquire significant works by modern and contemporary artists. Among the highlights for the year were Clyfford Still's oil painting 1948-C (1948); Christo's mixed-media construction Store-front (1964); Sigmar Polke's acrylic painting Bunnies (1966); Rufino Tamayo's oil painting The Solitary One (1970); Christopher Wilmarth's bronze and steel construction Do Not Go Gently (1987); Magdalena Abakanowicz's burlap and wood sculpture Four on a Bench (1990); and Tony Cragg's steel rack of rubber stamps, Subcommittee (1991).
- The museum's plaza underwent a major transformation designed by landscape architect James Urban, of Annapolis, Maryland, in collaboration with museum staff. Gradually, six grassy "rooms" for the display of monumental sculpture from the permanent collection took shape, enclosed by trees and hedges and defined by granite paving. The new plaza will also have a contemplative pathway around its rectangular site and an access ramp from the Mall side.
- "Crosscurrents of Modernism: Four Latin American Pioneers" provided a showcase for 94 works by painters Diego Rivera (Mexican, 1886-1957), Joaquín Torres-García (Uruguayan, 1874–1949), Wifredo Lam (Cuban, 1902-82), and Matta (French, b. Chile, 1911). The exhibition, which was widely noted in the press, celebrated the infusion of New World culture into modern art. The project was made possible by grants from the Smithsonian Special Exhibition Fund and an indemnity from the Federal Council on the Arts and the Humanities. Concurrent programs, supported by a grant from the Smithsonian Educational Outreach Program, included a scholarly symposium and a Latin American festival for families with workshops, dance, and musical performances. The exhibition and programs were part of the Smithsonian's Columbus Quincentenary observance.
- Exhibitions also included a midcareer retrospective for internationally celebrated, Washingtonborn sculptor Martin Puryear and smaller shows highlighting a theme, a group of works, or a sitegenerated project by such contemporary artists as Saint Clair Cemin, Alfredo Jaar, the collaborative team of Tim Rollins and K.O.S. (Kids of Survival), Thomas Struth, and Francesc Torres.

- Workshops highlighted the museum's education programs. Sculptor Martin Puryear conducted a workshop for 35 students from local high schools, and 50 teachers spent an afternoon at the museum in a training session on Puryear's sculpture. The Smithsonian Women's Committee and the Silver Spring and Prince George's County chapters of the LINKS, Inc., made the programs possible. To create the centerpiece for their Directions exhibition, the South Bronx—based collective of Tim Rollins and K.O.S. held a week-long workshop at the Duke Ellington School of the Arts with 11 students from area schools.
- Visitors were fascinated by A History of the Russian Revolution from Marx to Mayakovsky (1965), by American artist Larry Rivers, newly reinstalled in the permanent collection galleries. The mural-scaled assemblage, which depicts one of the modern era's most eventful narratives, gave viewers a historical backdrop for contemporary events in Eastern Europe.

Institutional Studies Office

Zahava D. Doering, Director

The Institutional Studies Office is a pan-Institutional resource dedicated to the scientific study of the characteristics, attitudes, opinions, and experiences of Smithsonian constituencies. The office conducts studies for senior management, museums, programs or research efforts within the museums, and Smithsonian offices and operations that have a pan-Institutional focus. Among its topics are audience and membership profiles, the educational value of the museum experience, and self-study of Smithsonian operations, including ongoing analysis of employee composition.

- The office, in conjunction with the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Education and Public Service, completed a major study, *Educational Program Inventory*, based on a 1991 program inventory. The study revealed the breadth and diversity of Smithsonian educational activities.
- Ongoing analyses of the racial, ethnic, and gender composition of the Smithsonian staff helped management monitor a changing environment.
- Studies for Smithsonian bureaus and offices included an assessment of visitor experience at the

exhibition "'Degenerate Art': The Fate of the Avant-Garde in Nazi Germany" at both its Washington, D.C., and Berlin, Germany, venues. The office also conducted surveys of the membership of the Cooper-Hewitt, National Museum of Design; visitors to the Anacostia Museum; and participants in several Smithsonian concert series and symposia.

International Gallery

The International Gallery presents exhibitions that deal with significant topics from various disciplinary or cultural perspectives and that either complement the work of Smithsonian bureaus or represent an area outside the Institution's collections. Public and scholarly programs are planned in conjunction with exhibitions that appear in the gallery, which is located in the S. Dillon Ripley Center.

- "'Degenerate Art': The Fate of the Avant-Garde in Nazi Germany," an examination of modern works condemned by the authorities in Nazi Germany, was featured this year in the International Gallery. A well-attended all-day forum, "Degenerate Art: Perspectives and Issues," was presented in conjunction with the exhibition.
- The gallery organized an exhibition of Armenian tiles from Jerusalem titled "Views of Paradise: Tile Paintings by Marie Balian" for a showing in the S. Dillon Ripley Center concourse.
- The gallery was host to "Art as Activist: Revolutionary Posters from Central and Eastern Europe," organized by the Smithsonian Institution Traveling Exhibition Service.

National Air and Space Museum

Martin Harwit, Director

The National Air and Space Museum has the largest collection of historic aircraft and spacecraft in the world. The museum's goal is to explore and



Russian President Boris Yelivin presents National Air and Space Museum Director Martin Harwit with models of the Russian space shuttles Buran and Energia. Yeltsin visited the museum on June 16, 1992, as part of his official visit to Washington, D.C. (Photograph by Carolyn Russo) present the history, science, technology, and social impact of aeronautics and spaceflight and to investigate and exhibit the nature of the universe and our environment. The museum's two historical research departments—Aeronautics and Space History—conduct studies on the origin and development of flight through the atmosphere and in space, while the museum's two scientific laboratories—the Center for Earth and Planetary Studies and the Laboratory for Astrophysics—carry out programs of basic research in satellite remote sensing of the environment, planetary surfaces and atmospheres, observational and theoretical astrophysics, and the development of infrared astronomical instruments for spacecraft.

- The museum opened "Legend, Memory, and the Great War in the Air," which examines the mythology of World War I aviation. The gallery contrasts the popular perception of gallant knights of the air with the gritty reality of early military aviation. Accompanying the exhibition were a book of the same title and a 10-week lecture and film series.
- The museum's "Star Trek" exhibition commemorated the 25th anniversary of the popular 1960s television series and examined how the series used the science fiction genre to comment on the political, social, and ethical issues of its time, including superpower relations, civil rights and urban unrest, sexuality, and Vietnam.
- Scientific papers on the discovery of multiple jets outflowing from newly born stars, the possibility of laser emission from coronal lines in galactic

nuclei, and a new theoretical model for the origin of galaxies were published by the staff of the Laboratory for Astrophysics. The Center for Earth and Planetary Studies used new results from the Magellan mission to Venus in comparing surface tectonic features on the terrestrial planets and published a rationale for a return mission to Chryse Planitia on Mars, the site of the Viking I lander that is part of the museum's collection.

- Efforts continue to reach out to diverse audiences. "Say Yes to a Youngster's Future," a program designed to enhance math and science learning among children of varied ethnic backgrounds, was cosponsored by the National Urban Coalition and the museum's Minority Outreach Office. The museum also offers a summer jobs program that places local high school students in aerospace-related and museum jobs in the Washington, D.C., area
- The Aeronautics Department and the Smithsonian Institution Press marked the fifth anniversary of the Smithsonian History of Aviation Series, which publishes original monographs, reprints, and translations and has been recognized as a significant contribution to aviation history. Stanley Sandler's Segregated Skies, an account of the Tuskegee Airmen, and Michael Gorn's The Universal Man, a biography of aerospace scientist Theodore Von Kármán, were both published this year as part of the series. Also published this year by Oxford University Press was Cardinal Choices. which details the role of science advisers to the presidents during the Cold War; the author is the Department of Space History's chairman, Gregg Herken.
- A temporary structure was erected at Washington Dulles International Airport to house the SR-71 Blackbird, which has been stored outdoors since it was received last year. The structure, 65 feet wide by 12 feet long, is all steel and was fabricated on site with donated materials and services.

National Museum of African Art

Sylvia H. Williams, Director

The National Museum of African Art is the only museum in the United States dedicated solely to the collection, preservation, research, exhibition, and interpretation of the visual arts of sub-Saharan



Africa. The museum offers visitors the opportunity to gain a better understanding of the extraordinarily diverse cultures and visual traditions of this vast region through its wide range of educational programs and its permanent and temporary exhibitions. In addition, the museum serves as a research and reference center, housing the Eliot Elisofon Photographic Archives and the Warren M. Robbins Library, a branch of the Smithsonian Institution Libraries, as well as exhibition galleries and educational facilities.

- The museum opened "Purpose and Perfection: Pottery as a Woman's Art in Central Africa," a new permanent exhibition featuring more than 60 vessels collected between 1900 and 1950.
- The Eliot Elisofon Photographic Archives entered its entire collection of 26,500 field slides by renowned *Life* magazine photographer Eliot Elisofon into a new data base. The data base facilitates access to the collection and allows museum staff and archives visitors to conduct research by both theme and ethnic group.
- The museum acquired a monumental Ubangi slit gong, carved in the form of a bush cow.
- An exhibition of works by nine modern artists from Nigeria, Côte d'Ivoire, South Africa, and Kenya—"Recent Acquisitions/New Dimen-

sions"—featured etchings, linocuts, watercolors, tapestries, and ceramics.

- Twenty-four men and women completed a nine-month docent training program. The museum now has 88 weekday and weekend docents.
- The museum displayed a rare cast metal ring from the collection in the exhibition, "Between Man and the Gods: Sacrifice and Ceremony on a Cast Metal Ring." The exhibition was the result of research conducted by Curator Roslyn Walker.

Gilbert Bobbo Ahiagble, an Ewe weaver from Ghana, demonstrates Ewe weaving on a traditional narrow-strip loom at the National Museum of African Art. (Photograph by James Young)

National Museum of American Art

Elizabeth Broun, Director

The National Museum of American Art is committed to the acquisition, preservation, study, and exhibition of American painting, sculpture, graphic arts, photography, folk art, and crafts. As the largest collection of American art in the world, the museum houses more than 36,500 objects. The Renwick Gallery, a curatorial department of the museum, collects and exhibits American crafts and decorative arts and sponsors research and educational activities in the modern craft movement. Through all its programs for general audiences and scholars, the museum seeks to ex-



Mrs. George Watson (1765), by John Singleton Copley, was acquired by the National Museum of American Art in 1992. The painting was a partial gift of Henderson Inches, Ir., in honor of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Henderson Inches. and a museum purchase made possible in part by Mr. and Mrs. R. Crosby Kemper through Crosby Kemper Foundations, the American Art Forum, and the Luisita L. and Franz H. Denghausen Endowment.

pand public understanding of American art and to ensure that its collections include diverse artistic achievements that were once unrecognized.

- The Renwick Gallery, the nation's premier collection of American craft, observed its 20th anniversary in 1992 with a variety of public celebrations, including a gala benefit in April and the exhibition "American Crafts: The Nation's Collection," which highlighted the scope and prominence of the Renwick's acquisitions. The biennial Patricia and Philip Frost Prize for Distinguished Scholarship in American Crafts was established in observance of the anniversary.
- A unique new collection of landscape photography, acquired by the museum over the past four years entirely with outside support, was presented in the spring exhibition "Between Home and Heaven: Contemporary American Landscape Photography." Numbering more than 300 images, the collection addresses a significant concern of many artists today: the fragile coexistence of nature and human culture in the late 20th century. A photography contest for high school students was held in conjunction with the exhibition, which will tour nationally to seven locations.
- Save Outdoor Sculpture! (SOS!), a three-year nationwide campaign to identify and record the condition of outdoor sculpture located in 50 states, was officially launched in February by the museum and the National Institute for the Conservation of Cultural Property. By the fall, SOS! had funded 63 projects in 36 states, and comprehensive survey training sessions for representatives of these projects were held at the museum in May and September.
- An exceptionally fine portrait, Mrs. George Watson (1765), by John Singleton Copley (1738—1815), the most renowned of America's colonialera artists, was acquired through partial gift and purchase. For more than a decade, the museum had searched for a Copley of this quality for its collections, which represent 200 years of American artistic achievement.
- "Folk Art across America," a new installation designed to recognize the creativity of self-taught artists and delight visitors with its rich variety, opened in the spring on the museum's first floor. Embracing folk art as an equal partner in American art, the display of 60 objects, ranging from a whimsical bottle-cap giraffe and visionary paintings to fancy quilts and trade signs, redefines the

ways in which visitors are encouraged to think about the history of American art.

■ Free within Ourselves: African-American Artists in the Collection of the National Museum of American Art, published by the museum in association with Pomegranate Artbooks, is a testament to the extraordinary, yet often untold, contributions of black artists to the nation's art and culture. The illustrated book presents a dramatic variety of paintings, sculpture, and works on paper by 31 artists from the 18th century to the 1980s. The museum plans to distribute 4,000 copies to school systems and educators nationwide, and an exhibition based on the book will go on tour to museums across the country for two years. The publication, distribution project, and exhibition were funded entirely by a donor.

National Museum of American History

Roger G. Kennedy, Director

The National Museum of American History (NMAH) preserves, honors, and celebrates the nation's heritage in exhibitions, concerts, books, symposia, drama, films, recordings, and school outreach programs that promote understanding of the experiences and aspirations of all the American people. As an educational institution, NMAH uses its collections of more than 17 million objects-ranging from American Indian artifacts and the original Star Spangled Banner to mighty locomotives and tiny computer chips—to document the amazing diversity and vitality of American culture and present this rich, living legacy to audiences on the National Mall and beyond. Research by scholars and specialists informs all NMAH undertakings, including the stewardship and conservation of the national treasures that make up its collections, and the museum's archives are one of the most comprehensive repositories of American history materials in existence.

"First Ladies: Political Role and Public Image" is the first major museum exhibition to study first ladies from Martha Washington to Barbara Bush in the contexts of political history, women's history, and the American public's perceptions and evolving expectations. The permanent exhibition traces the experiences and impact of these women through hundreds of historic photographs, documents, and personal artifacts. "First Ladies" marked the welcome return to public view of 28 historic gowns and dresses from the popular First Ladies Collection, removed in 1987 for extensive conservation work.

- "American Encounters," a new permanent exhibition commemorating the Columbus Quincentenary, chronicles the experiences, struggles, compromises, and eventual coexistence among American Indian, Hispanic, and Anglo-American peoples in the Rio Grande Valley of New Mexico that began in 1539 with the arrival of Spanish soldiers and missionaries. An old story with modern implications, it is told through historic and contemporary artifacts, works of art, and audio and video recordings of narrative stories, music, and dance.
- The museum's Smithsonian Jazz Masterworks Orchestra, in conjunction with the Smithsonian Institution Traveling Exhibition Service, received a \$7 million grant from the Lila Wallace—Reader's Digest Fund—the largest single grant ever given to the Smithsonian—to fund a 10-year program of traveling exhibitions, performances, educational programs, recordings, and other activities at the Smithsonian and throughout the United States beginning in April 1993.
- NMAH's Division of Musical History joined with the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts, the Library of Congress, the National Gallery of Art, and the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars to present a festival of performances, symposia, and exhibitions marking the 200th anniversary of Mozart's death.
- The National Numismatic Collection acquired 142 counterfeit dies of ancient Greek, Roman, and Byzantine coins. These dies allow identification and documentation of counterfeit coins that have been considered authentic by experts and museums throughout the world.
- In a continuing innovative partnership with Washington, D.C., public schools, NMAH's Division of Education introduced its pilot Young Interpreters Program, in which five high school juniors trained and served as museum interpreters. For six weeks during the summer, they performed dramatic vignettes in the "Field to Factory" exhibition and gave cart demonstrations throughout the museum. The students worked 30 hours a week



and received stipends from DC Arts, a District of Columbia agency.

■ Duke Ellington's first Broadway musical, "Beggar's Holiday," unrecorded and lost for decades, was discovered in fragments among the vast Duke Ellington Collection in the museum's Archives Center. NMAH's Division of Museum Programs reconstructed the score, with lyrics by John Latouche, and produced the first performance in 45 years of Ellington's composition as part of the American Song series.

rector Roger Kennedy, and Smithsonian Institution Secretary Robert
McC. Adams took a preview tour of "First Ladies: Political Role and
Public Image," the first
major museum exhibition
to study the office of first
lady in the contexts of political history and
women's history. (Photograph by Eric Long)

First Lady Barbara

Bush. National Museum

of American History Di-

National Museum of the American Indian

W. Richard West, Jr., Director

The National Museum of the American Indian is an institution of living culture dedicated to the preservation, study, and exhibition of the life, languages, literature, history, and arts of the native peoples of the Western Hemisphere. Its formal mission is to recognize and affirm to native communities and the non-native public the historical and contemporary culture and cultural achievements of the natives of the Western Hemisphere by advancing—in consultation, collaboration, and cooperation with natives—knowledge and understanding of native cultures. The museum has a special responsibility, through innovative public programming, research, and collections, to protect, support, and enhance the development,



Linda Poolaw, a Delauare/Kiowa playwright trom Anadarko, Oklahome, and Abe Conklin. PoncalOsage dancer, storyteller, and traditionalist from Guthrie, Oklahoma, help select artifacts in storage at the Research Branch of the National Museum of the American Indian in New York City for one of the museum's 1994 inaugural exhibitions at the Alexander Hamilton U.S. Custom House in Neu York City. (Photograph by Karen Furth)

maintenance, and perpetuation of native cultures and communities.

- More than 600 objects have been selected by 28 native selectors from throughout the Western Hemisphere for "Points of View," the working title of one of four inaugural exhibitions under development for the 1994 opening of the George Gustav Heye Center of the museum in New York City. "Points of View" will include documented comments of the selectors. A collaboration among 20 contemporary artists representing various cultures and disciplines, including performance and visual artists and writers, is also being developed, along with an orientation exhibition. The inaugural will include "Shared Visions: Native American Painters and Sculptors in the Twentieth Century." an exhibition from the Heard Museum in Phoenix, Arizona.
- "The Way of the People," the first report of the continuing dialogue and consultations with American Indians, was released. The report summarizes the 11 consultations held through November 22, 1991. Dialogue between the museum and the Native American community began in 1991 and continued with six consultations held in fiscal year 1992, each attended by approximately 40 participants. The purpose of these meetings, which will be a permanent aspect of the museum, is to obtain programmatic information that will guide the design of the museum on the National Mall in Washington, D.C., and the cultural resources center in Suitland, Maryland.

- Progress continued on the renovation and historic preservation of the first two floors of the Alexander Hamilton U.S. Custom House, which will house the museum's George Gustav Heye Center in New York City. The rotunda was completed for the November 15, 1992, opening of "Pathways of Tradition: Indian Insights into Indian Worlds," a temporary exhibition of 100 objects representing a cross section of American Indian culture and creativity and a microcosm of the museum's mission. Objects for the exhibition were selected by 18 American Indians, continuing the policy of consultation and development by the peoples and cultures that the museum represents.
- Architectural firms to design the museum's collections research center in suburban Maryland were selected in June. The design team consists of James Stewart Polshek and Partners, of New York City and San Francisco, a 50-person firm that was honored in 1992 for a decade of design excellence; Metcalf Tobey & Partners, of Reston, Virginia, specialists in the design of technologically complex buildings; and the Native American Design Collaborative, an association of 24 Native American—owned architectural and engineering firms. Louis Weller (Caddo/Cherokee), of Albuquerque, New Mexico, is the chairman of the board of directors of the collaborative.
- As the year ended, the Smithsonian had requested submissions for qualifications of architects and engineers to design and construct the National Museum of the American Indian on the National Mall, which is scheduled for completion by the end of the decade.

National Portrait Gallery

Alan Fern, Director

The National Portrait Gallery is dedicated to the collection, preservation, exhibition, and study of portraits of people who have made significant contributions to American history and to the study of the artists who created such portraiture. The gallery sponsors a variety of scholarly and public activities for audiences interested in American art.

■ The National Portrait Gallery mounted several special exhibitions this year. "Ralph Earl: The Face of the Young Republic" was the first exhibition ever devoted to this artist's work. "Noble

Heritage: Five Centuries of Portraits from the Hosokawa Family" was the latest in a series exhibiting foreign portraits. "Arnold Newman's Americans" celebrated the acquisition (by purchase and gift/of 101 photographic portraits by this contemporary master, whose career spans more than 50 years. "The Spirit of Party': Hamilton and Jefferson at Odds" honored the 250th anniversary of Jefferson's birth and explored the interaction between these men and their circles of supporters.

- Major acquisitions by the National Portrait Gallery included a 1769 oil painting by Charles Willson Peale titled *Anne Catharine Hoof Green*, a rare example of a portrait of a woman professional during colonial times, and *Thomas Jefferson*, an oil painting on panel copied in 1836 by Charles Bird King from Gilbert Stuart's 1805 medallion profile, which was the image most admired by Jefferson's family and discriminating friends.
- Special programs and events in 1992 included "An Evening with Katharine Graham," an interview with the chairman of the board of the Washington Post Company, the latest in the gallery's popular self-portrait series.
- Among the many public programs at the National Portrait Gallery this year were a poetry reading highlighting the works of such American poets as Carl Sandburg, Langston Hughes, Anne Bradstreet, Walt Whitman, and Phillis

Wheatley, part of the series Cultures in Motion: Portraits in American Diversity. Other programs included staged bilingual readings from the plays of Maria Irene Fornes, produced in collaboration with the Gala Hispanic Theater; staged readings of selected plays and poetry by Jessie Fauset and May Miller; a dramatization of the efforts of independent Hawaii's last queen, Liliuokalani, to preserve her country's culture and political status, as well as her own reign; a theatrical presentation of excerpts from the works of Theodor Geisel (Dr. Seuss); and lectures, performances, and demonstrations relating to the Hosokawa exhibition.

- The Education Department held a number of workshops for families drawing inspiration from exhibitions and the collections. Among them were photo workshops in conjunction with the "Arnold Newman's Americans" exhibition that introduced participants to Newman's individual style and gave them an opportunity to explore photographic composition and produce their own Polaroid portraits.
- The Catalog of American Portraits received a



grant from the Smithsonian Women's Committee to survey and record portraits in New Mexico.

■ The gallery's publications this year included Noble Heritage: Five Centuries of Portraits from the Hosokawa Family, by Jared Lubarsky, a catalogue documenting the role of this prominent Japanese family in government, art, and scholarship; Arnold Newman's Americans, with essays by Newman and the gallery's director, Alan Fern, which highlights the photographer's record of "a cross section of the history of our times"; and "The Spirit of Party": Hamilton and Jefferson at Odds, by National Portrait Gallery historian Margaret C. S. Christman, an account of the roots of the bitterly partisan rivalry between the two men in the 1790s.

Office of Exhibits Central

John F. Coppola, Director

The Smithsonian Institution's largest and most comprehensive exhibition producer, the Office of Exhibits Central (OEC) works with Smithsonian

Musician Isaac Stern, by the contemporary American photographer Arnold Newman. This striking close-up is an exception to Newman's usual practice of photographing his subjects in their living or working environments. One hundred one of Newman's works were added to the collection of the National Portrait Gallery in 1992. (NPG file photograph by Rolland White. @ Arnold Newman)

Office of Exhibits Central model maker Richard Kilday builds a prototype of a trail map for the visually impaired, which will be installed at the Smithsonian Environmental Research Center.



museums and galleries in virtually every aspect of exhibition design and production. OEC staff is expert in traveling and temporary exhibitions, as well as permanent installations. The office also provides training and guidance on exhibit development and state-of-the-art artifact storage and handling facilities.

- OEC continues to prepare a variety of exhibitions for the Smithsonian Institution Traveling Exhibition Service (SITES). This year, working with curators from the National Museum of American History, the office edited, designed, and produced "Perpetual Campaign: The Making of the People's President" and "Who's in Charge? Workers and Managers in the United States." OEC also designed, edited, and produced "Fragile Ecologies: Artists' Interpretations and Solutions," an art exhibition that addresses environmental concerns. In addition. OEC created graphics for, edited, produced, crated, and shipped the SITES traveling version of "Seeds of Change," the major Columbus Quincentenary exhibition of the National Museum of Natural History.
- OEC has been actively involved in exhibits at the International and Experimental galleries since their inception. Recent projects have included "'Degenerate Art': The Fate of the Avant-Garde in Nazi Germany" and "Imperial Austria: Treasures of Art, Arms & Armor from the State of Styria," as well as "The Kids Bridge," which confronts the issues of prejudice and racism.

- OEC is involved in the establishment of exhibitions in the Smithsonian's newest museums: the National Postal History and Philatelic Museum and the National Museum of the American Indian. For the 1993 opening of the Postal Museum, for example, OEC is creating historically accurate ship and railway models, as well as sculpting horse and human mannequins. For the National Museum of the American Indian, OEC is editing scripts, fabricating exhibit furniture, and sculpting mannequins for the two inaugural exhibitions at the Alexander Hamilton U.S. Custom House in New York City.
- OEC undertakes a broad range of projects for the National Museum of Natural History, providing specialized services such as taxidermy, specimen restoration, freeze drying, and model making, in addition to editing and design. For the museum's new insect zoo, OEC is creating models and dioramas, editing text, and advising on object selection.

Office of Museum Programs Rex M. Ellis, Director

The Office of Museum Programs fosters public access to the Institution by providing training and professional development in museum practices. These opportunities are available to staff, interns, volunteers, and trustees from the Smithsonian and from museums throughout the United States and abroad.

- The office continued its mandate to increase its museology services to Smithsonian staff by sponsoring "Managing Smithsonian Collections," a 12-week training program attended by more than 40 employees from 15 Smithsonian bureaus and offices. The course addressed the legal and ethical responsibilities of assembling and maintaining collections, explained practical measures used to manage and care for Smithsonian collections, and suggested ways to communicate collections management principles to other Smithsonian staff.
- The office's American Indian Museum Studies programs sponsored five collections and museum management workshops at tribal museums and cultural centers throughout the United States and

hosted two American Indian interns at the Smithsonian. The creation of the Native American Museums and Cultural Centers Resource File in the Museum Reference Center will facilitate the sharing of information with tribal museums and cultural centers. The file contains printed and visual resources collected by the office since 1981.

- The promotion of leadership in museum management and methods continued through two programs. The Awards for Museum Leadership Program recognized the achievements of people of color who work in museums. This year the award recipients gathered at the Smithsonian to debate the resolution "Our society does not need culturally specific museums." The Fellowships in Museum Practice Program, newly established through a grant from the Smithsonian Women's Committee, is the first program in the United States to fund research that strengthens and expands the educational role of museums.
- The office provided orientation and counseling services and career programs to more than 700 interns at the Smithsonian. Recruitment and outreach were enhanced this year with the publication of a new edition of *Internship Opportunities at the Smithsonian Institution*, a comprehensive description of 40 internship programs.

Office of Quincentenary Programs

Alicia M. Gonzalez, Director

The Office of Quincentenary Programs coordinated the broadest array of programs and activities the Institution has ever presented for an anniversary commemoration to observe the 500th anniversary of Christopher Columbus's 1492 arrival in the Americas. This occasion offered the opportunity to examine the cultural, historical, and scientific repercussions of the meeting of two hemispheres. Activities included exhibitions such as "Seeds of Change," "American Encounters," and "The West as America, 1820-1920: Reinterpreting Images of the Frontier"; the Festival of American Folklife and the Potato Festival; and myriad symposia, lectures, performances, publications, video recordings, and television and radio series. The pan-Institutional commemoration reflected

the diversity of Smithsonian research interests and allowed the public to learn about the significance of Columbus's voyages from a broad perspective. A sampling of these activities follows.

- The symposium "Images: Women in the Americas" examined the ways women have been portrayed among Europeans, Africans, and indigenous Americans from the period of contact through contemporary times. The symposium, which featured speakers from around the world, looked at women's achievements and changes in their social status from a variety of class, color, racial, religious, and national perspectives.
- The third issue of *The New World*, the newsletter of the Office of Quincentenary Programs, was published in August 1992; it examined the Asian influence in the Americas. More than 10,000 copies of the newsletter—in English and Spanish—were distributed throughout the United States, Latin America, and Spain.
- A five-part television series, "Buried Mirror: Reflections on Spain and the New World by Carlos Fuentes," premiered on the Discovery Channel on April 19, 1992. The series offered a sweeping view of Spanish and Latin American history and was written and narrated by the well-known author.
- Meetings were held during the year to develop a working paper on the Institute of the Americas, a permanent program to focus on the history and culture of the Americas. A study will be conducted in 1993.

Smithsonian Institution Traveling Exhibition Service

Anna R. Cohn, Director

The Smithsonian Institution Traveling Exhibition Service (SITES) expands the Smithsonian's presence beyond Washington, D.C., to millions of people each year by circulating exhibitions to museums, libraries, science centers, historical societies, zoos, aquariums, community centers, and schools. SITES programs represent a range of human perspectives. They pose questions, communicate abstractions, and challenge visitors to make connections among objects, people, places, events, and ideas. By emphasizing diverse view-

"Africa's Legacy in Mexico: Photographs by Tony Gleaton" brings to light the African experience and legacy in Mexico. This 1990 photograph is titled In My Grandmother's House. (Photograph by Tony Gleaton)



points and by using inquiry as a means for interpreting exhibition themes and images, SITES encourages visitors to explore the full breadth of possibilities inherent in themselves, others, and the world around them.

- SITES, the National Museum of American History, the Office of Public Affairs, and the Office of Development cosponsored a major media event in May to announce a \$7 million grant from the Lila Wallace—Reader's Digest Fund awarded to the Smithsonian for a to-year jazz initiative, "America's Jazz Heritage." This project will include traveling exhibitions, performances, educational programs, recordings, special events, publications, research, and radio programs at the Smithsonian and throughout the United States.
- SITES and the American Library Association produced and began circulating a panel adaptation of the National Museum of Natural History's major Columbus Quincentenary exhibition, "Seeds of Change." Five copies began traveling nationwide in January and will visit public libraries in all 50 states through early 1994.
- Nineteen SITES staff became federal employees in April as the result of a significant federal appropriation for staff salaries and benefits received by SITES in fiscal year 1991. Increased federal support for SITES will translate into more affordable traveling exhibitions and thus into expanded opportunities for people across the country to experience the full range of Smithsonian programs.
- In a distinctive partnership, SITES joined with Washington's Corcoran Gallery of Art, the non-profit organization New African Visions, and media giant Time Warner, Inc., to present "Songs of My People," a photography exhibition portraying

African Americans today. The exhibition opened in Washington in February. Three copies are traveling nationwide under the auspices of SITES through 1994.

Education and Public Service

Office of the Assistant Secretary for Education and Public Service

James C. Early, Assistant Secretary

The Office of the Assistant Secretary for Education and Public Service advises the secretary and the under secretary on policy matters relating to public education, cultural pluralism and cultural equity, and wider audience initiatives. The office and the units it oversees disseminate information about the Smithsonian to national and international audiences, collaborate with elementary and secondary schools and educational associations, and engage in applied research and the documentation of living cultures. The office also provides policy guidance and programmatic assistance to help strengthen the Institution's overall program of cultural diversity.

- This year the office focused on developing policy objectives and goals in education. While recognizing the importance of the Smithsonian's varied educational activities, the office identified precollegiate educational programming as the top priority for Institution-wide action.
- Guidelines for the Educational Outreach Program were revised. Grants were awarded in the following areas: teacher enrichment projects; curriculum development projects that match the needs of school systems with the resources available at the

Smithsonian; educational projects that underscore collaboration between museums and other educational institutions; and educational projects for teenagers and families in "at-risk" socioeconomic groups.

- The Smithsonian published *Educational Program Inventory*, the first study categorizing such activities at the Institution. The study provides the basis for the current priorities of the office: to foster stronger collegiality among educators at the Smithsonian and to monitor and coordinate educational programs to eliminate the duplication of effort and to ensure better allocation of budgetary resources.
- The Smithsonian's Cultural Education Committee advised the secretary to expand the employment of culturally diverse staff throughout the Institution by placing greater accountability at the managerial level. The committee's recommendations focused on the hiring and promotion of minorities in research, curatorial, editorial, and contract areas.

Center for Folklife Programs and Cultural Studies

Richard Kurin, Director

The Center for Folklife Programs and Cultural Studies engages in cultural conservation and representation activities that promote continuity, integrity, and equity for traditional ethnic, tribal, regional, minority, and working-class cultures in the United States and abroad. Staff folklorists, cultural anthropologists, and ethnomusicologists research the expressive traditions of American and worldwide grass roots cultures. They publish and present their work to scholarly and public audiences through the Festival of American Folklife, Smithsonian/Folkways Recordings, the Folklife Studies monograph/film series, cultural education programs, and the Folkways Archives.

■ The 26th annual Festival of American Folklife featured three programs on the occasion of the Columbus Quincentenary that examined the encounters of New and Old World cultures: "New Mexico," "Creativity and Resistance: Maroon Culture in the Americas," and "The Changing Soundscape



in Indian Country." A fourth program, "Workers at the White House," celebrated the 200th anniversary of the president's official residence.

- The U.S. Virgin Islands program presented at the 1990 Festival of American Folklife was staged in St. Croix with support and collaboration from the center and included the participation of Senegalese folk artists and the Freedom Singers.
- In Indonesia, the first part of a 20-volume series on Indonesian music and verbal arts has been published on Smithsonian/Folkways Recordings with the help of the Ford Foundation. The recordings use music to teach history, geography, and social studies to Indonesian students. The collaborative project also helped train Indonesian researchers, technicians, and archivists.
- A Mayan storyteller who participated in the 1991 Folklife Festival published a book about the festival as he and other Chiapanecos experienced it. A film documentary by a Chiapaneco team examines the participation of Chiapan Mayan people in the festival in relation to that of other Indian groups.
- Joint teams of folklorists from the United States and the Commonwealth of Independent States continue their fieldwork among American communities and related populations in the former Soviet Union.

Young visitors to the 1992 Festival of American Folklife watch as Rafael Cassiani Cassiani demonstrates the use of a bird trap. (Photograph by Eric Long)

National Science Resources Center

Douglas M. Lapp, Executive Director

The National Science Resources Center (NSRC) is operated by the Smithsonian Institution and the National Academy of Sciences to help improve the teaching of science in the nation's schools. The NSRC collects and disseminates information about exemplary science teaching resources, develops innovative science curriculum materials, and sponsors outreach and technical assistance activities to help school districts develop and sustain hands-on science programs.

■ With its first Working Conference for Scientists and Engineers on Precollege Science Education, the NSRC launched the National Elementary Science Leadership Initiative (NESLI). Twenty-eight scientists and engineers representing academia, federal research facilities, and private industry participated. For one week, they worked at the California Institute of Technology with innovative science teaching materials, observed hands-on science teaching and learning in local public school classrooms, and discussed science education reform issues with national leaders in the field. Participants developed recommendations on how scientists and engineers can most effectively contribute to sustained improvement in precollege (K-12) science education. The NSRC has since begun national distribution of the recommendations and plans to issue a formal report.

- The NSRC's NESLI project also supported two Elementary Science Leadership Institutes, attended by 29 teams of teachers, administrators, and scientists from 84 school districts in 15 states. Since 1989, 72 teams from schools serving nearly 2 million children in 32 states, the District of Columbia, Mexico, and Canada have participated in these week-long institutes, which feature workshops and discussions on strategies for implementing effective elementary science programs at the local level.
- The NSRC continued to develop, market, and publish units of hands-on lessons as part of its elementary science curriculum project, Science and Technology for Children (STC). To date, 18 STC units have been trial-taught, 14 have been field-tested, and 6 are available in commercial editions. School districts across the country are now introducing the units into their elementary schools.
- The NSRC continued to collect and catalogue information for the publication of a guide to effective secondary school science teaching resources similar to its elementary science guide. The elementary-level guide is being revised, and computerized data bases of the information in both guides are being upgraded for eventual access by science educators through an electronic telecommunications network

Office of Elementary and Secondary Education

Ann Bay, Director

As the Smithsonian Institution's central office for precollege education, the Office of Elementary and Secondary Education draws on resources from throughout the Institution to meet the needs of teachers and students in the Washington, D.C., area and nationwide. The office also serves as a clearinghouse of information about Smithsonian educational materials and programs and works to encourage communication and collaboration among Smithsonian educational organizations. An important goal of the office is to educate young people and their teachers about the value of museums and related institutions as learning resources and about how to use museums and their

Members of school district teams from LaGrange. Georgia, and Baton Rouge, Louisiana, work together on a hands-on science learning activity for elementary children as part of the National Science Resources Center's Elementary Science Leadership Institute. (Photograph by Rick Vargas)



primary source materials to acquire factual knowledge and analytical skills. These efforts involve collaboration with schools, school systems, universities, and other museums, reaching thousands of teachers and millions of students each year. The office carries out programming in four categories: professional development for teachers, curriculum materials for schools, programs and materials for children and teenagers, and clearinghouse services.

- For the second year, a collaboration with two District of Columbia public schools in affiliation with the Foxfire Foundation brought teachers into Smithsonian museums for internships to develop classroom materials and lessons on African American history and culture.
- The office's work in teacher preparation and enhancement included the second annual day-long symposium, "Word of Mouth: Learning and Teaching through Stories," and a series of 11 one-week courses on a variety of subjects relating to school curricula. Course topics ranged from the history of U.S. political protest to teaching ecology to cross-cultural communications.
- Supported by a grant from Brother International, the office published "Protest and Patriotism," a high school curriculum kir that helps students explore the history of American protest by examining populism, the civil rights struggle, and the environmental movement. More than 15,000 copies were sent on request to schools nationwide

Wider Audience Development Program

Marshall J. Wong, Director

The Wider Audience Development Program supports efforts to strengthen the Smithsonian's interaction with culturally diverse communities. Examples of the program's work include coordinating pan-Institutional observances of federally designated ethnic and women's heritage, organizing periodic forums for Smithsonian staff on issues relating to cultural pluralism, and collecting and analyzing data on nontraditional audiences. The program also provides operational support to the Smithsonian Cultural Education Committee, a

group of private citizens that advises Smithsonian management on cultural pluralism in education and hiring.

- For American Indian Heritage Month in November, the Honorable Elijah Harper (Ojibwa), a member of the Canadian Parliament and honorary chief of the Red Sucker Lake Band, spoke on sovereignty issues facing indigenous Canadians.
- Dr. Wyatt Tee Walker, ethnomusicologist and senior pastor of Canaan Baptist Church in Harlem, was the speaker for Black History Month observances in February. Walker spoke on the African roots of black sacred music.
- The Smithsonian's commemoration of Women's History Month in March featured a talk by U.S. Representative Eleanor Holmes Norton (D-D.C.) on contemporary issues facing working women.
- During Asian Pacific American Heritage Month in May, Evelyn Hu-DeHart, director of the Center for Studies of Ethnicity and Race in America, University of Colorado at Boulder, spoke on Asians throughout the Americas.
- The Hispanic Heritage Month keynote address in September featured Luis Cancel, executive director of the Bronx Museum of the Arts. Cancel spoke about efforts to increase Latino representation in museum programs and exhibitions.

External Affairs

Office of the Assistant Secretary for External Affairs

Thomas E. Lovejoy, Assistant Secretary

The Smithsonian Institution's response to the needs and concerns of its many external constituencies is the primary responsibility of the Office of the Assistant Secretary for External Affairs. The office frames the Institution's goals and impact beyond the National Mall by supervising its component units, using print and electronic media effectively, hosting diplomatic events and events in honor of friends of the Institution, and ad-

dressing the role of the Smithsonian in national and international affairs.

- In preparation for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development in Rio de Janeiro in June, the Office of External Affairs hosted conferences and briefings to discuss relevant issues with scientists, private sector leaders, members of Congress and their staffs, and federal agency officials. Assistant Secretary Thomas E. Lovejoy represented the United States as an alternate delegate at the Earth Summit, the largest gathering ever of heads of state. On his return, he reported conference results through testimony at congressional hearings, press conferences, and public briefings.
- The Sustainable Biosphere Project, developed and conducted by the Office of External Affairs, is the first serious effort to institute the principles and practices of a sustainable biosphere internationally through six regional workshops to identify and disseminate successful management techniques.
- The Office of External Affairs cosponsored with the United States Information Agency a number of conferences to enhance cultural exchanges with the former Soviet Union. Among them were the first meeting of Ministry of Education officials from former Soviet republics and a joint conference of American and Soviet filmmakers on the visual record of World War II.
- Represented by Deputy Assistant Secretary Marc Pachter, the Smithsonian actively participated in the President's Committee on the Arts and the Humanities, with special attention to its international cultural advisory group, organized to broaden national support for international cultural exchange.

Office of International Relations

Francine C. Berkowitz, Director

The Office of International Relations (OIR) provides technical assistance and diplomatic support for Smithsonian programs abroad. It serves as the link between the Smithsonian and foreign institutions or individuals, as well as between interna-

tional organizations and government agencies. The office assists with the technical details of international exchanges of museum objects and staff and administers two funding programs to encourage international cooperation in scholarly research and museum programs.

- A prototype version of a Latin American exhibition on the rainforests of the Americas opened at the Rio de Janeiro Earth Summit in June 1992. OIR provided international coordination for the project consortium, which included 11 organizations from throughout the Western Hemisphere, and also organized an education program for the exhibition.
- The office coordinated visits to the Smithsonian by a member of the Supreme Council of Madagascar, the chairman of the British Council, the president of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, ministers of culture from Gabon, Senegal, and Turkey, and ministers of education from all the republics of the former Soviet Union. Each year OIR makes arrangements for hundreds of official visits by foreign scholars and cultural or scientific officials.
- OIR participated in the formation of the U.S.—Mexico Foundation for Science in cooperation with the University of California Consortium on Mexico, the National Academy of Sciences, and agencies of the U.S. and Mexican governments. On behalf of the Smithsonian, OIR staff assumed working-level and leadership roles in several binational cultural and scientific commissions.

Office of Conference Services Katherine Kirlin, Acting Director

The Office of Conference Services (OCS) helps Smithsonian scholars and managers plan and coordinate research conferences, international congresses, and collaborative programs.

■ Throughout the year, OCS provided logistical support for many research related conferences initiated by Smithsonian scholars. In October 1991, for example, OCS worked with the staff of African and Caribbean Programs, located in the International Center, in managing the Columbus Quincentenary conference, "'Race,' Discourse,

and the Origins of the Americas: A New World View of 1492."

■ In March, the office assisted with the 15th annual conference of the Society of Ethnobiology, sponsored by the Department of Anthropology, National Museum of Natural History/National Museum of Man. Other collaborative programs coordinated by OCS include "Toward an Educated Society: Research and Policy," held in May and sponsored by the Office of the Assistant Secretary for the Arts and Humanities and the National Opinion Research Center.

Office of Special Events

Barbara H. Spraggins, Director

The Office of Special Events (OSE) organizes events throughout the Institution that contribute to developing and maintaining important present and future constituencies. In 1992, the office coordinated activities with Smithsonian bureaus, with corporations, and with organizations whose missions coincide with those of the Institution.

- Varied events represented the diversity of the Smithsonian. Among them were dinners for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, the Hispanic Association of Colleges and Universities, and the President's Council of Advisers on Science and Technology; a reception for the Garden Club of Bavaria; and a luncheon for the National Opinion Research Center. The office also coordinated events to support exhibitions such as "Art as Activist: Revolutionary Posters from Central and Eastern Europe."
- The office served as a clearinghouse for more than 1,000 requests from groups that wish to cosponsor events at the Institution. The OSE also advises Smithsonian offices on matters of protocol.

Office of Telecommunications

Paul B. Johnson, Director

The Office of Telecommunications produces and markets audio, video, and film programs relating to a wide spectrum of Smithsonian interests. These programs extend the Institution's reach to audiences in the United States and abroad through television and radio broadcasts and through distribution in a variety of technologies to home and educational markets. The office also provides media planning and production services to Smithsonian units.

- Radio Smithsonian developed several new projects. "Spirits of the Present: The Legacy from Native America" aired on 410 stations in North America; it was the most widely broadcast special series ever distributed by American Public Radio. "Folk Masters," a series featuring traditional music artists in concert, received the Gold Award for Music/Performance from the Corporation for Public Broadcasting and launched its second season with new programs recorded at the Barns of Wolf Trap near Washington, D.C.
- "Dream Window: Reflections on the Japanese Garden," a one-hour film that reveals the rich beauty and artistry of the gardens of Japan, was produced by the office in association with Kajima-Vision, Tokyo. The film premiered nationwide on the Public Broadcasting Service on November 6, 1992.
- Videos produced by the office with several Smithsonian bureaus helped enrich a range of new exhibitions. Notable among these were five complementary programs exploring the richly plural society of New Mexico for the National Museum of American History Columbus Quincentenary exhibition "American Encounters"; an evocative video produced for the Smithsonian Institution Traveling Exhibition Service on the tradition of English silver making; and, for the Anacostia Museum, a video epilogue for the exhibition "To Achieve These Rights: The Struggle for Equality and Self-Determination in the District of Columbia, 1701—1078."
- The office helped lead the Smithsonian into new media technologies as "Treasures of the Smithsonian," a pioneering compact disc—interactive (CD-I) program, met with great retail suc-

cess. Two companion CD-Is, "The Downhome Blues" and "The Uptown Blues," entered production, and development began on two more titles, "Duke Ellington: The Man and His Legend" and "Space Exploration," linked to exhibitions in the National Museum of American History and the National Air and Space Museum, respectively.

Smithsonian Institution Press

Felix C. Lowe, Director

As the Institution's publisher, the Smithsonian Institution Press is an important component of the Smithsonian's mission to increase and diffuse knowledge. The Press publishes books, videos, and recordings in connection with the Institution's research, scholarship, collections, and exhibitions, as well as with outside experts working in areas consistent with Smithsonian interests. The Press serves scholars and general readers through its four divisions: Smithsonian Books, the Smithsonian Collection of Recordings, the University Press, and the newly established Video Division.

■ The University Press highlight this year was Seeds of Change, edited by Herman Viola and Carolyn Margolis and published to accompany the Columbus Quincentenary exhibition at the National Museum of Natural History/National Mu-

THE SMITHSONIAN BOOK EIF
BOOKS
MICHAEL OLMERT

Humankind's most powerful intellectual creation.

the book, is the theme of Smithsonian Book of Books, by Michael Olm-

ert, published this year by Smithsonian Institu-

tion Press.

seum of Man. The book received many outstanding reviews in the scholarly and popular press as one of the best books published on the Quincentenary. It has been translated into Spanish and Japanese and was a selection of two major U.S. book clubs.

- The two main titles from Smithsonian Books were *The Smithsonian Book of Books*, by Michael Olmert, and *Washington, D.C.: A Smithsonian Book of the Nation's Capital*. The first is a 320-page examination of the many-faceted world of the book, humankind's most powerful intellectual creation, while the second is a multiauthor celebration of our capital city in the year of its 200th anniversary.
- The Smithsonian Collection of Recordings produced its first continuity series, *American Songbook*, with volume 1 released on January 15 and succeeding volumes to be issued at six-week intervals. The series features the best of American composers Irving Berlin, George Gershwin, Cole Porter, Jerome Kern, Harold Arlen, Richard Rodgers, Lorenz Hart, and Oscar Hammerstein. Alan Jay Lerner, Hoagy Carmichael, Duke Ellington, Johnny Mercer, and Jule Styne, among others, are still to come.
- The Smithsonian Year 1991 Supplement—produced with its companion volume, Smithsonian Year, by the University Press's manuscript editing department—was published entirely from electronic files prepared by the bureaus and offices of the Institution. This innovative method resulted in a uniform and concise 211-page book, in contrast to the 432-page volume of the previous year.

Smithsonian Magazine

Ronald C. Walker, Publisher Donald B. Moser, Editor

Smithsonian is a monthly magazine provided as a benefit of membership in the Smithsonian Institution. With a circulation of 2.1 million, Smithsonian is among the 30 largest magazines published today. It appeals to its diverse audience with articles on history, the environment, conservation, the sciences, and the arts. Monthly features include "Phenomena, Comment, and Notes," a commentary on nature and the natural world; "Smith-

sonian Horizons," a column by the Smithsonian secretary; and reviews of recently released nonfiction. Smithsonian activities are covered in three regular departments: "Around the Mall," "Smithsonian Highlights," and "The Object at Hand."

- During the year, the magazine addressed the Columbus Quincentenary with three articles: on the explorers thought by some to have discovered America before Columbus; on the state of the continent, its fauna, flora, and human inhabitants at the time of Columbus; and on Europe at the time of Columbus. Other stories covered a range of subjects: the Black Seminole, the electric car, artist George Bellows, the mountain lion, Little Saigon, chile peppers, ancient Troy, new telephone systems, and the U.S. Forest Service.
- In partnership with the American Society of Travel Agents (ASTA), Smithsonian magazine created the annual ASTA/Smithsonian Magazine Environmental Award to recognize outstanding achievements and contributions by individuals, corporations, and countries toward furthering the goals of the environmental movement. The first recipients, honored at the Smithsonian in January, were Brazilian rubber tapper Chico Mendes (recognized posthumously), for his peaceful resistance to deforestation in the Amazon rainforest, and the republics of Costa Rica and Rwanda, for their environmental efforts and conservation programs.
- Smithsonian magazine was awarded the prestigious First Place Award of Excellence for "outstanding coverage of the black condition" by the National Association of Black Journalists. The magazine was honored for its article, "Against All Odds, Black Seminole Won Their Freedom," written by Scott Thybony and published in the August 1991 issue.

Air & Space/Smithsonian *Magazine*

Ronald C. Walker, Publisher George C. Larson, Editor

Air & Space/Smithsonian magazine is published bimonthly as a benefit of membership in the National Air and Space Museum and has a national circulation of more than 330,000. Articles cover the range of air and space—related topics that ap-

peal to the magazine's general readership. Regular features include "In the Museum," an informational column on museum artifacts; "Soundings," news briefs on aerospace topics; "Above and Beyond," a commentary on unusual personal experiences in the air and space realm; and "Viewpoint," comments from the museum director.

- In fiscal 1992, Air & Spacel Smithsonian launched a six-part series focusing on the most sought objects in the cosmos, from extrasolar plants to black holes. A brief preface essay by astronomer Laurence Marschall in the October/November issue introduced the series of features.
- The magazine celebrated its sixth anniversary with a folded poster insert in the April/May issue depicting the history of the quest for speed by increasingly advanced aircraft, beginning with the Wright brothers and culminating in the SR-7 I Blackbird.

Smithsonian National Associate Program

Joseph M. Carper, Director

The Smithsonian National Associate Program, the national membership and public outreach arm of the Institution, provides educational opportunities and activities to Associate members and the general public in order to develop loyal national and international constituencies for the Smithsonian. These activities deal with topics of concern to the Institution and include educational tours, research expedition programs, lectures, performances, workshops, and in-depth seminars, all designed to appeal to the current National Associate membership, as well as to new audiences. An important source of income for the Institution, the Smithsonian National Associate Program raises unrestricted trust funds through surpluses generated by its activities and through corporate and individual giving programs, including the Contributing Membership, the James Smithson Society, and the Young Benefactors.

■ Contributions from the Contributing Membership exceeded \$8 million, a 4 percent increase over fiscal year 1991. The total number of Contributing Membership households exceeded 70,000.

■ James Smithson Society grants totaling \$430.850 were awarded to 15 Smithsonian proiects. The Grant Review Board consisted of two members of the Smithsonian Institution Council and a Smithsonian Regents Fellow. The board. with Secretary Adams's final approval, awarded funds to the following projects, among others: The Center for Folklife Programs and Cultural Studies received a grant to cosponsor a photo-text panel exhibit, "Making the White House Work," which will be mounted in the presidential libraries. The National Air and Space Museum will develop two complementary computer-interactive programs for the new "How Things Fly" gallery, allowing visitors to explore the physics of aerodynamic lift. The National Museum of American Art will create an activity book series to teach elementary school children fine art appreciation through activities that draw extensively on the museum's collections and curatorial staff. The Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory (SAO) received funds to renovate a 7-inch telescope and to modify SAO public education programs so that they are accessible to disabled visitors. The Smithsonian Institution Libraries was awarded a grant to establish a one-year pilot study of a postgraduate residency for a minority member of the library and information sciences profession.

■ Participation in Smithsonian National Associate Program U.S. study tours increased by 13 percent over fiscal 1991. International study tour enrollment increased by 13 percent, and

Smithsonian Odvssey tour participation increased by 72 percent. Among the U.S. program highlights was the Delta Queen's inaugural cruise on the Tennessee/Tombigbee Waterway. In addition, six groups took advantage of special behindthe-scenes tours of the Smithsonian and other cultural and historic landmarks during week-long Odvssey tours of Washington, D.C. More than 250 Associates during the year took part in "France through the Ages," the most popular Odvssey tour. On other international tours, more than 100 Associates participated in "Dutch Waterways" and visited the Floriade, a vast international flower show that occurs every 10 years, while others joined the Smithsonian's first midwinter program in Tibet.

■ Smithsonian Research Expeditions had a record-breaking year with 20 teams of Associates participating in scientific projects. A total of \$202,000 and more than 13,000 hours of volunteer labor were contributed to the Smithsonian. Three projects were completed at the Smithsonian Environmental Research Center (SERC), including a photographic documentation emphasizing SERC research that will result in a publication and two projects on plant ecology. A team of 25 volunteers gathered information on the Crow Indian role as veterans at the annual Crow Fair. Two teams of Associates assisted geologist Bill Melson of the National Museum of Natural History in monitoring Arenal Volcano in Costa Rica. For the fifth year, a team of Associates helped the National Air and Space Museum with the inventory of aircraft technical files and manuals.

Smithsonian Resident Associate Program

Janet W. Solinger, Director

The Resident Associate Program (RAP), the Smithsonian's cultural, continuing education, membership, and outreach arm for metropolitan Washington, continues its mission to bring a rich mix of cultural and educational programs to its more than 145,000 area members and the general public. Each year, more than 300,000 people attend RAP's events, which place increasing emphasis on cultural diversity and worldwide environmental concerns. The loyalty of RAP members is

Smithsonian National Associate Program Research Expedition volunteers and staff posing with videodisc technology at the Office of Printing and Photographic Services.



reflected in a membership retention rate of about 74 percent.

- Highlights of the year included RAP's gala celebration honoring the 100th birthday of film great Hal Roach; a stellar evening with Rosemary Clooney; sold-out lectures by authors Robert Bly, Carlos Fuentes, Terry McMillan, and Gloria Steinem and by actress Kelly McGillis and architectural historian Vincent Scully; the Washington film premiere of *Howards End*; performances by American Indian singer Buffy Sainte-Marie and African American singer Abbey Lincoln; and concerts by jazz pianists Ellis Marsalis and Marcus Roberts.
- RAP continues to reach national audiences in a variety of ways, including cosponsorship with the Teaching Company of weekend seminars, which are audio- and videotaped for national distribution; taping of RAP lectures by Smithsonian Radio for broadcast on National Public Radio's "Speakers Corner"; an innovative collaboration with the American Chemical Society and the American Institute of Physics on 12 workshops for young people, disseminated nationally; and six three-day seminars annually for university, corporate, and government leaders.
- This year, more than 6,000 students were enrolled in Campus on the Mall in a single term. Courses with enrollment exceeding 400 included "The Opinion Makers: The Media and the Shaping of Public Opinion in the U.S."; "France Today," in collaboration with the Embassy of France; "Probing the Mysteries of the Brain," taught by scientists from the National Institutes of Health; "Behind the Scenes at the New York Times," presenting key Times critics and columnists; and "Murder They Wrote," featuring some of today's foremost murder mystery authors.
- Through its African American Studies Center, RAP emphasizes its programming for the local African American community. RAP public service activities include its scholarship program for inner-city young people and adults; Discover Graphics, the free printmaking program for local public high school students and teachers; and the annual Kite Festival on the National Mall. RAP's Discovery Theater, the area's only year-round live theater for young people, commissioned the original production Banneker to celebrate the Washington, D.C., bicentennial. The performances enjoyed record-breaking attendance and critical acclaim.



Visitor Information and Associates' Reception Center

Mary Grace Potter, Director

Since 1970, the Visitor Information and Associates' Reception Center (VIARC) has served as a central support unit responsible for Smithsonian information and assistance programs for the public, Associate members, staff, and volunteers. Several VIARC programs operate seven days a week and involve the coordination and direction of a large corps of volunteers, who provide a primary source of support for the Institution's public information programs and for project assistance behind the scenes.

- Open at 9 A.M. daily, the Smithsonian Information Center assisted more than 1.6 million visitors, including some 50,000 Associate members and their families. Services were expanded to include a Museum Shop sales component.
- Smithsonian Columbus Quincentenary programs were the training focus for VIARC's 600-plus volunteer information specialists, who staffed 16 museum information desks in 11 buildings and the Institution's central telephone lines. Some 96 information specialists volunteered for extra duty to support the National Air and Space Museum "Star Trek" exhibition pass system, distributing more than 3,500 passes a day from the February opening to Labor Day.

Resident Associate Program camp counselor
Catherine Evans introduces a group of RAP
summer campers to an
"Old World—New
World" garden, inspired
by the National Museum
of Natural History exhibition "Seeds of Change."
(Photograph by Richard
Strauss)



Volunteer Ben Axleroad, a retreed Epixopalian minister, lends his broad experience and talents by using his translation skills, conducting research on issues of accessibility, or cheerfully stuffing envelopes. Axleroad is among the nearly 1,100 Behind-the-Scenes volunteers who served the Institution in 1992. (Photograph by Kyle Hood)

- The Public Inquiry Mail and Telephone Information Service Unit processed some 43,678 pieces of mail and responded to some 368,916 telephone inquiries. The latter included some 1,467 calls for information on Smithsonian heritage celebrations and 31,679 to special "Star Trek" exhibition information lines.
- VIARC's Behind-the-Scenes Volunteer Program implemented a new customized personal computer-based volunteer records management system. Developed in-house at considerable cost savings, this system greatly enhanced the efficiency and effectiveness of registration and placement activities for some 1,081 volunteers.
- The Castle Docent Program added public Spanish-language tours of the building. During the spring and autumn months, the program also added tours of the Enid A. Haupt Garden.
- The Information Resource Division updated and maintained VIARC's automated information systems; redesigned the visitor orientation map used on publications and wayfinding signs; published monthly pan-Institutional information reference materials and quarterly issues of the volunteer newsletter InfoSpecial; and produced some 13 publications, including Planning Your Smithsonian Visit, The Castle & Beyond, and special "samplers" on Quincentenary and heritage celebrations.

Institutional Initiatives

Office of the Assistant Secretary for Institutional Initiatives

Alice Green Burnette, Assistant Secretary

The wide-ranging development activities of the Smithsonian are the responsibility of the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Institutional Initiatives. The office coordinates the Institution's broad efforts with those of the bureaus and offices to ensure that the Smithsonian receives the fullest possible private support for its research, exhibitions, and educational and public service activities. The office also conducts special studies and demonstration projects on behalf of the Institution.

- During 1992, an Institution-wide task force of development and administrative professionals reviewed Smithsonian fund-raising activities with the goal of enhancing these efforts and increasing their efficiency. The assistant secretary will be responsible for implementing the task force recommendations.
- The Office of Institutional Initiatives continued to coordinate the implementation of the fund-raising effort for the National Museum of the American Indian, including the completion of staff hiring for the national campaign office.
- The assistant secretary worked with the Smithsonian National Board and the Office of Development to design a new subfund of the Smithsonian Trust as a conduit for the anticipated increase in development activity by the National Board.
- In June 1992, the assistant secretary hosted a reception in Mazoe, Zimbabwe, for National Board members who traveled to Zimbabwe and Botswana on their annual study tour.

National Museum of the American Indian National Campaign Office

John L. Colonghi, Director

The National Museum of the American Indian (NMAI) National Campaign Office is responsible for conceiving and carrying out the fund-raising plan adopted for the museum by the Smithsonian Board of Regents. By legislative mandate, the Institution is required to provide one-third of the cost of constructing the museum's facility on the National Mall. The anticipated campaign goal of \$60 million includes funds for the Smithsonian one-third share of construction in addition to funds to endow the museum's education and outreach programs.

- The NMAI National Campaign continues to sponsor and benefit from many fund-raising events around the country, including the "Celebration for the American Indian" held annually in Aspen, Colorado. The campaign also seeks financial and in-kind support from individuals, corporations, and foundations in pursuit of its fund-raising goal.
- Since its inception in April 1991, the NMAI national membership program has recruited more than 50,000 members and generated gross revenues of \$1.8 million. The success of this program demonstrates the broad base of support for the vision of the National Museum of the American Indian.
- The NMAI National Campaign has assembled a prestigious Honorary Committee (see box), including national Indian leaders, entertainment celebrities, and all living former U.S. presidents. Committee members make a significant contribution by helping to establish a positive environment for the campaign, creating the enthusiasm and momentum needed to generate funds, and assisting the campaign staff in recruiting the active support of another voluntary leadership group, the International Founders Council, which will take on the primary fund-raising role for the NMAI.

HONORARY COMMITTEE

National Museum of the American Indian National Campaign

Senator Ben Nighthorse Campbell (Northern Cheyenne), Chair President George Bush The Right Reverend Robert M. Anderson

Mr. and Mrs. Robert O. Anderson

Willard L. Boyd

Jimmy Carter and Rosalynn Carter

Ralph T. Coe

Kevin Costner

President Gerald R. Ford and Mrs. Ford

Barry Goldwater

R. C. Gorman (Navajo)

LaDonna Harris (Comanche)

James A. Joseph

Doris Leader Charge (Rosebud Lakota)

George F. MacDonald

Wilma Mankiller (Cherokee)

José Matos Mar

Paul Newman

President Richard Nixon and Mrs. Nixon

Arnold Palmer

Octavio Paz

Janine Pease-Windy Boy (Crow)

President and Mrs. Ronald Reagan

Robert Redford

W. Ann Reynolds

Rabbi A. James Rudin

Douglas W. Schwartz

Sargent Shriver

Martin Sullivan

Maria Tallchief (Osage)

Stewart L. Udall

James D. Wolfensohn

Office of Development

Marie Mattson, Director

The mission of the Office of Development is to generate private financial support from corporations, foundations, and individual donors for the Smithsonian Institution to further its goals and objectives. The office is responsible for fund raising in support of institutional priorities and selected bureau projects and programs and for leading and coordinating fund-raising initiatives, including related marketing activities, throughout the Institution. The office maintains central research and record-keeping functions and provides other specialized support services, including management of volunteer organizations, stewardship of grants, maintenance of reference information and publications, maintenance of a pan-Institutional constituency data base, and development of an information data base.

■ Private sector gifts, grants, and pledges to the Smithsonian increased significantly in fiscal year 1992, with donations made in support of specific projects and programs increasing by 66 percent over 1991; general unrestricted gifts to the Institution increased by 39 percent. Major commitments received this year include a 10-year, \$7 million

Mrs. Dorene D. Whitner (La Iolla, California) and Mr. John Mack Carter (New York, New York) at the opening for the National Museum of American History exhibition "First Ladies: Political Role and Public Image." Mrs. Whitney is the national chairman of Friends of First Ladies. Mr. Carter is editor-in-chief of Good Housekeeping. Contributions from both oreanizations made the exhibition possible.

gift from the Lila Wallace–Reader's Digest Fund to create and circulate jazz exhibitions and concerts and create related programs; \$1.5 million from Glenn Tupper in support of the Smithsonian Tropical Research Institute; \$1.5 million from the Lam Foundation for acquisitions at the Freer Gallery of Art; and \$950,000 from Grupo IGS in support of the "Where Next Columbus?" exhibition at the National Air and Space Museum.

- The Smithsonian National Board, the Institution's primary volunteer fund-raising organization, held biannual meetings in Charleston, South Carolina, and Washington, D.C. The board also increased its activities in advancement and marketing support to the Institution.
- During 1992, the office completed installation of a new Institution-wide constituency and development information computer system. With this system, any Smithsonian development officer can check on-line information about gifts and grants, research requests, cultivation activity, and solicitation coordination.

Smithsonian Women's Committee

The Smithsonian Women's Committee supports the Institution through volunteer fund-raising and public relations services. Funds raised by the committee support educational and research programs throughout the Smithsonian.

- In celebration of its 25th anniversary, the committee presented to the Institution a \$175,000 Fellowship in Museum Practice. An additional \$10,000 was given to support the initial awards under this fellowship.
- The 10th annual Washington Craft Show in April attracted more than 14,000 visitors and netted a record \$180,000. The Christmas Dance held at the National Air and Space Museum netted \$50,000, and the Fourth of July Picnic held on the roof of the National Museum of American History showed a profit of \$7,000.
- The committee provided \$216,435 in support of 24 projects in 14 bureaus. These projects included development of an educational kit on Native American cultures, creation of a guide to the Smithsonian for disabled visitors, and construction of modest research facilities at the new Mpala Research Center in Kenya.

Finance and Administration

Office of the Assistant Secretary for Finance and Administration

Nancy D. Suttenfield, Assistant Secretary

Operating behind the scenes at the Smithsonian, a network of administrative support offices serves the diverse operations of the Institution. These offices oversee the management and use of financial, human, and physical resources. Funding for these central services in 1992 amounted to about 6 percent of the Institution's total operating expenses.

- The Office of Accounting and Financial Services began expanded dialogue with and training of users, with the goal of improving services. During the year the office also designed and implemented a new data entry system that improved the efficiency of processing financial transactions.
- The Office of Architectural History and Historic Preservation continued research and publication on the architectural history of Smithsonian buildings and oversight of the Smithsonian's obligations for historic preservation.
- The Business Management Office oversees four revenue-producing activities: Museum Shops, Mail Order, Product Development and Licensing, and Concessions. The net income from these activities increased significantly from fiscal 1991.
- The Office of Contracting and Property Management designed and implemented an automated requisition tracking system to ensure timely action on procurement and installed a "Help Desk" for customer assistance. Contracts were awarded for a new mainframe computer and construction of the George Gustav Heye Center of the National Museum of the American Indian in New York City.
- The Office of Design and Construction continued to direct the facilities programming for the National Museum of the American Indian. A design firm was selected this year for the museum's

Suitland, Maryland, cultural resources center. The office also supervised construction of the new chiller plant at the National Museum of Natural History/National Museum of Man, the plaza renovation at the Hirshhorn Museum and Sculpture Garden, the renovation of the Freer Gallery of Art, and the replacement of the copper roof on the Cooper-Hewitt, National Museum of Design.

- The Office of Environmental Management and Safety continued its responsibility for ensuring that safety, fire protection and prevention, industrial hygiene, and environmental principles are integrated into all aspects of the Smithsonian.
- The Office of Equal Employment and Minority Affairs advances cultural and gender diversity, as well as equal opportunity, by managing, monitoring, and evaluating equal employment opportunity and special emphasis programs. This year the office established a resource network for minorities, women, and individuals with disabilities; increased the number of participants in the upward mobility program; strengthened its monitoring of cultural diversity efforts; increased the number of complaints settled during the informal and formal stages; and provided assistance to bureaus and offices in achieving affirmative action objectives.
- The Office of Facilities Services implemented the Institution's long-range facilities planning process with the establishment of the Capital Program Planning Board.
- The Office of Financial and Management Analysis began making improvements to the directives issuance and distribution system. The office also expanded its emphasis on leading and participating in comprehensive institutional studies and analyses.
- The Office of Human Resources led the development of a new museum specialist occupational study affecting approximately 1,200 positions within the Smithsonian. The study will update occupational information, which will be used to determine the grade level of these positions government-wide.
- The Office of Information Resource Management worked closely with the Smithsonian Institution Libraries and other users to evaluate replacement systems for the Smithsonian Institution Bibliographic System (SIBIS). The new system will be called SIRIS (Smithsonian Institution Research Information Systems) to reflect broader use as an automated reference tool. A contract for the new system was awarded at the close of the fiscal

year, with operation scheduled to begin in the spring of 1993.

- The Smithsonian Ombudsman worked with employees and management as a neutral party in solving work-related problems.
- The Office of Plant Services continued to refine employee training and development in the rapidly changing field of facilities maintenance and management. Efforts in this area will assure the Institution of better service from a well-trained work force.
- The Office of Planning and Budget continued its efforts to improve the Personnel Cost Projection System; undertook a comprehensive examination of the Institution's planning process; and engaged all members of the office in a team effort to improve services to bureaus and offices.
- The Office of Printing and Photographic Services is using video disc technologies to develop pioneering techniques for the preservation of photographic images while making them available simultaneously in electronic form. A program of providing digitized Smithsonian photographs through computer networks was expanded to include the Internet, a program that enables schools and nonprofit organizations to obtain electronic access to Smithsonian images without charge.
- The Office of Protection Services centralized security officer hiring procedures and worked toward improving services by performing security administration programs on site at major facilities. Assistance in cultural property protection was provided to the new Russian government through international conference and outreach programs.
- The Office of Risk Management continued to provide risk and insurance management services to protect the Smithsonian's assets against risk or loss. The Institution's master Disaster Preparedness Plan was completed, and implementation is under way.
- The Office of Sponsored Projects served the Smithsonian's research effort by supporting the work of 139 researchers, who submitted 221 proposals valued at \$69 million to federal and nonfederal sponsors in 1992, an increase of 137 percent over fiscal 1991. One hundred fifty-two grant and contract awards having a value of approximately \$18.5 million were received from the federal government and other sponsors, an increase of 42 percent over 1991.
- The Travel Services Office implemented its first

- contract with a travel agency, and through this contract received a rebate in excess of \$148,000 for the year.
- The Office of the Treasurer continues to manage the administration and investment of the Smithsonian endowment and working capital funds.
- The Smithsonian Institution Women's Council initiated discussions with the administration on a uniform family leave policy and more flexible work schedules for employees; continued to research options for an Institution-wide mentoring program; and, through a Women's History Month program on employees in nontraditional roles, inspired serious, constructive dialogue on possible solutions to the problems women face in many segments of the work force.

Under Secretary

Office of the Under Secretary Constance Berry Newman, Under Secretary

The under secretary is the chief operating officer of the Smithsonian and is responsible for the day-today administration of the Institution. Under Secretary Constance Berry Newman also works with Secretary Robert McC. Adams and the Board of Regents to set long-range priorities for the Smithsonian and develop mechanisms for carrying them out.

- The organizational review study conducted by the late under secretary, Carmen Turner, was implemented during the year, resulting in the consolidation of several offices and the streamlining of institutional operations.
- A detailed analysis of each bureau and office was carried out with the goal of restructuring the Smithsonian to better meet its priorities and to function more efficiently in the 21st century.

Office of Government Relations

Margaret C. Gaynor, Director

The Office of Government Relations represents the Institution on matters of legislation, policy, operations, and governance to the Congress and other government entities at the federal, state, and local levels. It is the primary conduit of legislative information, as well as the advocate of Smithsonian interests in the legislative process.

- Legislation providing for the appointment of three new citizen members of the Board of Regents and legislation to establish a National African American Museum occupied the office throughout much of the 102d Congress.
- Areas of ongoing legislative activity include the extension of the National Air and Space Museum, biological diversity research and conservation, and the acquisition of an administrative building for various Smithsonian offices.

Office of Public Affairs

Madeleine Jacobs, Director

By coordinating publicity and advertising programs at the Smithsonian, the Office of Public Affairs helps bring the Smithsonian story-its exhibitions, research, public programs, and other activities-to diverse cultural communities in the United States and abroad. The office serves as an information clearinghouse for print and broadcast journalists by providing news releases (600 a year), background papers, press conferences, photographic support, videotapes, logistical support, and television and radio public service announcements. The office's publications include Research Reports (a quarterly research bulletin), Smithsonian Runner (a bimonthly newsletter for Native Americans), the Smithsonian News Service (a syndicated monthly feature story service for newspapers), the Torch (a monthly employee newspaper), and a wide variety of visitor and special resource publications.

- With support from the Educational Outreach Program, the office formed and met with a Latino Media Advisory Committee composed of distinguished communications experts from around the nation. In the area of Latino outreach, the office continued its year-long publicity and radio advertising campaign on the Columbus Quincentenary with a national radio promotion; continued biweekly ads in two local Spanish-language newspapers highlighting Smithsonian events of interest to Latinos in the Washington, D.C., area; and implemented several of the committee's recommendations, including the provision of Spanish-language flyers at several museum information desks and a Spanish-language events line.
- The office published and distributed two new brochures funded by the Educational Outreach Program. "Exploring African American Heritage at the Smithsonian" is a four-color, 12-page visitor brochure for secondary-school students and the general public; "African & African American Resources at the Smithsonian" is a 32-page brochure with detailed information on research, collections, employment, and internships for scholars, journalists, students, and others.
- The office expanded its publicity and advertising efforts on radio by participating, at no cost to the Institution, in a weekly five-minute segment on WMAL-AM radio highlighting activities at Smithsonian museums; providing weekly paid commercials to three local radio stations oriented to African American listeners; and providing weekly paid commercials to the largest Washington-area Spanish-language radio station and its affiliated television station.
- The office prepared long-range communications plans for the National Museum of the American Indian, including publicity plans for the November 1992 opening of the exhibition "Pathways of Tradition," which is a prelude to the opening of the museum's New York facility in 1994.

Affiliated Organizations

The John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts, the National Gallery of Art, and the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars were established by Congress within the Smithsonian Institution, under their own boards of trustees. The Institution provides administrative services on contract for Reading Is Fundamental, Inc., an independent organization.

John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts

James D. Wolfensohn, Chairman

The John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts plays a unique role in the cultural life of the United States. It is the nation's stage, presenting the best of American and international artists in year-round presentations on six stages. The Kennedy Center's producing efforts, commissioning programs, competitions, and apprenticeship and training programs, stimulate the creation of new arts and the development of new artists. The center also seeds innovative programs that reach teachers and students from prekindergarten through college in most of the 50 states.

- The Kennedy Center was instrumental this year in organizing the Arts Education Partnership Working Group, a national bipartisan coalition of artists, educators, community leaders, arts presenters, funders, and policy makers committed to making arts education a meaningful part of education reform. In another national initiative, the Kennedy Center organized and hosted the Performing Arts Centers and Schools Institute, a forum to explore and create new programs to incorporate the performing arts into the curriculum.
- Through partnerships with Broadway producers and regional theaters, the Kennedy Center is

working to keep American musical theater alive despite rising costs. Topping the list of new productions supported by the Kennedy Center was the Tony Award–winning Broadway sellout revival of *Guys and Dolls*. In addition, the Kennedy Center and the Metropolitan Opera Guild commissioned Carly Simon to compose an opera for young people for spring 1993.

- The National Symphony Orchestra presented the world premier performances of two commissioned works by Russian composer Vyacheslav Artyomov: Gentle Emanations and On the Threshold of a Bright New World.
- The Kennedy Center Mozart Festival brought some of the nation's finest musical artists together to mark the December 1991 Mozart Bicentennial. The Kennedy Center collaborated with the Library of Congress, the National Gallery of Art, the National Museum of American History, and the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars to organize a citywide celebration that included performances, exhibits, and symposia.
- The Kennedy Center Tribute to Germany treated festival-goers to dozens of performances of music by German composers, featuring fine American and German artists; classical and contemporary ballet with the Stuttgart Ballet; masterworks of modern dance; and theatrical productions.
- Ongoing Kennedy Center activities included the Arts Enterprise Zone Program, which brings performances, master classes, and much-needed role models and training to underserved neighborhoods, and the Cultural Passport Program, which encourages inner-city young people to explore the vast cultural resources of the capital city. The National Symphony Orchestra's NSO in Your Neighborhood Program presented free community and holiday concerts.

National Gallery of Art

J. Carter Brown, Director

The National Gallery of Art serves the United States in a national role by preserving, collecting, exhibiting, and fostering the understanding of works of art at the highest possible museum and scholarly standards.

- In recognition of the 500th anniversary of Columbus's first voyage to the Americas, the gallery mounted the most wide-ranging exhibition in its 50-year history. "Circa 1492: Art in the Age of Exploration" displayed more than 600 works of art, as well as maps and scientific instruments borrowed from lenders in the United States and 31 other countries. Programs accompanying the exhibition included a two-day public symposium, two special high school days for area students and their families, and a family day—the first held in connection with an exhibition—that drew more than 500 Washington, D.C., families.
- Other exhibitions during the year included "Albert Bierstadt: Art & Enterprise," which featured more than 70 works by this 19th-century artist, who was the first to capture the powerful visual impact of the American West on a monumental scale. A small but important exhibition brought together for the first time since the turn of the century the three National Gallery panels of the recently restored Saint Anne Altarpiece by Gerard David with six smaller panels believed to have been part of the original altarpiece. Other exhibitions focused on the Italian baroque artist Guercino, on Käthe Kollwitz and Ernst Kirchner, and on American Indian Art.
- Nearly 1,000 works in the permanent collection were reorganized and reinstalled in refurbished galleries in the West Building. The East Building galleries were reinstalled with 20th-century art, including works acquired during the gallery's recent 50th anniversary year and major loans from private collections.
- The gallery's collections were greatly enriched by the acquisition of several collections. The Armand Hammer collection of old master and modern drawings includes drawings by Leonardo, Raphael, Correggio, Tiepolo, Watteau, Fragonard, Ingres, and Degas. A group of 23 old master drawings that had been collected by Ian Woodner was given to the gallery by his daughters. William B. O'Neal gave 88 old master drawings. A collection of 129 etchings and lithographs by Lovis Corinth was given by the family of Sigbert H. Marcy, a close friend of the artist.
- The Education Division introduced three new audio tours of the permanent collection and presented a 24-session slide lecture survey of the history of Western art and eight lectures on the art and artists of some of the world's best-loved cities. Grants from the Bauman Foundation and the Cir-



cle of the National Gallery of Art underwrote a survey and directory of art museum—based teacher programs.

- The viewing audience for Extension Programs materials was more than 43 million. For the first time, the use of materials by individual public and instructional television stations within the Affiliate Loan system outstripped the broadcast activity of national educational networks.
- J. Carter Brown, who had been the gallery's director for 23 years, announced his decision to retire. His successor, Earl A. Powell III, who had been a curator at the gallery before becoming director of the Los Angeles County Museum of Art, assumed his duties on September 8.

Reading Is Fundamental, Inc.

Ruth P. Graves, President

During the past year, nearly 3 million children chose more than 9 million books and discovered the pleasures of reading through Reading Is Fundamental, Inc. (RIF). Started in 1966, RIF has become the nation's largest children's literacy program, with a volunteer force of 141,000 citizens and a network of grass roots projects stretching from Maine to Guam, from the Virgin Islands to Alaska. RIF serves young people at more than 14,000 sites and in a range of settings: schools, libraries, facilities for children with disabilities, Head Start and Even Start centers, Native American reservations, migrant labor camps, juvenile detention centers, hospitals, and clinics.

■ Among the new initiatives launched this year were a \$1 million effort in support of new and ex-

Among the National Gallery of Art's acquisitions this year was this painting by Claude Monet. The Japanese Footbridge. 1899. The painting was a gift of the late Victoria Nebeker Coberly, in memory of her son John W. Mudd, with help from Walter H. and Leonore Annenberg.

isting RIF projects underwritten by Nestle USA; the Chrysler- and GE-funded STAR (Science, Technology, and Reading) program to engage children in hands-on science activities that spark an interest in books about science and technology; a three-year New York Times Foundation program to establish RIF projects in communities where *New York Times* regional newspapers operate; and Family of Readerssm, which trains adult learners to run RIF programs for their children.

- While an Arkansas initiative is serving 8 out of 10 fourth graders throughout the state, two service organizations—Kiwanis International and the General Federation of Women's Clubs—are establishing RIF projects for preschoolers across the nation. The success of Running Start® for first-graders led Chrysler to extend the program into a fourth year and expand its scope.
- In Los Angeles, where RIF serves more than 30,000 children at 170 sites, RIF President Ruth Graves led a highly successful book drive during the American Booksellers Association convention to help public libraries destroyed in the riots.
- In October, the Center for the Book in the Library of Congress hosted a children's book party to launch *To Ride a Butterfly*, a RIF anthology published by Bantam Doubleday Dell to benefit RIF.
- During the eighth annual Reading Is Fun Week in April, First Lady Barbara Bush presided over a ceremony in Washington, D.C.

Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars

Charles Blitzer, Director

The Wilson Center is an institute for advanced study established by Congress in 1968 as the official memorial to the nation's 28th president. Its mission is to honor the career and character of Woodrow Wilson by bringing together the world of learning and the world of public affairs. The center achieves this mission by addressing the entire spectrum of human knowledge and creativity, from the arts and humanities to the sciences. The center welcomes fellows and guest scholars from around the world, sponsors discussion programs, and conducts publishing and radio programs that deliver the results of scholarly research.

- A highlight of the year was the Wilson Center's month-long citywide commemoration of the 200th anniversary of Mozart's death. The Wilson Center, together with other organizations, collaborated to present a celebration of Mozart's brilliance that emphasized fresh insights into creativity. Among the participants in the symposium and festival were internationally known scholars of economics, history, music, philosophy, and psychology, as well as novelist Anthony Burgess and numerous musicians.
- Another bicentennial program, cosponsored by the Wilson Center and the National Archives, commemorated the ratification of the Bill of Rights. On December 15, Bill of Rights Day, Chief Justice William Rehnquist delivered a timely lecture on the topic of an independent judiciary and individual rights.
- The Wilson Center developed themes that will provide a focal point for scholarly research and events during the next few years: ethnicity, in broad comparative international terms; the plight of the world's cities politically, economically, and socially; and power sharing and governance in the global process of the changing relationship of the state and civil society.
- "Dialogue," the Wilson Center's nationally syndicated radio program, was selected to join the prestigious American Public Radio network.
- The Wilson Center announced the appointment by the White House of Smithsonian secretary emeritus S. Dillon Ripley and New York University professor of writing and literature Carol lannone as members of its board of trustees.
- The Wilson Council, an advisory body of private citizens, welcomed three new members: Albert Abramson, an active member of the Washington, D.C., real estate and philanthropic communities; Theodore Barreaux, counselor to the comptroller general, General Accounting Office; and William Slaughter, a partner in the law firm Ballard, Spahr, Andrews, & Ingersoll.

Benefactors

The Smithsonian gratefully acknowledges the support of the individuals, foundations, and corporations whose gifts, grants, bequests, and contributing memberships have helped sustain the work of the Institution over the past fiscal year, October 1, 1991, through September 30, 1992.

The Smithsonian owes its founding to the generosity of one individual, James Smithson. The spirit of private support, as exemplified by James Smithson's gift, continues to play a vital role in providing the Smithsonian with the flexibility and independence essential to its creative growth.

During most of its history since 1846, the Institution has relied on a combination of both federal and private funding to carry out the terms of James Smithson's will. As a trust instrumentality of the United States, the Smithsonian has received federal appropriations to support its basic operations and selected initiatives. The national and international reputation for excellence held by the Smithsonian is in large part a result of the innovative and imaginative activities underwritten by visionary private citizens. Of particular importance are gifts that have supported the Smithsonian's core functions—exhibitions, collections acquisition, research, and public education—that are central to its achievements.

Several outstanding gifts during fiscal 1992 exemplify the diversity and impact of private support on the Smithsonian's programs:

■ The Lila Wallace—Reader's Digest Fund has awarded an unprecedented \$7 million to the Smithsonian to create a unique national jazz celebration spanning 10 years. "America's Jazz Heritage," to be implemented by the Smithsonian Institution Traveling Exhibition Service, the National Museum of American History, and the Office of Telecommunications, will in-

clude exhibitions, performances, educational programs, recordings, special events, publications, research, and radio programs at the Smithsonian and in cities around the country. "America's Jazz Heritage" will begin in spring 1993 with the exhibition "Beyond Category: The Musical Genius of Duke Ellington" at the National Museum of American History and performances by the Smithsonian Jazz Masterworks Orchestra

- The Freer Gallery of Art received a major gift from the B. Y. Lam Foundation, of Hong Kong, for the purchase of Chinese works of art. It is the largest donation received from a single donor since the gallery opened to the public in 1923, and it will allow the Freer to make important additions to its collections.
- The Smithsonian Tropical Research Institute, headquartered in Panama, has been the beneficiary of several major gifts from Glenn O. Tupper since 1985, including support for the construction of the Earl S. Tupper Research and Conference Center, named in honor of his father, a noted philanthropist and founder of Tupperware. Mr. Tupper's fiscal 1992 gift establishes a permanent fund to support scientific research on tropical marine and terrestrial ecosystems and will assist in renovating STRI's previous administration building to house the new Center for Tropical Paleoecology.
- "Where Next, Columbus?"—an exhibition examining the prospects for space exploration and discovery in the future, was made possible by a unique consortium of international corporate and government sponsors. The sponsors include the McDonnell Douglas Foundation; Ameritech Foundation; Grupo IGS, a real estate development company in Spain; United Technologies Sikorsky Aircraft; GE Aircraft Engines; Boeing Defense & Space Group, Helicopters Division; the Spain '92 Foundation; and United Airlines.
- Friends of First Ladies, a group of more than 90 individuals from around the country chaired by volunteer fund-raiser Dorene D. Whitney, of La Jolla, California, contributed a substantial portion of the funds needed to conserve the first ladies' gowns and to install a new version of the first ladies exhibition entitled "First Ladies: Political Role and Public Image." This fund-raising effort is endorsed by the seven most recent first ladies
- Philip D. Reed, Jr., and Elizabeth B. Reed's visionary concern for animal preservation and environmental conservation was recently expressed by gifts to the Smithsonian's New Opportunities in Animal Health Sciences (NOAHS) Center and the Smithsonian Environmental Research Center (SERC) from the Philip D. Reed Foundation, Inc. The Reeds' gifts will enable the NOAHS Center to inaugurate two post-doctoral fellowships in applications of biomedical research technology to the preservation of endangered species. SERC will build an education/orientation center, named for the Reeds, for visitors to its Chesapeake Bay facility.

- Harry and Beverly Mandil, long-time members of the Smithsonian, recently established an endowment fund to support the Harry and Beverly Mandil Internship at the National Museum of American Art. The Mandils' gift will allow a student who would otherwise not be able to participate in the internship program to pursue professional training through full-time work during the fall, spring, or summer semesters.
- For ten years, Pearl Rappaport Kaplan served as a docent at the Renwick Gallery of the National Museum of American Art. When she died in August 1991, her family and friends joined together and gave nearly 100 gifts to establish the

Pearl Rappaport Kaplan Fund in her memory, which has already begun to underwrite programs at the Renwick Gallery.

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Mr. and Mrs. Philip D. Reed, Jr., (Princeton, New Jersey) at the Exploring the Smithsonian Universe program, May 1992. Through the Philip D. Reed Foundation, they have supported scientific research programs. The Reeds are longtime members of the James Smithson Society.

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Professor and Mrs. Ikuo Hirayama (Tokyo, Japan) at the Smithsonian Benefactors' Circle annual event, September 1992. The Hirayamas have supported conservation and collection reinstallation activities at the Freer Gallery of Art. Professor Hirayama has also obtained Japanese corporate support for a scholarly exchange program. Professor and Mrs. Hirayama are both artists, and Professor Hirayama is president of Tokyo National University of Fine Arts and Music.



Lt. Col. and Mrs. William K. Konze, Ret. U.S.A., (Oxon Hill, Maryland) at the James Smithson Society dinner, September 1992. The Konzes are James Smithson Society Endowed Life members.

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It is with special appreciation that we remember and acknowledge those friends who made gifts by will and thus continue the legacy of James Smithson, our founder.

Unrestricted gifts become part of the Bequest Endowment Fund. The principal of this fund is maintained in perpetuity, while the income supports acquisitions, exhibitions, scholarly studies, educational outreach, and other functions of the Smithsonian. Some gifts are designated for a special purpose by the donors. Gifts by bequest can be structured to meet donors' needs and goals.

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The Contributing Membership of the Smithsonian National Associate Program supports the Institution's work through generous annual contributions.

The James Smithson Society was created in 1977 to encourage and recognize major gifts to the Institution. The Society, which is the highest level of Contributing Membership, is composed of Annual Members (\$2,000), Life Members (appointed before 1985 for contributing significant gifts to the Institution), and Endowed Life Members. Endowed Life Members are individuals who make a one-time gift of \$40,000, or pledge \$45,000 over a three-year period, to become lifetime Society Members. Extraordinary contributions to the Smithsonian are recognized through the Society's Founder Medal award and its accompanying Life Membership.

The Smithsonian gratefully acknowledges the generous support of the James Smithson Society and the Patron Members (\$1,200) of the Contributing Membership.

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Financial Report

Nancy D. Suttenfield, Chief Financial Officer

Introduction

The Smithsonian Institution receives funding from both federal appropriations and nonappropriated trust funds. Federal appropriations are the primary source of operating funds to address the Institution's fundamental responsibilities in caring for and conserving the national collections, sustaining basic research on the collections and in selected areas of traditional and unique strength, and educating the public through exhibitions and other outreach programs about the collections and research findings. Administrative and support functions are also supported partially by federal appropriations. Federal appropriations account for 71 percent of the Institution's net operating funds. In addition, capital outlays for building repair and restoration and for most new construction are also supported primarily through federal appropriations, although certain construction projects, e.g., the National Museum of the American Indian and a planned West Court complex at the National Museum of Natural History, rely heavily on private fund-raising or other trust fund resources.

Trust funds account for the remaining 29 percent of the Institution's net operating funds. The Smithsonian defines trust funds as all funds it receives from sources other than direct federal appropriations. These sources include gifts and grants from individuals, corporations, and foundations; earnings from short- and long-term investments; earnings from membership programs; and gross receipts from auxiliary activities such as *Smithsonian* magazine, museum shops, food service concessions, and mail order activities. The Smithsonian receives grants and contracts, primarily from other federal agencies, but also from state governments, which are considered trust funds.

Smithsonian trust funds, depending on their source, purpose, and applicable restrictions, are used for operations, construction, and endowment. These nonappropriated trust funds are used to cover the expenses of income-producing auxiliary activities, supplement federal appropriations for programs, and cover an appropriate proportionate share of the Institution's administrative expenses. The use of Smithsonian trust funds is further classified as restricted or unrestricted. Re-

stricted funds are those on which the donor or funding agent places limitations. Seventy percent of the trust net operating funds are restricted. Approximately 54 percent of the endowment is restricted as well

The following sections describe the Institution's general financial situation and its planned responses to changing conditions; specific financial outcomes for fiscal 1992; measures, both organizational and financial, to assure the future fiscal health of the Institution; and relationships with other affiliated organizations.

Financial Situation and Prospects

During fiscal 1992, an analysis of federal appropriations to the Institution for the past several years was conducted. That analysis revealed that a major portion of each annual increment had gone not to support general operating expenses, but to support specific and/or earmarked purposes, such as the new National Museum of the American Indian, major scientific instrumentation for the Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory, new global change research programs, subsidized participation fees for traveling exhibitions, and special commemorative events such as the Columbus Quincentenary. Despite the apparent increases in appropriation support, many factors, including the need to apply increases to specific activities, had the effect of eroding the purchasing power of the Institution's operating budget. Other such factors include shortfalls in appropriations relative to additional new costs, including mandated pay adjustments, employee benefits, new regulatory requirements, and inflation.

Although the Institution's federal appropriation for operating expenses was \$97.3 million greater than in fiscal 1987, the fiscal 1992 funding level (in 1987 dollars) represented a decrease of \$22.4 million actually available for the core programs that were in place in fiscal 1987. This loss of purchasing power resulted in the inability to fill many positions that perform essential functions, such as collections care and facilities maintenance and repair; the deferral of the replacement of scientific equipment; the postponement of the purchase of library books and serials; and the reduction of other basic program support.

At the same time, the weakened national economy, along with a decrease in the number of visitors, has led to decreased revenues from the Smithsonian's various income producing activities. Unrestricted trust fund income from these activities dropped to pre–fiscal 1987 levels. In response, the Institution reduced its budget allocations to fellowships, collections acquisition, scholarly studies, educational outreach, and special exhibitions to 28 percent below the fiscal 1987 level of \$6.4 million.

Prospects for catch-up funding from both appropriated and nonappropriated sources are dim. Therefore, in planning for fiscal 1993, the Institution conducted a comprehensive examination of each of its programs and activities, considering centrality to the Smithsonian's mission, quality, and cost-effectiveness. As a result of that examination, it has begun a multi-year restructuring program to restore and maintain financial equilibrium.

Fiscal 1992 Results

Fiscal 1992 Sources of Operating Funds (Source: Tables 1 and 2)

Source of Funds	Gross Sources (\$000s)	Net Sources (\$000s)	Net Sources (%)
Federal Appropriation	283,076	283,076	71
Government Grants and Contracts	42,689	42,689	11
Other Trust Resources	248,917	75,551	18
Total Available for Operations	574,682	401,316	100

The fiscal 1992 federal appropriation of \$281.2 million, plus an additional \$1.9 million for the Special Foreign Currency, U.S. India, and the Canal Zone funds, provided the funding nucleus for ongoing programs of the Institution and limited support for the new National Museum of the American Indian and for other areas of cultural pluralism, environmental, and education initiatives. Modest increments of funding were directed to the reinstallation of outdated exhibitions, the upgrading and replacement of essential information systems, and strengthening internal controls.

The Smithsonian concluded fiscal 1992 with a shortfall of \$3.813 million in unrestricted general trust funds. The shortfall derived from continued increases in expenditures while revenues from auxiliary activities remained essentially flat in comparison to fiscal 1991. Although management had already initiated reductions in baseline expenditures, it became evident that additional cuts were required in fiscal 1993 to bring costs within further reduced levels of unrestricted trust income.

In fiscal 1992, government agencies sponsored research projects totalling \$42.7 million at the Smithsonian, an increase of \$5.9 million, or 16 percent over fiscal 1991. Of this increase, \$4.4 million represents funding from the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) to support research at the Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory

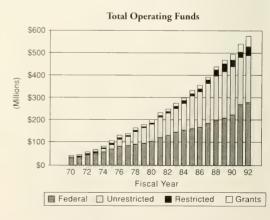
Other nonappropriated income from gifts, non-government grants, endowments, current investments, and revenue-producing activities totaling \$75.55 million augmented funds from federal sources. The Smithsonian is especially grateful to its many friends in the private sector whose generosity contributed vitally to its work. Donors are listed in the Benefactors section of this annual report.

Construction and Plant Funds (Table 8)

In fiscal 1992, the Smithsonian received \$23.599 million in direct appropriations for replacement of major building systems at the National Museum of Natural History and the National Museum of American History, as well as for repair, restoration, and code compliance projects throughout the Institution.

Appropriations for major construction included \$9.874 million for reconfiguration of the National Museum of Natural History's East Court; \$2.37 million for the planned National Museum of the American Indian; and \$1.678 million for the initial design for the General Post Office Building. The National Zoological Park received \$7.899 million for repairs and other projects in its master plan, including the Hall of Humankind and Amazonia. Appropriations for other con-





struction activities included \$5.234 million for minor construction and planning for future capital projects.

Endowment (Tables 5, 6, and 7)

The Institution has a large number of endowment and quasi-endowment funds. For investment purposes, these funds are pooled into a consolidated portfolio, and the investment policy is focused on the total return (i.e., dividends, interest, and realized and unrealized capital gains) on the portfolio. Each year, the market value of the portfolio increases by new gifts, net transfers, and the total return on the portfolio. It is reduced by the annual payout for current expenditures, fees, and expenses. Each fund within the consolidated endowment purchases shares similar to an investor in a mutual fund. The value of each share increases as the market value of the consolidated portfolio (net of new gifts and transfers) increases and, annually, it receives the applicable payout per share for current expenditures.

The Investment Policy Committee of the Smithsonian's Board of Regents oversees the development of the investment policy and the annual payout for the consolidated endowment. The overall objective of the endowment is to maintain its real purchasing power (net of new gifts and transfers). Current policy calls for an average payout of 4.5 percent of the average market value over the prior 5 years. To achieve the endowment objectives, the investment policy targets a real return of 5 percent.

During fiscal 1992, the market value of the consolidated endowment increased to \$343.6 million, a \$29.8 million gain. Following past practice to increase the endowment for the future, \$3.1 million in revenue generated from auxiliary enterprises was transferred to the unrestricted endowment. The total return was 10.3 percent, the payout was 4.2 percent of the five-year average market value, and fees were 0.4 percent of average market value of the portfolio. With inflation running at an annual rate of 2.4 percent, the real purchasing power of the endowment increased by 3.8 percent. At fiscal year-end, the portfolio of the Institution reflected 36 percent in bonds, 7 percent in cash and cash equivalents, and 57 percent in equities.

Financial Management

In 1990, to assure effective financial management, the Smithsonian established the position of assistant secretary for finance and administration and later designated that position as chief financial officer of the Institution. The chief financial officer has responsibilities for safeguarding all of the Institution's assets and oversees all financial offices to assure integrated financial planning and proper coordination of all financial management functions.

Although not required to comply with the Federal Chief Financial Officers Act of 1990, the Smithsonian has elected to comply voluntarily with the spirit and intent of its objectives for sound financial management and internal controls. The Smithsonian is, in fact, well ahead of most federal agencies in implementing the principal requirements of the act. In addition, the Institution's finance offices are taking part in an effort to continuously improve the quality of their products and services and the cost-effectiveness of their business processes through total quality management (TQM). A program to train all financial staff is under way and implementation of the program is proceeding.

Specific financial management improvement initiatives undertaken or completed in fiscal 1992 include

- an external review, arranged by the Private Sector Council, of the management and organization of Smithsonian finance and administration by executives from the Eastman Kodak Company, the Gillette Company, the Lockheed Corporation, and the American Express Company:
- the development of a new accounts payable/purchase order system—to be completed by the end of fiscal 1993;
- the development of a more highly coordinated fund-raising program plan;
- collateralization of Smithsonian funds on deposit with major banks through the Federal Reserve Bank;
- the establishment of a Smithsonian-wide disaster preparedness plan, the acquisition of a fully equipped disaster response trailer, and completion or initiation of disaster preparedness plans at 22 separate Smithsonian facilities;
- initiation of a study to examine the planning and construction of exhibitions and recommend opportunities for cost savings—to be completed in fiscal 1993.

The Institution's financial statements are audited annually by an independent public accounting firm. Along with the audit report, management also receives a report from the auditors with suggested operational improvements, which management acts upon as appropriate. Coopers & Lybrand's unqualified report for fiscal 1992 is reprinted on the following pages. The Smithsonian's internal audit staff, part of the Office of the Inspector General, assists the outside auditors and regularly audits the Institution's various programs, activities, and internal control systems. The Defense Contract Audit Agency audits grants and contracts received from federal agencies, including the allowability and allocability of indirect cost charges.

The Audit and Review Committee of the Board of Regents met three times during the fiscal year pursuant to its fiduciary responsibilities and the bylaws of the Board of Regents. The committee reviewed the results of the 1991 audit of financial statements and the 1992 audit plan, received reports from the inspector general, and conducted inquiries on a variety of topics directed at safeguarding the Institution's various assets.

Related Organizations

The National Gallery of Art, the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts, and the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars were established by Congress within the Institution. Each organization is administered by its own board of trustees and reports independently on its financial status. The Smithsonian provides the Wilson Center with certain fiscal, administrative, and support services, as well as office space, on a reimbursement basis.

Administrative services are provided by the Institution on a contract basis for Reading is Fundamental, Inc. The Friends of the National Zoo (FONZ), an independent nonprofit organization, operates under a concessions contract; proceeds accrue to the Zoo.

Table 1. Financial Summary (in \$000s)

	FY 1991	FY 1992
INSTITUTIONAL OPERATING FUNDS		
FUNDS PROVIDED:		
Federal Appropriations - (Salaries & Expenses) & Other Government Grants & Contracts	\$ 273,709 36,801	\$ 283,076 42,689
Nonappropriated Trust Funds: For Restricted Purposes	22,822	39,780
For Unrestricted & Special Purposes: Auxiliary & Bureau Activities Revenues—Gross Less Related Expenses	196,107 (173,322)	196,625 (173,366
Auxiliary & Bureau Activities Revenues—Net	22,785 14,330	23,259 12,512
Total Net Unrestricted & Special Purpose Revenue	37,115	35,771
Total Nonappropriated Trust Funds—Gross	233,259	248,917
	59,937	75,551
Total Operating Funds Provided—Gross	543,769	574,682
Net	370,447	401,316
FUNDS APPLIED:		
Science	143,568	156,520
Science Less SAO Overhead Recovery Arts and Humanities Education and Public Service International Activities External Affairs	(4,459)	(5,009
Arts and Humanities	89,568	107,130
Education and Public Service	4,352	4,777 2,577
International Activities	1,969 5,541	5,491
Institutional Initiatives	3,229	4,655
Associates & Business Management	399	356
Associates & Business Management	37,546	26,575
Nonappropriated Trust Funds	17,047	15,334
Less Smithsonian Overhead Recovery	(10,107)	(10,591
Facilities Services	73,634	77,484
Total Operating Funds Applied	362,287	385,299
Transfers (Nonappropriated Trust Funds)		
Unrestricted Funds—To Plant	(1,753)	(232
—To Endowment	3,108	3,633
Restricted Funds—To Plant	_	975
Restricted Funds—To Plant	5,732	3,941
Total Operating Funds Applied & Transferred Out	369,374	393,610
CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES:		
Nonappropriated Trust—Restricted Purpose	(3,939)	7,090
Unrestricted—General Purpose	3	(3,81
— Special Purpose	(4,198)	(3,558
Appropriated (see Note 2)	9,207	7,97
Total	\$ 1,073	\$ 7,70
YEAR-END BALANCES—NONAPPROPRIATED TRUST FUNDS:		
Restricted Purpose	\$ 21,036	\$ 28,13
Unrestricted—General Purpose	13,772	9,95
Unrestricted—General Purpose ————————————————————————————————————	31,115	27,55
Total	\$ 65,923	\$ 65,648
OTHER FEDERAL APPROPRIATIONS (see Note 3)		
Canal Zone Biological Area Fund	\$ 159	\$ 15
Construction	53,233	50,65
Total Federal Appropriation (Including S & E above)	\$ 327,101	\$ 333,88
Total redetal Appropriation (including 5 & E above)	9 527,101	9,55,00

Note 1: The funds applied for FY 1991 were regrouped to be consistent with organizational changes that occurred in FY 1992.

Note 2: The fund balance for federal funds represents no-year unobligated funds for instrumentation, collections acquisition, repatriation, and exhibitions.

Also, included in this amount are unobligated funds from FY 1992, FY 1991, FY 1990, and FY 1989 annual appropriation accounts.

Note 3: Excludes \$837 thousand received in FY 1991 and \$1,325 thousand received in FY 1992 from the Department of State for research projects in India.

These amounts reflect a \$414 thousand and \$48 thousand exchange rate fluctuation for FY 1991 and FY 1992, respectively.

■ Table 2. Source and Application of Operating Funds for the Year Ended September 30, 1992 (Excludes Canal Zone Biological Area Fund, Plant Funds, and Endowments) (in \$000s)

			N	lonappropriate	d Trust Funds		
		Total		Unrestricted		Res	stricted
		Non-					Governmen
	Federal	appropriated		Auxiliary	Special		Grants and
	Funds	Funds	General	Activities	Purpose	General	Contracts
FUND BALANCES—Beginning of Year	\$ 7,300	\$ 65,923	\$ 13,772	\$ -	\$31,115	\$21,036	\$ <u></u>
FUNDS PROVIDED:							
Federal Appropriations	283,076	-	_	_	_	-	
Investment Income	_	14,170	7,616	_	562	5,992	_
Government Grants and Contracts	-	42,689	-	_	_	_	42,689
Gifts	-	40,110	189	8,034	960	30,927	_
Sales and Membership Revenue	_	188,591	_	180,312	8,279		_
Other		6,046	343	_	2,842	2,861	
Total Provided	283,076	291,606	8,148	188,346	12,643	39,780	42,689
Total Available	290,376	357,529	21,920	188,346	43,758	60,816	42,689
FUNDS APPLIED:							
Sciences:							
Assistant Secretary	843	1,148	516	-	112	177	343
Office of the Registrar	210	15	13	_	2	~	-
Fellowships and Grants	397	2,296	125	_	1,901	270	_
Office of Interdisciplinary Studies	114	89	71	_	(26)	44	37.070
Astrophysical Observatory	12,996	45,466	5,839	_	1,981	567	37,079
Less Overhead Recovery	- 705	(5,009)	(5,009)	_	-	675	650
Tropical Research Institute	6,785 2,414	2,387 1,422	202 90	_	860 285	207	840
Environmental Research Center National Zoological Park	16,617	3,826	172	_	1,731	912	1,011
Smithsonian Archives	707	248	221		24	3	1,011
Smithsonian Libraries	5,997	770	638	_	130	2	_
International Environmental Science Program	901	770	- 0,0		150		
Major Scientific Instrumentation	2.277			_	_	_	_
National Museum of Natural History	32,614	6,676	418	_	1,836	3,341	1,081
Conservation Analytical Laboratory	2,722	95		_	77	18	
Museum Support Center	7,090	<u> </u>	_	_	_	_	_
Total Sciences	92,684	59,429	3,296	_	8,913	6,216	41,004
Arts and Humanities:							
Assistant Secretary	1,366	1,050	506	_	216	328	_
Office of Museum Programs	555	71	53	_	14	4	_
Joseph Henry Papers	269	8	-	_	1	7	_
American Studies	106	19	_	_	19	_	_
National Air & Space Museum	11,500	7,334	253	_	4,432	2,147	502
National Museum of American History	18,268	5,545	175	_	1,609	3,181	580
National Museum of the American Indian	8,193	275	172	_	102	1	_
National Museum of American Art	6,694	2,948	188	-	1,129	1,631	_
National Portrait Gallery	4,038	599	34	_	332	231	2
AA/PG Building Manager	1,219	6,523	216		7 642	5,665	
Hirshhorn Museum and Sculpture Garden Freer Gallery of Art	3,980	3,057	9		370	2,678	_
Arthur M. Sackler Gallery	3,262 2,741	1,845	81		399	1,365	
Archives of American Art	1,236	970	94		377	876	
Cooper-Hewitt Museum	2,211	2,822	1,048	0.00	1,328	411	35
National Museum of African Art	3,723	230	32	_	58	140	
Anacostia Neighborhood Museum	1,087	193	166	_	26	1	_
Office of Exhibits Central	2,093	66	_	_	66	_	_
Traveling Exhibition Service	2,292	2,318	344	_	1,076	852	46

Source and Application of Operating Funds for the Year Ended September 30, 1992 (Excludes Canal Zone Biological Area Fund, Plant Funds, and Endowments) (in \$000s) (continued)

			N	lonappropriate	d Trust Funds		
		Total		Unrestricted		Re	stricted
	Federal Funds	Non- appropriated Funds	General	Auxiliary Activities	Special Purpose	Genetal	Government Grants and Contracts
Education and Public Service.							
Assistant Secretary	384	389	298	_	70	21	_
Cultural Studies	1,318	1,596	761		365	207	263
Office of Elementary and Secondary Education	418	353	270	_	39	34	10
National Science Resources Center	242	190	190		_		
Total Education and Public Service	2,362	2,528	1,519	-	474	262	273
International Center/Activities	909	1,668	658		126	725	159
External Affairs:							
Assistant Secretary	\$ 169	\$ 936	\$ 615	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 284	\$ 37
Office of Telecommunications	322	970	586	_	97	256	31
Visitor Information and Associates' Reception	182	1,073	1,051	_	23	(1)	_
Office of Special Events and Conference Sys	72	182	182	_	_	_	_
Smithsonian Press	1,530	19,701	MACON:	19,510	141	48	2
Total External Affairs	2,275	22,862	2,434	19,510	261	587	70
Institutional Initiatives	55	4,952	4,440	-	379	133	_
Associates	_	96,489	240	96,133	56	42	18
Business Management/Activities	_	51,724		51,724	_	_	_
Admininistration	26,575	16,223	13,052	_	2,984	187	_
Less Overhead Recovery		(10,591)	(10,591)	-	_		_
Facilities Services	75,408	2,400	1,551	-	846	3	_
Transfers Out/(In):							
Programs (see Note 1)	_	_	4,487		(4,487)		_
Net Auxiliary Activities			(19,110)	19,110		_	_
Other Designated Purposes	_	_	3,521	1,869	(5,485)	95	_
Plant	_	743	_	_	(232)	975	_
Endowment	_	7,574	3,093	_	540	3,941	_
Total Transfers	_	8,317	(8,009)	20,979	(9,664)	5,011	_
Total Funds Applied	275,101	291,881	11,961	188,346	16,201	32,684	42,689
FUND BALANCES—End of Year (see Note 2)	\$ 15,275	\$ 65,648	\$ 9,959		\$27,557	\$28,132	_

Note 1: Includes Collections Acquisition, Scholarly Studies, Educational Outreach, and Special Exhibitions Programs.

Note 2: The fund balance for federal funds represent no-year funding for instrumentation, collections acquisition, repatriation and exhibitions.

Government Grants and Contracts-Expenditures (in \$000s), Fiscal Years 1991 and 1992 Table 3.

Government Agencies	FY 1991	FY 1992
Department of Defense Department of Energy Department of Health and Human Services Department of Interior National Aeronautics and Space Administration (see Note 1) National Science Foundation (see Note 2) Other	\$ 883 425 613 1,242 31,616 852 1,170	\$ 779 499 591 807 35,999 1,627 2,387
Total	\$36,801	\$42,689

Note 1: Includes \$849 thousand (FY 1991) and \$895 thousand (in FY 1992) in subcontracts from organizations receiving prime contracts from the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

Note 2: Includes \$314 thousand (FY 1992) in National Science Foundation subcontracts from Chesapeake Research Consortium

Table 4. Auxiliary Activities, Fiscal Years 1991 and 1992 (in \$000s)

	Sales and Membership Revenue	Gifts	Less Cost of Sales	Gross Revenue	Expenses	Net Revenue (Loss)
FY 1991	\$178,073	\$7,752	\$94,511	\$91,314	\$70,309	\$21,005
FY 1992:						
Associates Programs	\$101,298	\$8,034	\$64,750	\$44,582	\$31,383	\$13,199
Business Management: (see Note 1)						
—Museum Shops/Mail Order	54,128	_	24,384	29,744	23,510	6,234
—Concessions	3,788	_	_	3,788	2,923	865
—Other	1,436	_		1,436	907	529
Smithsonian Press	19,502	_	4,992	14,510	14,518	(8)
Media Activities (see Note 1)	160	_		160	_	160
Total FY 1992	\$180,312	\$8,034	\$94,126	\$94,220	\$73,241	\$20,979

Note 1: Before revenue-sharing transfers to participating Smithsonian bureaus of \$1,102 thousand (FY 1991) and \$1,869 thousand (FY 1992).

■ Table 5. Endowment and Similar Funds September 30, 1992 (in \$000s)

	Value	Value
ASSETS:		
Pooled Consolidated Endowment Funds: Cash and equivalents Mutual Funds Interfund Receivable U.S. Government and Government Obligations Bonds Convertible Preferred Stocks Receivable for Securities Sold	\$ 24,890 23,928 2,545 70,586 53,310 1,861 122,504 7,541	\$ 24,890 26,916 2,545 73,360 56,463 2,482 164,472 7,541
Total Pooled Funds	307,165	358,669
Nonpooled Endowment Funds: Loan to U.S. Treasury in Perpetuity Receivables Investments in Charitable Trusts	1,036 20 595	1,072 20 834
Total Nonpooled Funds	1,651	1,926
Total Assets	\$308,815	\$360,595
LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES:		
LIABILITIES: Payables for Securities Purchased Deferred Revenue—Charitable Trusts	\$ 16,147 595	\$ 16,148 834
Total Liabilities	16,742	16,982
FUND BALANCE: Unrestricted Purpose: True Endowment	7,793 127,526	9,849 146,546
Total Untestricted Purpose	135,319	156,395
Restricted Purpose: True Endowment . Quasi Endowment .	100,408 56,347	121,584 65,634
Total Restricted Purpose	156,755	187,218
Total Fund Balances	292,074	343,613
Total Liabilities and Fund Balances	\$308,816	\$360,595
Total Endutities and Fund DataBRCS	\$308,816	\$360,595

Book

Market

■ Table 5A. Market Values of Endowment and Similar Funds (in \$000s)

Fund	9/30/88	9/30/89	9/30/90	9/30/91	9/30/92
Unrestricted Freer Other Restricted	\$101,432 44,228 75,169	\$127,394 53,731 98,540	\$117,123 47,963 89,430	\$143,205 57,775 112,796	\$156,395 61,523 125,695
Total	\$220,829	\$279,665	\$254,516	\$313,776	\$343,613

■ Table 6. Changes in Pooled Consolidated Endowment—Fund Balances at Market (in \$000s)

	Unrestricted	Freer	Restricted	Total
Market Value—10/1/91	\$142,193	\$57,775	\$112,663	\$312,631
Changes: Gifts	94	_	1,244	1,338
Transfers of Excess Yield (Net of below) Interest and Dividends (see Note 1)	4,680	1,878	3,796	10,354
Income Paid Out Transfers of Other Income	(4,771) 3,775	(1,908)	(3,845)	(10,524) 7.831
Market Value Appreciation	9,454	3,778	7,659	20,891
Market Value—9/30/92 (see Note 2)	\$155,425	\$61,523	\$125,573	\$342,521

Note 1: Income earned, less managers' fees of \$1,140 thousand.

Note 2: Nonpooled Endowment Funds have a market value of \$1,093 thousand for a total endowment market value of \$343,613 thousand

■ Table 7. Endowment Funds September 30, 1992

	Principal		Income		
	Book Value	Market Value	Net Income	Unexpended Balance	
UNRESTRICTED PURPOSE—TRUE:					
Avery Fund (see Note 1)	\$ 257,525	\$ 332,332	\$ 11,034	\$	
Higbee, Harry, Memorial	92,454	116,451	3,612	-	
Hodgkins Fund (see Note 1)	376,458	428,988	19,335	_	
Morgan, Gilbert B. and Betty L., Memorial Fund	40,972	45,989	1,426		
Morrow, Dwight W	462,588	607,599	18,843	_	
Mussinan, Alfred	140.877	177,688	5,511	_	
Olmsted, Helen A.	4,790	6,202	192	_	
Poore, Lucy T. and George W. (see Note 1)	1.023,570	1,337,858	42,876	_	
Porter, Henry Kirke, Memorial	1,709,508	2,243,643	69,580	_	
Sanford, George H. (see Note 1)	6,997	8,725	328	_	
Smithson, James (see Note 1)	829,925	865,158	54,980	_	
Smithson Society, James	176,824	181,638	4,659	_	
Walcott, Charles D. and Mary Vaux, Research (Designated)	2,670,273	3,496,777	108,442	138,389	
Subtotal	7,792,761	9,849,048	340,818	138,389	
UNRESTRICTED PURPOSE—QUASI:					
Ettl, Charles H., Fund	1.184.373	1.342.099	41,621	_	
Ferguson, Frances B., Endowment	605,675	665,916	20,651	_	
Forrest, Robert Lee	6,015,246	6,761,421	209,685	_	
General Endowment (see Note 1)	102,271,760	117,626,928	3,612,168	_	
Goddard, Robert H.	47,617	53,546	1,661	_	
Habel, Dr. S. (see Note 1)	766	799	51	_	
Hart, Gustavus E.	3,247	4,007	124		
Henry, Caroline	8,027	9,883	306	-	
Henry, Joseph and Harriet A.	322,084	395,284	12,259	_	
Heys, Maude C.	580,316	657,922	20,404	_	
Hinton, Carrie Susan	161,192	192,464	5,969	_	
Koteen, Dorothy B	215,277	229,582	7,120	-	
Lambert, Paula C.	292,516	353,099	10,950	_	
Medinus, Grace L.	5,757	6,549	203	_	

■ Table 7. Endowment Funds September 30, 1992 (continued)

	Principal Market		Inc	ome
	Book Value	Market Value	Net Income	Unexpended Balance
O'Dea, Laura I.	194,094	224,821	6,972	
Phillips, Roy R., Estate	811,124	905,817	29,540	_
Rhees, William Jones (see Note 1)	4,023	4,775	178	_
Safford, Clara Louise	267,419	307,309	9,530	_
Smithsonian Bequest Fund (see Note 1)	1,916,023	1,756,077	46,526 25,614	
Sultner, Donald H., Endowment Taggart, Ganson	481,757 2,874	824,227 3,744	23,014	_
Winterer, Alice I.	149,633	141,478	2,477	_
Abbott, William L. (Designated)	755,438	929,131	28,814	54,536
Barstow, Frederic D. (Designated)	6,320	7,765	241	6,136
Hirshhorn Museum Acquisition Fund (Designated)	3,303,872	3,882,543	119,638	_
Lindbergh Chair of Aerospace History (Designated)	2,787,143	3,217,989	99,796	194,664
Lindbergh, Charles A. (Designated) Lyon, Marcus Ward, Jr. (Designated)	45,567	51,810	1,607 1,092	10,522 3,729
Martin Marietta Internship (Designated)	30,738 197.032	35,196 231,237	7,171	216
NMNH Research (Designated)	91,960	89,382	462	462
Smithsonian Agency Account (Designated)	24,267	28,137	998	145
Smithsonian Press Scholarly Books Fund (Designated)	1,836,711	2,255,041	69,933	57,608
Smithsonian Tropical Research Institute Endowment Fund (Designated)	1,438,764	1,806,748	60,404	17,662
Webb, James E., Fellowship (Designated)	1,282,162	1,357,412	42,096	170,300
Women's Committee Fellowship (Designated)	184,775	186,345	5,779	1,167
Subtotal	127,525,549	146,546,483	4,502,156	517,147
Total Unrestricted Purpose	\$135,318,310	\$156,395,531	\$ 4,842,974	\$ 655,536
Airken, Annie Laurie, Endowment Fund Arthur, James Baird, Spencer Fullerton Barney, Alice Pike, Memorial Batchelor, Emma E. Beauregard, Catherine, Memorial	\$ 356,553 230,557 207,592 165,254 191,993 247,934	\$ 426,427 304,327 272,037 218,083 225,583 304,751	\$ 11,951 9,438 8,436 6,763 6,996 9,451	\$ 24,589 19,035 18,771 67,880 72,992 112,993
Bergen, Charlotte V Brown, Roland W Burch, George, Fellowship in Theoretic Medicine and Affiliated Theoretic	20,237 182,894	22,523 226,108	698 7,012	4,293 16,260
Sciences Fund	1.879,703	2.046,703	63,472	115,061
Canfield, Frederick A.	244,487	335,300	10,398	284
Casey, Thomas Lincoln	79,446	97,703	3,030	12,908
Chamberlain, Frances Lea	162,257	214,129	6,641	28,899
Cooper Fund for Paleobiology	228,134	253,110	7,714	
Division of Mammals Curators Fund	17,047	20,057	622	2,441
Drake Foundation Drouet, Francis and Louderback, Harold B. Fund	1,069,970	1,266,451	39,112 11,278	235,540
Dykes, Charles, Bequest	325,351 305,398	363,651 370,257	11,482	73,415 79,229
Eaton, Harriet Phillips	69,481	74,703	2,317	5,988
Eickemeyer, Florence Brevoort	62,613	82,620	2,562	14,416
Eppley Memorial	32,596	35,046	1,087	2,809
Forbes, Edward Waldo	1,018,396	1,120,726	34,756	110,686
Freer, Charles L.	50,093,594	61,523,394	1,907,965	2,393,512
Global Environmental Endowment Fund	3,253 171,277	3,486 192,757	108 5,978	272
Grimm, Sergei N. Groom, Barrick W.	174,510	194,035	6,017	51,082 29,359
Guggenheim, Daniel and Florence	680,292	787,201	24,413	60,931
Hamilton, James (see Note 1)	6,276	7.286	356	4,384
Henderson, Edward P. and Rebecca R., Meteorite Fund	187,793	200,142	6,207	8,834
Hewitt, Eleanor G., Repair Fund	41,664	49,493	1,535	1,420
Hewitt, Sarah Cooper	246,170	292,135	9,060	11,524
Hillyer, Virgil	41,661	51,236	1,589	17,801
Hitchcock, Albert S.	9,197	12,191	378	1,830
Hodgkins Fund (see Note 1) Hrdlicka, Ales and Marie	153,177 305,008	159,678 378,875	10,152 11,750	32,692 7,725
Hughes, Bruce	110,381	145,718	4,519	19,710
	271,346	291,742	9,047	23,399
Huntington Publication Fund				
Huntington Publication Fund	20,774,148	25,588,490	793,551	23,377

Table 7. Endowment Funds September 30, 1992 (continued)

	Principal		Inco	ome
	Book Value	Market Value	Net Income	Unexpended Balanı e
Kramar, Nada	23,514	26,978	656	1,020
Mandil, Harry and Beverly	105,401	106,954	3,026	4,191
Maxwell, Mary E	113,100	149,301	4,630	62,974
Mellon Foundation Challenge Grant/Endowment	714,319	832,714	25,810	46,595
Mellon Publications Endowment Fund	577,170	613,533	18,502	34,264
Milliken, H. Oothout, Memorial	883	1,455	45	307
Mineral Endowment	562,061	671,928	20,838	315
Mitchell, William A.	76,545	91,726	2,845	34
Museum of the American Indian—Heye Foundation	993,171	1,067,826	33,115	85,647
NMAI Educational Endowment Fund	35,959	34,789	446	446
Nelms, Henning, Endowment Fund	244,492	250,220	7,653	24,842
Nelson, Edward William	130,682	169,071	5,243	13,684
Petrocelli, Joseph, Memorial	42,856	56,631	1,756	15,053
Reid, Addison T. (see Note 1)	129,535	156,123	5,414	24,024
Ripley, S. Dillon and Mary Livingston	216,329	246,503	7,492	143
Rollins, Miriam and William	693,169 1,480,503	913,311 1,825,521	28,324 56,143	49,839
Schmitt, John J	20,301	21,827	677	1,749
Sims, George W		199,191	6,177	
Sprague Fund	178,388 9,275,416	10,913,924	335,651	25,132 190,836
Springer, Frank	103,564	136,286	4,226	31,163
Stern, Harold P, Memorial	1.105,952	1,301,449	40,360	264,722
Stevenson, John A., Mycological Library	30,368	37,234	1,155	5,709
Stuart, Mary Horner	437,250	473,082	14,671	773
Tupper, Earl S.	1,016,089	1,002,014	12,902	12,902
Walcott, Charles D. and Mary Vaux, Research	978,597	1,189,379	36,481	38,279
Walcott Research Fund, Botanical Publications	337,801	460,970	14.296	20,263
Williston, Samuel Wendell, Diptera Research	32,367	37,044	1.149	5,427
Williams, Blair & Elsie	42,746	45,959	1,425	3,684
Zerbee, Frances Brinckle	5,442	7,166	222	8,246
Subtotal	100,408,100	121,584,215	3,751,070	4,658,022
RESTRICTED PURPOSE—QUASI:				
Abbott, Marie Bohrn	189,158	183,855	950	950
Assessment Edwin Issues	24,183	27.955		
Armstrong, Edwin James			853	
Au Panier Fleuri	111,973	126,107	3,911	3,417
Au Panier Fleuri	111,973 534,393	126,107 632,940	3,911 19,629	92,716
Au Panter Fleur	111,973 534,393 105,586	126,107 632,940 106,483	3,911 19,629 3,302	92,716 3,302
Au Panier Fleuri . Bacon, Virginia Purdy	111,973 534,393 105,586 922,605	126,107 632,940 106,483 1,095,501	3,911 19,629 3,302 33,974	92,716 3,302 17,048
Au Panier Fleuri Bacon, Virginia Purdy	111,973 534,393 105,586 922,605 608,075	126,107 632,940 106,483 1,095,501 617,050	3,911 19,629 3,302 33,974 18,885	92,716 3,302 17,048
Au Panter Fleur	111,973 534,393 105,586 922,605 608,075 9,826,147	126,107 632,940 106,483 1,095,501 617,050 10,680,004	3,911 19,629 3,302 33,974 18,885 303,568	92,716 3,302 17,048 1 394,224
Au Panier Fleuri Bacon, Virginia Purdy Baceman, Robert Becker, George F Cooper Hewitt Acquisition Endowment Fund Denghausen, Luisita L. and Franz H., Fund Desautels, Paul E	111,973 534,393 105,586 922,605 608,075 9,826,147 42,794	126,107 632,940 106,483 1,095,501 617,050 10,680,004 56,734	3,911 19,629 3,302 33,974 18,885 303,568 1,851	92,716 3,302 17,048
Au Panier Fleuri Bacon, Virginia Purdy Bateman, Robett Becker, George F Cooper Hewitt Acquisition Endowment Fund Denghausen, Luisita L. and Franz H., Fund Desautels, Paul E Friends of Music Endowment Fund	111,973 534,393 105,586 922,605 608,075 9,826,147 42,794 88,866	126,107 632,940 106,483 1,095,501 617,050 10,680,004 56,734 94,989	3,911 19,629 3,302 33,974 18,885 303,568 1,851 2,798	92,716 3,302 17,048 1 394,224 1,082
Au Panter Fleur Bacon, Virginia Purdy Bateman, Robett Becker, George F Cooper Hewrit Acquisition Endowment Fund Denghausen, Luisira L. and Franz H., Fund Desautels, Paul E Friends of Music Endowment Fund Gaver, Gordon	111,973 534,393 105,586 922,605 608,075 9,826,147 42,794 88,866 11,315	126,107 632,940 106,483 1,095,501 617,050 10,680,004 56,734 94,989 13,013	3,911 19,629 3,302 33,974 18,885 303,568 1,851 2,798	92,716 3,302 17,048 1 394,224 1,082 — 1,542
Au Panier Fleuri Bacon, Virginia Purdy Baceman, Robert Becker, George F Cooper Hewitt Acquisition Endowment Fund Denghausen, Luisita L. and Franz H., Fund Desautels, Paul E Friends of Music Endowment Fund Gaver, Gordon Hachenberg, George P and Caroline	111,973 534,393 105,586 922,605 608,075 9,826,147 42,794 88,866 11,315 26,593	126,107 632,940 106,483 1,095,501 617,050 10,680,004 56,734 94,989 13,013 33,300	3,911 19,629 3,302 33,974 18,885 303,568 1,851 2,798 393 1,033	92,716 3,302 17,048 1 394,224 1,082 — 1,542 9,517
Au Panter Fleur Bacon, Virginia Purdy Bateman, Robert Becker, George F George F Cooper Hewit Acquisition Endowment Fund Denghausen, Luisita L. and Franz H., Fund Desautels, Paul E Friends of Music Endowment Fund Gaver, Gordon Hachenberg, George P and Caroline Hammond, John, Performance Series Fund	111,973 534,393 105,586 922,605 608,075 9,826,147 42,794 88,866 11,315 26,593 343,049	126,107 632,940 106,483 1,095,501 617,050 10,680,004 56,734 94,989 13,013 33,300 352,418	3,911 19,629 3,302 33,974 18,885 303,568 1,851 2,798 393 1,033 10,929	92,716 3,302 17,048 1 394,224 1,082 — 1,542 9,517 17,906
Au Panter Fleur Bacon, Virginia Purdy Baceman, Robert Becker, George F Cooper Hewrit Acquisition Endowment Fund Denghausen, Luisira L. and Franz H., Fund Desautels, Paul E Friends of Music Endowment Fund Gaver, Gordon Hachenberg, George P and Caroline Hammond, John, Performance Series Fund Hanson, Martin Gustav and Caroline R.	111,973 534,393 105,586 922,605 608,075 9,826,147 42,794 88,866 11,315 26,593 343,049 56,325	126,107 632,940 106,483 1,095,501 617,050 10,680,004 56,734 94,989 13,013 33,300 352,418 69,258	3,911 19,629 3,302 33,974 18,885 303,568 1,851 2,798 393 1,033 10,929 2,148	92,716 3,302 17,048 1 394,224 1,082
Au Panier Fleuri Bacon, Virginia Purdy Bacon, Robert Becker, George F Cooper Hewitt Acquisition Endowment Fund Denghausen, Luisira L. and Franz H., Fund Desautels, Paul E. Friends of Music Endowment Fund Gaver, Gordon Hachenbetg, George P and Caroline Hammond, John, Performance Series Fund Hanson, Martin Gustav and Caroline R. Hirshhorn Collections Endowment Fund	111,973 534,393 105,586 922,605 608,075 9,826,147 42,794 88,866 11,315 26,593 343,049 56,325 7,254,733	126.107 632,940 106.483 1,095,501 617,050 10,680,004 56,734 94,989 13,013 33,300 352,418 69,258 8,343,557	3,911 19,629 3,302 33,974 18,885 303,568 1,851 2,798 303 1,033 10,929 2,148 313,234	92,716 3,302 17,048 1 394,224 1,082 — 1,542 9,517 17,906
Au Panter Fleur Bacon, Virginia Purdy Bateman, Robert Becker, George F Cooper Hewit Acquisition Endowment Fund Denghausen, Luisita L. and Franz H., Fund Desautels, Paul E Friends of Music Endowment Fund Gaver, Gordon Hachenberg, George P and Catoline Hammond, John, Performance Series Fund Hanson, Martin Gustav and Caroline R. Hirshhorn Collections Endowment Fund Hirshhorn, Joseph H., Bequest Fund	111,973 534,393 105,586 922,605 608,075 9,826,147 42,794 88,866 11,315 26,593 343,049 56,325 7,254,733 1,872,064	126,107 632,940 106,483 1,095,501 617,050 10,680,004 56,734 94,989 13,013 33,300 352,418 69,258 8,343,557 2,225,269	3,911 19,629 3,302 33,974 18,885 303,568 1,851 2,798 393 1,033 10,929 2,148 313,234 78,429	92,716 3,302 17,048 1 394,224 1,082
Au Panter Fleur Bacen, Virginia Purdy Baceman, Robert Becker, George F Cooper Hewrit Acquisition Endowment Fund Denghausen, Luisira L. and Franz H., Fund Desautels, Paul E Friends of Music Endowment Fund Gaver, Gordon Hachenberg, George P and Caroline Hammond, John, Performance Series Fund Hanson, Martin Gustav and Caroline R. Hirshhorn Collections Endowment Fund Hirshhorn, Joseph H., Bequest Fund The Holenia Trust Fund	111,973 534,393 105,586 922,605 608,075 9,826,147 42,794 88,866 11,315 26,593 343,049 56,325 7,254,733 1,872,064 6,870,013	126.107 632,940 106.483 1.095,501 617,050 10,680,004 56.734 94,989 13,013 33,300 352,418 69,258 8,343,557 2,225,269 7,727,118	3,911 19,629 3,302 33,974 18,885 303,568 1,851 2,798 393 1,033 10,929 2,148 313,234 78,429 198,664	92,716 3,302 17,048 1 394,224 1,082 — 1,542 9,517 17,906 12,924 390,006
Au Panier Fleuri Bacena, Robert Becker, George F Cooper Hewitt Acquisition Endowment Fund Denghausen, Luisita L. and Franz H., Fund Desautels, Paul E. Friends of Music Endowment Fund Gaver, Gordon Hachenbetg, George P and Caroline Hammond, John, Performance Series Fund Hanson, Martin Gustav and Caroline R. Hirshhorn, Joseph H., Bequest Fund The Holenia Trust Fund Hunterdon Endowment	111,973 534,393 105,586 922,605 608,075 9,826,147 42,794 88,866 11,315 26,593 343,049 56,325 7,254,733 1,872,064 6,870,013 18,992,998	126,107 632,940 106,483 1,095,501 617,050 10,680,004 56,734 94,989 13,013 33,300 352,418 69,258 8,343,557 2,225,269 7,727,118 23,094,784	3,911 19,629 3,302 33,974 18,885 303,568 1,851 2,798 303 1,033 10,929 2,148 313,234 78,429 198,664 716,216	92,716 3,302 17,048 1 1 394,224 1,082
Au Panter Fleuri Bacon, Virginia Purdy Bateman, Robert Becker, George F Cooper Hewitt Acquisition Endowment Fund Denghausen, Luisita L. and Franz H., Fund Desautels, Paul E Friends of Music Endowment Fund Gaver, Gordon Hachenberg, George P and Caroline Hammond, John, Performance Series Fund Hansson, Martin Gustav and Caroline R. Hirshhorn Collections Endowment Fund Hirshhorn, Joseph H., Bequest Fund The Holenia Trust Fund Hunterdon Endowment Johnson, E. R. Fenimore	111,973 534,393 105,586 922,605 608,075 9,826,147 42,794 88,866 11,315 26,593 343,049 56,325 7,254,733 1,872,064 6,870,013 18,992,998 44,679	126,107 632,940 106,483 1,095,501 617,050 10,680,004 56,734 94,989 13,013 33,300 352,418 69,258 8,343,557 2,225,269 7,727,118 23,094,784 51,279	3,911 19,629 3,302 33,974 18,885 303,568 1,851 2,798 393 1,033 10,929 2,148 313,234 78,429 198,664 716,216	92,716 3,302 17,048 11 394,224 1,082 1,542 9,517 17,906 12,924 390,006 — 225,134 10,623
Au Panier Fleuri Bacon, Virginia Purdy Bateman, Robert Becker, George F Cooper Hewrit Acquisition Endowment Fund Denghausen, Luisira L. and Franz H., Fund Desautels, Paul E Friends of Music Endowment Fund Gaver, Gordon Hachenberg, George P and Caroline Hammond, John, Performance Series Fund Hamson, Martin Gustav and Caroline R. Hirshhorn Collections Endowment Fund Hirshorn, Joseph H., Bequest Fund The Holenia Trust Fund Hunterdon Endowment Johnson, E R. Fenimore Loeb, Morris	111,973 534,393 105,586 922,605 608,075 9,826,147 42,794 88,866 11,315 26,593 343,049 56,325 7,254,733 1,872,064 6,870,013 18,992,998 44,679 556,950	126.107 632,940 106.483 1.095,501 617,050 10.680,004 56.734 94,989 13,013 33,300 352,418 69,258 8,343,557 2,225,269 7,727,118 23,094,784 51,279 686,877	3,911 19,629 3,302 33,974 18,885 303,568 1,851 2,798 393 1,033 10,929 2,148 313,234 78,429 198,664 716,216 1,590 21,301	92,716 3,302 17,048 1 394,224 1,082 — 1,542 9,517 17,906 12,924 390,006 — 225,134 10,623 20,879
Au Panier Fleuri Bacon, Virginia Purdy Bateman, Robert Becker, George F Cooper Hewitt Acquisition Endowment Fund Denghausen, Luisita L. and Franz H., Fund Desautels, Paul E. Friends of Music Endowment Fund Gaver, Gordon Hachenbetg, George P and Caroline Hammond, John, Performance Series Fund Hanson, Martin Gustav and Caroline R. Hirshhorn, Oseph H., Bequest Fund Hirshhorn, Joseph H., Bequest Fund The Holenia Trust Fund Hunterdon Endowment Johnson, E. R. Fenimore Loeb, Morris Long, Annette E. and Edith C.	111,973 534,393 105,586 922,605 608,075 9,826,147 42,794 88,866 11,315 26,593 343,049 56,325 7,254,733 1,872,064 6,870,013 18,992,998 44,679 556,950 3,191	126.107 632,940 106.483 1,095,501 617,050 10,680,004 56,734 94,989 13,013 33,300 352,418 69,258 8,343,557 2,225,269 7,727,118 23,094,784 51,279 686,877 4,242	3,911 19,629 3,302 33,974 18,885 303,568 1,851 2,798 303 1,033 10,929 2,148 313,234 78,429 198,664 716,216 1,590 21,301	92,716 3,302 17,048 1 394,224 1,082 1,542 9,517 17,906 12,924 390,006 225,134 10,623
Au Panier Fleuri Bacon, Virginia Purdy Bateman, Robert Becker, George F Cooper Hewitt Acquisition Endowment Fund Denghausen, Luisita L. and Franz H., Fund Desautels, Paul E Friends of Music Endowment Fund Gaver, Gordon Hachenberg, George P and Caroline Harmmond, John, Performance Series Fund Hanson, Martin Gustav and Caroline R. Hirshhort Collections Endowment Fund Hirshhort, Joseph H., Bequest Fund The Holenia Trust Fund Hunterdon Endowment Johnson, E R. Fenimore Loeb, Morris Long, Annette E. and Edith C. Myer, Catherine Walden	111,973 534,393 105,586 922,605 608,075 9,826,147 42,794 88,866 11,315 26,593 343,049 56,325 7,254,733 1,872,064 6,870,013 18,992,998 4,679 556,950 3,191 128,021	126.107 632,940 106.483 1.095.501 617.050 10.680,004 56.734 94.989 13.013 33.300 352.418 69.258 8,343.557 2,225,269 7,727.118 23.094,784 51.279 686.877 4,242 157,423	3,911 19,629 3,302 33,974 18,885 303,568 1,851 2,798 393 1,033 10,929 2,148 313,234 78,429 198,664 716,216 1,590 21,301 132 4,882	92,716 3,302 17,048 1 394,224 1,082 1,542 9,517 17,906 12,924 390,006 225,134 10,623 20,879 9606 46,076
Au Panier Fleuri Bacena, Nigginia Purdy Bateman, Robert Becker, George F Cooper Hewrit Acquisition Endowment Fund Denghausen, Luisira L. and Franz H., Fund Desautels, Paul E Friends of Music Endowment Fund Gaver, Gordon Hachenberg, George P and Caroline Hammond, John, Performance Series Fund Hamson, Martin Gustav and Caroline R. Hirshhorn Collections Endowment Fund Hirshnorn, Joseph H., Bequest Fund The Holenia Trust Fund Hunterdon Endowment Johnson, E R. Fenimore Loeb, Mortis Long, Annette E. and Edith C. Myer, Catherine Walden Noyes, Frank B.	111,973 534,393 105,586 922,605 608,075 9,826,147 42,794 88,866 11,315 26,593 343,049 56,325 7,254,733 1,872,064 6,870,013 18,992,998 44,679 556,950 3,191 128,021 6,358	126.107 632,940 106.483 1,095,501 617,050 10,680,004 56,734 94,989 13,013 33,300 352,418 69,258 8,343,557 2,225,269 7,727,118 23,094,784 51,279 686,877 4,242	3,911 19,629 3,302 33,974 18,885 303,568 1,851 2,798 303 1,033 10,929 2,148 313,234 78,429 198,664 716,216 1,590 21,301	92,716 3,302 17,048 1 1 394,224 1,082 1,542 9,517 17,906 12,924 390,006 225,134 10,623 20,879 960
Au Panier Fleuri Bacon, Virginia Purdy Bateman, Robert Becker, George F Cooper Hewrit Acquisition Endowment Fund Denghausen, Luisita L. and Franz H., Fund Desautels, Paul E Friends of Music Endowment Fund Gaver, Gordon Hachenbetg, George P and Caroline Hammond, John, Performance Series Fund Hanson, Martin Gustav and Caroline R. Hirshhorn Collections Endowment Fund Hirshhorn, Joseph H., Bequest Fund The Holenia Trust Fund Hunterdon Endowment Johnson, E R. Fenimore Loeb, Morris Long, Annette E. and Edith C. Myer, Catherine Walden Noyes, Frank B. Noyes, Frauline Riggs	111,973 534,393 105,586 922,605 608,075 9,826,147 42,794 88,866 11,315 26,593 343,049 56,325 7,254,733 1,872,064 6,870,013 18,992,998 4,679 556,950 3,191 128,021	126.107 632,940 106.483 1,095,501 617,050 10,680,004 56,734 94,989 13,013 33,300 352,418 69,258 8,343,557 2,225,269 7,727,118 23,094,784 51,279 686,877 4,242 157,423 7,935	3,911 19,629 3,302 33,974 18,885 303,568 1,851 2,798 303 1,033 10,929 2,148 313,234 78,429 198,664 716,216 1,590 21,301 132 4,882 246	92,716 3,302 17,048 1 394,224 1,082
Au Panier Fleuri Bacen, Virginia Purdy Bateman, Robert Becker, George F Cooper Hewrit Acquisition Endowment Fund Denghausen, Luisira L. and Franz H., Fund Desautels, Paul E Friends of Music Endowment Fund Gaver, Gordon Hachenberg, George P and Caroline Hammond, John, Performance Series Fund Hanson, Martin Gustav and Caroline R. Hirshhora Collections Endowment Fund Hirshhora, Joseph H., Bequest Fund The Holenia Trust Fund Hunterdon Endowment Johnson, E. R. Fenimore Loeb, Morris Long, Annette E. and Edith C. Myer, Catherine Walden Noyes, Frank B. Noyes, Pauline Riggs Pell, Cornelia Livingston	111,973 534,393 105,586 922,605 608,075 9,826,147 42,794 88,866 11,315 26,593 343,049 56,325 7,254,733 1,872,064 6,870,013 18,992,998 44,679 556,950 3,191 128,021 6,358 52,745	126.107 632,940 106.483 1.095,501 617,050 10,680,004 56,734 94,989 13,013 33,300 352,418 69,258 8,343,557 2,225,269 7,727,118 23,094,784 51,279 686,877 4,242 157,423 7,935 59,424	3,911 19,629 3,302 33,974 18,885 303,568 1,851 2,798 303 1,033 10,929 2,148 313,234 78,429 198,664 716,216 1,590 21,301 132 4,882 246 1,843	92,716 3,302 17,048 11 394,224 1,082 1,542 9,517 17,906 12,924 390,006 225,134 10,623 20,879 960 46,076 5,476 4,933 11,701
Au Panier Fleuri Bacen, Virginia Purdy Bateman, Robert Becker, George F Cooper Hewitt Acquisition Endowment Fund Denghausen, Luisita L. and Franz H., Fund Desautels, Paul E Friends of Music Endowment Fund Gaver, Gordon Hachenberg, George P and Caroline Harmond, John, Performance Series Fund Hanson, Martin Gustav and Caroline R. Hirshhort Collections Endowment Fund Hirshhort, Joseph H., Bequest Fund The Holenia Trust Fund Hunterdon Endowment Johnson, E R. Fenimore Loeb, Morris Long, Annette E. and Edith C. Myer, Catherine Walden Noyes, Frank B. Noyes, Pauline Riggs Pell, Cornelia Livingston Ramsey, Adm. and Mrs. Dewitt Clinton (see Note 1) Rathbun, Richard.	111,973 534,393 105,586 922,605 608,075 9,826,147 42,794 88,866 11,315 26,593 343,049 56,325 7,254,733 1,872,064 6,870,013 18,992,998 4,679 556,950 3,191 128,021 6,358 52,745 47,186	126.107 632,940 106.483 1.095.501 617.050 10.680,004 56.734 94.989 13.013 33.300 352.418 69.258 8.343.557 2.225.269 7.727.118 23.094.784 51.279 686.877 4.242 157.423 7.935 59.424 58.115	3,911 19,629 3,302 33,974 18,885 303,568 1,851 2,798 393 10,939 2,148 313,234 78,429 198,664 716,216 1,590 21,301 132 4,882 246 1,843 1,802	92,716 3,302 17,048 11 394,224 1,082 1,542 9,517 17,906 12,924 390,006 225,134 10,623 20,879 960 46,076 5,476 4,933 11,701
Au Panter Fleuri Bacen, Virginia Purdy Bateman, Robert Becker, George F Cooper Hewitt Acquisition Endowment Fund Denghausen, Luisita L. and Franz H., Fund Desautels, Paul E Friends of Music Endowment Fund Gaver, Gordon Hachenberg, George P and Caroline Hammond, John, Performance Series Fund Hanson, Martin Gustav and Caroline R. Hirshhorn Collections Endowment Fund Hirshhorn Collections Endowment Fund The Holenia Trust Fund Hunterdon Endowment Johnson, E R. Fenimore Loeb, Morris Long, Annette E. and Edith C. Myer, Catherine Walden Noyes, Frank B. Noyes, Pauline Riggs Pell, Cornelia Livingston Ramsey, Adm. and Mrs. Dewitt Clinton (see Note 1) Rarbhun. Richard.	111,973 534,393 105,586 922,605 608,075 9,826,147 42,794 88,866 11,315 26,593 343,049 56,325 7,254,733 1,872,064 6,870,013 18,992,998 44,679 556,950 3,191 128,021 6,358 52,745 47,186	126.107 632,940 106.483 1,095,501 617,050 10,680,004 56,734 94,989 13,013 33,300 352,418 69,258 8,343,557 2,225,269 7,727,118 23,094,784 51,279 686,877 4,242 157,423 7,935 59,424 58,115	3,911 19,629 3,302 33,974 18,885 303,568 1,851 2,798 303 1,033 10,929 2,148 313,234 78,429 198,664 716,216 1,590 21,301 132 4,882 246 1,843 1,802 42,841	92,716 3,302 17,048 1 394,224 1,082
Au Panter Fleuri Bacen, Virginia Purdy Bateman, Robett Becker, George F Cooper Hewrit Acquisition Endowment Fund Denghausen, Luisira L. and Franz H., Fund Desautels, Paul E Friends of Music Endowment Fund Gaver, Gordon Hachenberg, George P and Caroline Hammond, John, Performance Series Fund Hanson, Martin Gustav and Caroline R. Hirshhorn Collections Endowment Fund Hirshhorn, Joseph H., Bequest Fund The Holenia Trust Fund Hunterdon Endowment Johnson, E R. Fenimore Loeb, Morris Long, Annette E. and Edith C. Myer, Catherine Walden Noyes, Frank B. Noyes, Pauline Riggs Pell, Cornelia Livingston Ramsey, Adm. and Mrs. Dewitt Clinton (see Note 1)	111,973 534,393 105,586 922,605 608,075 9,826,147 42,794 88,866 11,315 26,593 343,049 56,325 7,254,733 1,872,064 6,870,013 18,992,998 44,679 556,950 3,191 128,021 6,358 52,745 47,186 1,101,818 67,634	126.107 632,940 106.483 1.095,501 617,050 10,680,004 56,734 94,989 13,013 33,300 352,418 69,258 8,343,557 2,225,269 7,727,118 23,094,784 51,279 686,877 4,242 157,423 7,935 59,424 58,115 1,363,534 83,269	3,911 19,629 3,302 33,974 18,885 303,568 1,851 2,798 303 1,033 10,929 2,148 313,234 78,429 198,664 716,216 1,590 21,301 132 4,882 246 1,843 1,802 42,841 2,582	92,716 3,302 17,048 14 394,224 1,082 1,542 9,517 17,906 12,924 390,006 225,134 10,623 20,879 960 46,076 5,476 4,933 11,701 (2,966) 27,476

■ Table 7. Endowment Funds September 30, 1992 (continued)

	Principal		Inc	ome
	Book Value	Market Value	Net Income	Unexpended Balance
Seidell, Atherton Smithsonian Agency Account Strong, Ji·lia D. Witherspoon, Thomas A., Memorial	3,653,133 1,473,830 63,560 816,801	4,328,126 1,745,649 78,247 1,004,002	134,224 54,791 2,427 31,136	501,546 6,888 18,839 194,361
Subtotal	56,347,302	65,633,770	2,026,855	2,062,715
Total Restricted Purpose	156,755,402	187,217,985	5,777,925	6,720,737
TOTAL ENDOWMENT FUNDS	\$292,073,712	\$343,613,516	\$10,620,899	\$7,376,273

Note 1: Invested all or in part in U.S. Treasury or other nonpooled investments.

Table 8. Construction and Plant Funds Fiscal Years 1991 and 1992 (in \$000s)

	FY 1991	FY 1992
FUNDS PROVIDED		
Federal Appropriations: National Zoological Park Restoration and Renovation of Buildings Construction Planning and Minor Construction Tropical Research Institute—Tupper Research Facilities National Museum of the American Indian National Museum of Natural History—East Court GPO6—Construction	6,636 31,190 4,982 1,542 7,391 1,492	7,899 23,599 5,233 — 2,370 9,874 1,678
Total Federal Appropriations	53,233	50,653
Nonappropriated Trust Funds: Income—Gift and Other Environmental Research Center Tropical Research Institute—Tupper Research Facilities Cooper-Hewitt Museum Visitor Information and Reception Center National Museum of the American Indian Freer Gallery and Auditorium Natural Museum of Natural History Gem Hall Natural Museum of Natural History Insect Zoo	37 (222)* 49 (109)* 128 2.114 532	149 576 57 10 2,022 686 352 105
Total Income	2,529	3,957
Transfers from Other Funds: National Museum of the American Indian Cooper-Hewitt Museum Natural Museum of Natural History Gem Hall Natural Museum of Natural History Insect Zoo Quadrangle and Related	358 (48)* — (2,063)*	950 — (202)* (6)* —
Total Transfers	(1,753)	742
Total Funds Provided	\$54,009	\$55,352

^{*} Funds reclassified to current operating funds.

Coopers & Lybrand Certified Public Accountants

Report of Independent Accountants
To The Board of Regents
Smithsonian Institution

We have audited the accompanying statement of financial condition of the Smithsonian Institution as of September 30, 1992, and the related statements of financial activity and cash flows for the year then ended. We previously audited and reported upon the financial statements of the Smithsonian Institution for the year ended September 30, 1991, totals of which are included in the accompanying financial statements for comparative purposes only. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Institution's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards and generally accepted government auditing standards. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Smithsonian Institution as of September 30, 1992, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the year then ended, in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles.

Washington, D.C. December 23, 1992 Cooper Lybral

Smithsonian Institution Statement of Financial Condition, September 30, 1992 (with comparative totals for September 30, 1991) (thousands of dollars)

	Trust funds	Federal funds	Totals, all funds	Totals, 1991
ASSETS:				
Fund balances with U.S. Treasury and cash	\$ 2,560	\$158,587	\$ 161,147	\$150,003
Investments (Note 3)	377,233		377,233	326,610
Receivables (Note 5)	48,650	11,943	60,593	55,055
Advance payments (Note 6)		12,635	12,635	12,980
Inventories	18,181	1,681	19,862 21,483	19,121 17,835
Prepaid, deferred expense and other	21,483 77,270	311,553	388.823	359,442
Property and equipment (Note 7) Collections (Note 11)	-			- 379,442
Total assets	\$545,377	\$496,399	\$1,041,776	\$941,046
LIABILITIES:	\$ 23,949	\$ 30,410	\$ 54,359	\$ 49,694
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	11.617	\$ 50,410	11.617	8,887
Interfund payable	16,148		16,148	8.007
Deposits held in custody for other organizations (Note 2)	5,839	_	5,839	4,476
Accrued annual leave	3,437	11.483	14,920	13,583
Deferred revenue	50,497	_	50,497	36,655
Long-term debt (Note 9)	13,113	_	13,113	10,714
Total liabilities	124,600	41,893	166,493	132,016
Undelivered orders	_	68,713	68,713	81,786
Commitments and contingencies (Note 8)				
FUND BALANCES:				
Trust—Current (Note 15):				
Unrestricted general purpose	9,959	_	9,959	13,772
Special purpose	27,557	-	27,557	31,115
Restricted	28,132	_	28,132	21,036
Trust—Endowment and similar funds (Note 4)	292,074	_	292,074	265,371
Trust—Plant funds (Note 7)	63,055		63,055	60,392
Federal—Operating funds (Note 10)	_	15,977	15,977 56,582	8,089 43,629
Federal - Construction funds	_	56,582 313,234	313,234	283,840
Federal –Capital funds		313,234	717,274	207,040
Total fund balances	420,777	385,793	806,570	727,244
Total liabilities, undelivered orders and fund balances	\$545,377	\$496,399	\$1,041,776	\$941,046

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Smithsonian Institution Statement of Financial Activity for the year ended September 30, 1992 (with comparative totals for the year ended September 30, 1991) (thousands of dollars)

		Trust f	unds			Federa	funds			
	Totals, trust funds	Current funds (Note 15)	Endow- ment and similar funds	Plant funds	Totals, federal funds	Operating funds	Con- struction funds	Capital funds	Totals, all funds	Totals, 1991
REVENUE AND OTHER ADDITIONS:										
Appropriations (Note 10)	\$	s —	\$	s —	\$331,836	\$281,183	\$50,653	\$	\$331,836	\$326,113
Government grants and contracts	42,689	42,689	_	* _	₽7.71,070 —	Ψ201,105	₩,00,073 —		42,689	36,801
Investment income	14,563	14,170		393	_				14,563	15,671
Net gain on sale of securities	17,790	_	17,790	_	_		_		17,790	4,007
Gifts, bequests and other grants	45,007	40.110	1,334	3,563	_			_	45,007	25,596
Additions to plant (Note 7)	3,032	_	_	3,032	62,597	_	_	62,597	65,629	51,605
(Note 10)	6,046	6,046	_		1,473	1,473	_	_	7,519	7,423
Auxiliary activities	188,596	188,591	5	_	manus.	_	_	_	188,596	188,355
Total revenue and other			-							
additions	317,723	291,606	19,129	6,988	395,906	282,656	50,653	62,597	713,629	655,571
EXPENDITURES AND OTHER DEDUCTIONS: Research, educational, and collection acquisition (Note 11) Administration Facilities services Acquisition of plant Property use and depreciation (Note 7) Auxiliary activities Total expenditures and other	93,519 23,343 2,400 2,439 2,629 164,302	93,519 23,343 2,400 — — — —		2,439	174,678 26,575 75,408 37,700 33,203	174,678 26,575 75,408 —	37,700	33,203	268,197 49,918 77,808 40,139 35,832 164,302	239,724 59,269 73,908 47,924 31,640 164,291
deductions	288,632	283,564	_	5,068	347,564	276,661	37,700	33,203	636,196	616,756
Excess of revenue and other additions over expenditures and other deductions	29,091	8,042	19,129	1,920	48,342	5,995	12,953	29,394	77,433	38,815
TRANSFERS AMONG FUNDS— additions (deductions) (Note 12)	_	(8,317)	7,574	743		_	_	_	_	_
Net increase (decrease) for the										
year	29,091	(275)	26,703	2,663	48,342	5,995	12,953	29,394	77,433	38,815
Increase in unobligated balances										
(Note 10)		_	_	-	1,893	1,893	_	_	1,893	829
Fund balances at beginning of year	391,686	65,923	265,371	60,392	335,558	8,089	43,629	283,840	727,244	687,600
FUND BALANCES AT END OF YEAR	\$420,777	\$ 65,648	\$292,074	\$63,055	\$385,793	\$ 15,977	\$56,582	\$313,234	\$806,570	\$727,244

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Smithsonian Institution Combined Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended September 30, 1992 (with comparative totals for the year ended September 30, 1991) (thousands of dollars)

		1992		
	Trust	Federal	Total	Total
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:				
Excess of revenue and other additions over expenditures and other deductions	\$ 29,091	\$ 48,342	\$ 77,433	\$ 38,814
Adjustments to reconcile cash provided by operating activities:				
Depreciation	5,028	25,830	30,858	27,658
Provision for losses on accounts receivable	4,006	_	4,006	5,276
Gain on disposition of investments	(17,790)	_	(17,790)	(4,007)
Increase in unobligated balances	_	1,893	1,893	829

Smithsonian Institution Combined Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended September 30, 1992 (with comparative totals for the year ended September 30, 1991) (thousands of dollars)

-		1992		
	Trust	Federal	Total	1991 Total
(Increase) decrease in receivables	(1,829)	107	(1,722)	(287)
(Increase) decrease in merchandise inventory	(826)	85	(741)	(825)
(Increase) decrease in prepaid, deferred expense and other	(3,648)	_	(3,648)	316
Decrease in advance payments	_	345	345	5,626
Increase in accounts payable and accrued expenses	3,371	1,188	4,559	3,910
Increase in deposits held in custody	1,363	_	1,363	944
Increase (decrease) in deferred revenue	11,146		11,146	(4,312)
Increase (decrease) in undelivered orders		(13,073)	(13,073)	10,099
Net cash provided by operating activities	29,912	64,717	94,629	84,041
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:				
Proceeds from sale of property and equipment	15	_	15	
Payments for purchase of property and equipment	(5,265)	(54,572)	(59,837)	(48,766)
Purchases of investment securities	(509, 374)	-	(509, 374)	(574,418)
Proceeds from sale of investment securities	483,312	_	483,312	576,474
Net cash used for investing activities	(31,312)	(54,572)	(85,884)	(46,710)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:				
Proceeds from issuance of long-term debt	3.800	_	3.800	_
Payments on long-term debt	(1,401)	-	(1,401)	(387)
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	2,399	_	2,399	(387)
Net increase in cash and fund balances with U.S. Treasury	999	10.145	11.144	36,944
Cash and fund balances with U.S. Treasury at beginning of year	1,561	148,442	150,003	113,059
CASH AND FUND BALANCES WITH U.S. TREASURY AT END OF YEAR	\$ 2,560	\$158,587	\$ 161,147	\$ 150,003

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

Smithsonian Institution Notes to Financial Statements

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Basis of Presentation

These financial statements do not include the accounts of the National Gallery of Art, the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts or the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars, which were established by Congress within the Smithsonian Institution (the Institution) but are administered under separate boards of trustees.

The financial statements of the Institution with respect to Federal Appropriations have been prepared on the obligation basis of accounting, which is in accordance with accounting principles prescribed by the Comptroller General of the United States as set forth in the Policy and Procedures Manual for Guidance of Federal Agencies. The obligation basis of accounting differs in some respects from generally accepted accounting principles. Under this method of accounting, approximately \$43,903,000 of commitments of the operating fund, such as purchase orders and contracts, have been recognized as expenditures, and the related obligations have been reported on the Statement of Financial Condition at September 30, 1992 even though the goods and services have not been received. Approximately \$11,964,000 of these commitments are for grants under the foreign currency program. Approximately \$11,088,000 of these commitments are for internal storage facilities and equipment at the Museum Support Center. In addition, construction fund commitments for other projects amounted to approximately \$24,810,000 at September 30, 1992

The trust funds reflect the receipt and expenditure of funds obtained from private sources, government grants and contracts, investment income and certain business activities related to the operations of the Institution.

Fund Accounting

To ensure observance of the limitations and restrictions placed on the use of resources available to the Institution, accounts are maintained in accordance with the principles of fund accounting. This procedure classifies resources for control, accounting and reporting purposes into distinct funds established according to their appropriation, nature and purposes. Separate accounts are maintained for each fund; however, in the accompanying financial statements, funds that have similar characteristics have been combined into fund groups. Accordingly, all financial transactions have been recorded and reported by fund group.

The assets, liabilities and fund balances of the Institution are self-balancing as follows:

Federal operating funds represent the portion of appropriated funds available for support of Institution operations. Separate subfund groups are maintained for each appropriation as follows: Salaries and Expense, Special Foreign Cutrency, Barro Colorado Island Trust Fund.

Federal construction funds represent the portion of appropriated funds available for building and facility construction, restoration, renovation and repair. Separate subfund groups are maintained for each appropriation—Construction and Improvements, National Zoological Park, Repairs and Restoration of Buildings, Museum Support Center and the Center for African, Near Eastern and Asian Cultures (Quadrangle).

Federal capital funds represent the value of those assets of the Institution acquired with federal funds and nonexpendable property transfers from government agencies.

Trust current funds, which include unrestricted and restricted resources, represent the portion of non-appropriated funds available for support of Institution operations. Separate subfund groups of current unrestricted funds have been reflected in the financial statements for auxiliary activities (representing primarily the revenue and expenditures of the Smithsonian Associate Programs, including Smithsonian magazine and Air & Space/Smithsonian magazine, museum shop and mail order sales) and for special purposes (representing internally segregated funds for certain designated purposes). Amounts restricted by the donor for specific purposes are segregated from other current funds.

Trust endowment and similar funds include funds that are subject to restrictions of gift instruments requiring in perpetuity that the principal be invested and that only income be utilized. Also classified as endowment and similar funds are gifts which allow the expenditure of principal only under certain specified conditions. Quasi-endowment funds are funds established by the governing board for the same purposes as endowment funds; however, any portion of such funds may be expended with board approval. Restricted quasi-endowment funds represent gifts for restricted purposes where there is no stipulation that the principal be maintained in perpetuity or for a period of time, but the governing board has elected to invest the principal and expend only the income for the purpose stipulated by the donor.

Trust plant funds represent resources restricted for future plant acquisitions and funds expended for plant.

Interfund Balances

Interfund balances result from short-term advances/borrowings between Institution funds and are repaid, without interest, on a continual basis.

Investments

All investment income, except that of endowment and similar funds, and gains and losses arising from the sale of investments and property, are accounted for in the fund in which the related assets are recorded. Income of endowment and similar funds is accounted for in the fund to which it is restricted or, if unrestricted, as revenue in unrestricted current funds. Gains and losses on the sale of investments are recognized on the trade date basis using the average cost method.

Inventory

Inventories are carried at the lower of cost or market. Cost is determined using the first-in, first-out (FIFO) method, standard cost method or retail cost method (for those inventories held for resale).

Deferred Revenue and Expense

Revenue from subscriptions to Smithsonian magazine and Air & Space/Smithsonian magazine is recorded as income over the period of the related subscription, which is generally one year. Costs related to obtaining subscriptions to Smithsonian magazine and Air & Space/Smithsonian magazine are charged against income over the period of the subscription.

The Institution recognizes revenue and charges expenses of other auxiliary activities during the period in which the activity is conducted.

Works of Art, Living or Other Specimens

The Institution acquires its collections, which include works of art, library books, photographic archives, objects and specimens, through purchase by federal or private funds or by donation. In accordance with policies generally followed by museums, no value is assigned to the collections on the statement of financial condition. Purchases for the collections are expensed currently. Proceeds from deaccessions are designated for future collection acquisitions.

Property and Equipment-Federal Funds

Property and equipment purchased with federal funds are recorded in the capital funds at cost and depreciated on a straight-line basis over their useful lives as follows:

Buildings	30 years
Major renovations	15 years
Nonexpendable equipment	10 years

Certain lands occupied by the Institution's buildings were appropriated and reserved by Congress for the Institution and are not reflected in the accompanying financial statements. Property and nonexpendable equipment acquired through transfer from government agencies are capitalized at the transfer price or at estimated amounts, taking into consideration usefulness, condition and market value.

Property and Equipment—Trust Funds

Property and equipment purchased with trust funds for use by nonincomeproducing activities are recorded at cost, or appraised value at date of gift, except for gifts of certain islands in the Chesapeake Bay and the Carnegie Mansion, which have been recorded at nominal values. Property and equipment are treated as a deduction of the current fund and as a capitalized cost of the plant fund.

Properly and equipment for use by nonincome-producing activities is depreciated on the straight-line basis over their useful lives as follows:

Buildings	30 years
Major renovations	15 years
Equipment	10 years

Depreciation is recorded in the plant fund as a deduction to the investment

Capital improvements and equipment purchased with trust funds and utilized in income-producing activities are capitalized at cost in the current fund and are depreciated on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives of 3 to 10 years.

Government Grants and Contracts

The Institution has a number of grants and contracts with the U.S. Government, which primarily provide for cost reimbursement to the Institution. Governmental grant and contract revenue is recognized within trust funds as expenditures are incurred.

Pledges

The Institution generally records pledges based upon letters signed by donors. Pledges are recorded at net realizable value as a receivable and as deferred revenue on the statement of financial condition. Revenue from pledges is recognized in the year the pledged funds are collected.

Gifts, Bequests and Other Grants

The Institution recognizes revenue from gifts, bequests and other grants in the year the cash is received.

Contributed Services

A substantial number of unpaid volunteers have made significant contributions of their time in the furtherance of the Institution's programs. This contributed time is not reflected in these statements since no objective basis is available to determine the value of these services.

Annual Leave

The Institution's civil service employees earn annual leave in accordance with federal laws and regulations. However, only the cost of leave taken as salaries is funded and recorded as an expense. The cost of unused annual leave at yearend is reflected in the accompanying financial statements as an asset and an accrued liability in the federal funds.

Annual leave for trust employees is accrued as a liability and expensed in the trust fund, as earned.

2. Related Activities

The Institution provides certain fiscal and administrative services to several separately incorporated organizations in which certain officials of the Institution serve on the governing boards. The amounts paid to the Institution by

these organizations for the aforementioned services, together with rent for Institution facilities occupied, totaled \$265,000 (\$190,000 for the trust funds and \$75,000 for the federal funds) for the year ended September 30, 1992. Deposits held in custody for these organizations were \$5,839,000 as of September 30, 1992.

3. Investments

Investments are recorded at cost on a trade date basis, if purchased, or estimated fair market value at date of acquisition, if acquired by gift. At September 30, 1992, investments were composed of the following:

	value (\$000s)	value (\$000s)
Current funds Short-term investments	\$ 62,502	\$ 63,102
	02,702	
Endowment and similar funds Pooled investments		
Short-term	48,724	51,292
U.S. Government and quasi-government obligations	70,587	73,360
Corporate bonds and other obligations	53,309	56,882
Common and preferred stock	124,365	166,954
Subtotal pooled investments Non-pooled investments:	296,985	348,488
Deposit with U.S. Treasury	1.036	1,072
Charitable trusts	595	834
Subtotal non-pooled investments	1,631	1,906
	298,616	350,394
Plant funds		
Common stock	125	215
U.S Government securities	15,990	16,110
	16,115	16,325
Total investments	\$377,233	\$429,821

The deposit with the U.S. Treasury is invested in U.S. Government securities at a variable yield based on market interest rates.

Substantially all the investments of the endowment and similar funds are pooled on a market value basis (consolidated fund) with each individual fund subscribing to or disposing of units on the basis of the per unit market value at the beginning of the month within which the transaction takes place. Of the total units, each having a market value of \$410.20, 323,919 units were owned by endowment funds, and 525,629 units were owned by quasi-endowment funds at September 30, 1992.

The following tabulation summarizes changes in relationships between cost and market values of the pooled investments at September 30, 1992.

	(\$000s)			Market
	Market	Cost	Net change	value per unit
End of year	\$348,488	\$296,985	\$51,503	\$410.20
Beginning of year	312,261	263,884	48,377	378.07
Increase in unrealized net			3,126	
Realized net gain for the year			17,790	
Total net gains for the year			\$20,916	\$ 32.13

4. Endowment and Similar Funds

The Institution utilizes the "total return" approach to investment management of endowment funds and quasi-endowment funds. Under this approach, an amount equal to the difference between actual interest and dividends earned during the year and the amount computed under the total return formula is transferred to or from the current funds.

In applying this approach, it is the Institution's policy to provide, as being available for current expenditures, an amount taking into consideration such

factors as, but not limited to: $(1)4^{1/2}$ % of the five-year average of the market value of each fund (adjusted for gifts and transfers during this period), (2) current dividend and interest yield, (3) support needs for bureaus and scientists, and (4) inflationary factors as measured by the Consumer Price Index. However, where the market value of the assets of any endowment fund is less than 10% of the historic dollar value (value of gifts at date of donation), the amount provided is limited to only interest and dividends received.

The total return factor for 1992 was \$12.50 per unit, equivalent to 4% of the five-year average of the Market Value of each participating fund. The total return amount exceeded actual dividends and interest earned for the year and this excess was transferred from the endowment funds to the current funds (see Note 12).

The endowment fund balance is comprised of the following at September 30, 1992:

	(\$000s)
Endowment -unrestricted	\$ 7,793
Endowment -restricted	100,408
Ouasi-endowment—unrestricted	127,526
Quasi-endowment-restricted	56,347
	\$292,074

5 Receivables

Receivables at September 30, 1992 included the following:

	(\$000s)		
	Trust funds	Federal funds	Totals, all funds
Auxiliary activities and other accounts			
receivable, net of \$5,854 allowance for	\$18,626	s	\$18,626
doubtful accounts			
Receivables for investment securities sold	7,541	_	7,541
Pledges receivable	3,693	_	3,693
Reimbursements due from grants and			
contracts	3,550		3,550
Interest and dividends receivable	3,604		3,604
Interfund receivables	11,617		11,617
Accrued annual leave	-	11,483	11.483
		460	479
Other	19	400	4/9
	\$48,650	\$11,943	\$60,593

6. Advance Payments

Advance payments represent prepayments made to government agencies, educational institutions, firms and individuals for services to be rendered, or property or materials to be furnished.

As of September 30, 1992, the most significant advances outstanding were: \$6,753,000 to the General Services Administration, principally for construction services including the Museum Support Center and other projects to be completed in future fiscal years; and approximately \$1,608,000, principally under the Special Foreign Currency Program.

7. Property and Equipment

At September 30, 1992, property and equipment were comprised of the following:

	(\$000s)	(\$000s)
Trust		
Current funds		
Capital improvements	\$ 24,143	
Equipment	11,148	
Building	3,981	
Leasehold improvements	1,170	
	40,442	
Less accumulated depreciation and		
amortization	(17,547)	
	22,895	

Plant funds		
Land and buildings	67,083	
Equipment	8,070	
	75,153	
Less: accumulated depreciation	(20,778)	
	54,375	
Total, trust funds		\$ 77,270
deral		
Capital funds		
Property	\$ 513,916	
Equipment	45,743	
	559,659	
Less: accumulated depreciation	(248,106)	
Total, federal funds		311,553
Total, all funds		\$388,823

Included in the accumulated depreciation of the federal capital funds is \$25,830,000 of depreciation expense for 1992.

Depreciation and amortization expense in the trust funds for fiscal year 1992 for income-producing assets amounted to \$2,399,000 and is included in auxiliary activities expenditures in the current funds. Depreciation of non-income-producing equipment and buildings for 1992 amounted to \$2,629,000 and is included in the plant fund.

The balance of the plant fund at September 30, 1992 included \$8,680,000 of unexpended funds for future plant acquisitions.

8. Commitments and Contingencies

Leases for various Smithsonian warehouse and office spaces provide for escalation of rents to coincide with increases in property taxes, operating expenses attributable to the leased property and the Consumer Price Index.

The Institution's operating leases require future minimum lease payments as follows:

Lease payments	(\$000s)			
1993	\$ 9,513			
1994	7,598			
1995	5,343			
1996	1,724			
1997	1,108			
Thereafter	2,877			
	\$28,163			
	-			

Rental expense for office facilities aggregated approximately \$10,407,000 in 1992.

The Institution receives funding or reimbursement from governmental agencies for various activities, which are subject to audit. Audits of sponsored program costs have been completed through the fiscal year ending September 30, 1989, however, final resolution from the cognizant agency for audits of fiscal years 1983 through 1989 has not occurred. Any adjustments which may result from those audits and the audits for fiscal years 1990 through 1992 are not expected to have a material effect on the Institution's financial statements.

9. Long-term Debt

Long-term debt as of September 30, 1992 consists of the following:

9% note payable to The Riggs National Bank, interest only payable quarterly commencing December 31, 1986; interest and principal payable quarterly commencing September 30, 1991, until June 30, 1998, with the remaining unpaid principal balance due June 30, 1998. \$ 9,503

Note payable to Signet Bank, beaning interest at 1% in excess of the Federal Funds Rate, which was 5.5% at September 30, 1992, interest and principal payable in quarterly installments of \$63,000 until December 31, 1996, with the remaining unpaid principal balance due December 31, 1996.

The aggregate amount due for all borrowings for the years ending September 30, are as follows: \$1,577,000 in 1993; \$1,700,000 in 1994; \$1,835,000 in 1995; \$1,982,000 in 1996; \$2,143,000 in 1997 and \$3,876,000 in years thereafter.

The proceeds of the note with The Riggs National Bank were used to fund construction of a restaurant addition to the National Air and Space Museum. The proceeds of the note with Signet Bank were used to finance a warehouse facility for Institution museum shops. During the fiscal year ended September 30, 1992, approximately \$1,085,000 was recorded as interest expense and was paid by Auxiliary Activities funds.

10. Federal Operating Funds

The federal operating funds include appropriations for salaries and expenses which are expended in the year received. Also included are amounts approximating \$25,475,000 received with the provision that such amounts can be expended over a period greater than one year.

On November 5, 1990, the U.S. Congress enacted Public Law 101-510, the Defense Authorization Act (Act), which prescribes the rules for determining the availability of appropriation balances and establishes the procedures for closing appropriation accounts.

The major purpose of the Act is to restructure annual appropriation accounts. Beginning with the fiscal year 1989 appropriation accounts, agencies are now required to maintain annual appropriations for a five-year period following the year of appropriation. At the end of an appropriation's five-year life, the appropriation account is closed and any unobligated balances are then returned to the U.S. Treasury. The Act also provides for the phasing out of unexpended previous year's appropriations as of September 30, 1993.

Under the Act, unobligated balances of annual appropriation accounts will remain on the Institution's records until the appropriation accounts are closed.

The federal operating funds for the year ended September 30, 1992 included the following:

	(\$000s)						
	Revenues a other additi	Fund balance at					
	Appropriations	Other	September 30, 1992				
Salaries and expenses	\$281,183	\$ -	\$15,274				
Special Foreign Currency Program U.S. India Fund (transfers from		-	273				
Department of State) Smithsonian Tropical Research	-	1,319	361				
Institute	_	154	69				
	\$281,183	\$1,473	\$15,977				

On July 11, 1990, a settlement was awarded in the amount of \$3,022,350 arising out of a suit against the United States by a contractor who was defaulted by the General Services Administration for failure to complete a project for the Museum Support Center in a timely fashion. This mandatory obligation falls outside the provisions of the Antideficiency Act. According to accounting principles prescribed by the Comptroller General of the United States, the Institution recognized this expense, in fiscal year 1990, when settlement by the United States resulted in an operating fund deficit. The Institution received appropriations in fiscal year 1992 of approximately \$994,000 as a partial payment of the claim. The Institution will request appropriated funds in fiscal years 1993 and 1994 to pay the balance of the claim.

The Institution has recorded an unrealized loss of \$54,000 to reflect exchange rate changes related to the U.S. India Fund.

11. Collections

(\$000s)

3.610

\$13,113

In accordance with policies generally followed by museums, collections purchased and donated are not included in the statement of financial condition. The Institution records the acquisition of collections as an expense in the year of purchase and records the deaccession of collections as restricted revenue in the year of sale. For fiscal year 1992, \$8,340,000 was expensed to trust funds

and \$1,587,000 to federal funds for the acquisition of collections, and proceeds from deaccessions in trust funds were \$635,000. There were no deaccessions of collections purchased with federal funds in fiscal year 1992.

12. Transfers Among Trust Funds

The following transfers increased (decreased) respective fund balances for the year ended September 30, 1992:

	(\$000s)						
	Current funds			ds	Endowment		
	Unre- stricted				and similar funds	Plant funds	
Total return income from endowment	\$	232	\$	277	\$ (509)	s –	
Income reallocated for special purposes		(44)		44			
Endowment reallocated to restricted and unrestricted							
funds		462	4	,260	(4,722)	_	
Designated as quasi- endowment	(4	(,152)	(8	3,477)	12.629	-	
Other		196	(1	,115)	176	743	
Total transfers among funds	\$(3,306)	\$(5	(011)	\$ 7,574	\$743	

13. Retirement

The federal employees of the Institution are covered by either the Civil Service Retirement System (CSRS) or the Federal Employee Retirement System

(FERS). The features of both of these systems are defined in published government documents. Under both systems, the Institution withholds from the salary of each federal employee the percentage of salary required; the Institution also contributes specified percentages. The cost of the programs for the year ended September 30, 1992 was \$13,021,000.

The Institution has a separate retirement plan for trust employees, in which substantially all employees of the trust funds are eligible to participate. Under the plan the Institution contributes stipulated percentages of salary which are used to purchase individual annuities, the rights to which are immediately vested with the employees. Employees can make voluntary contributions, subject to certain limitations. The Institution's cost of the plan for the year ended September 30, 1992 was \$7,285,000.

It is the policy of the Institution to fund the accrued costs of all plans currently. There are no unfunded prior service costs under the plans.

14. Income Taxes

The Institution is exempt from income taxation under the provisions of Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code. Organizations described in that section are taxable only on their unrelated business income. No provision for income taxes is required for the year ended September 30, 1992 since the Institution had a net loss from unrelated business activity.

It is the opinion of the Institution that it is also exempt from taxation as an instrumentality of the United States as defined in Section 501(c)(1) of the Code. Organizations described in that section are exempt from all income taxation. The Institution has not as yet formally sought such dual status.

15. Current Trust Funds Financial Activity

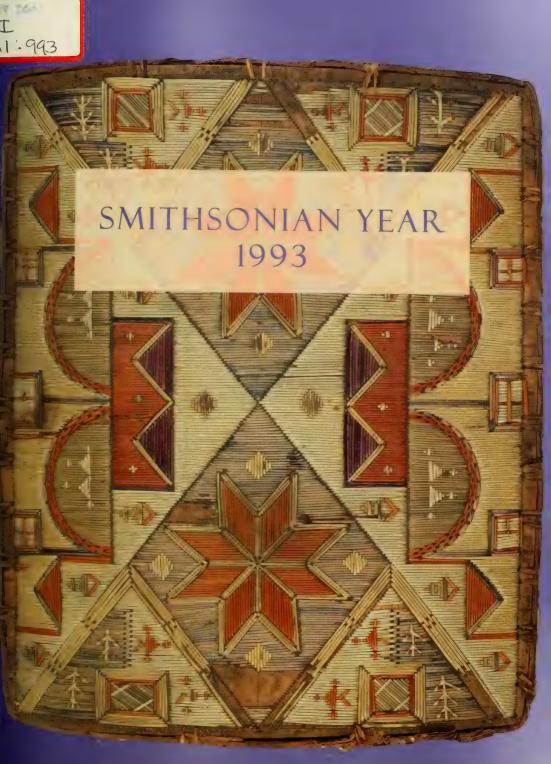
The financial activity for the current trust funds by fund type is as follows:

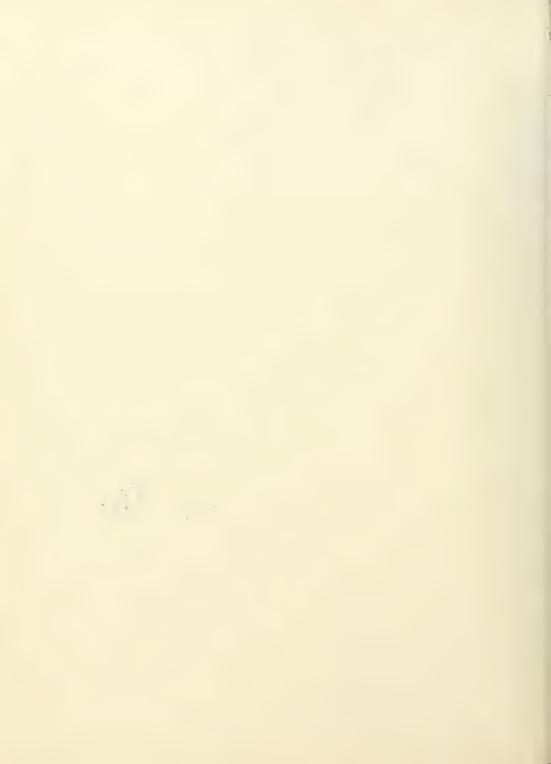
	(\$000s)							
	General purpose	Auxiliary activities	Special purpose	Total Unrestricted funds	Restricted	Total		
Revenue and other additions								
Government grants and contracts	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$42,689	\$ 42,689		
Investment income	7,616	-	562	8,178	5,992	14.170		
Gifts, bequests and other grants	189	8,034	960	9,183	30,927	40,110		
Rentals, fees, commissions and other	343		2,842	3,185	2,861	6.046		
Auxiliary activities	_	180,312	8,279	188,591		188,591		
Total revenue and other additions	8,148	188,346	12,643	209,137	82,469	291,606		
Expenditures and other deductions								
Research, educational and acquisition	10,677		19,341	30,018	63,501	93,519		
Administration	7,742	8,197	546	16,485	6,858	23.343		
Facilities services	1.551	-	846	2,397	3	2,400		
Auxiliary activities	No.	159,170	5,132	164,302		164,302		
Total expenditures and other deductions	19,970	167,367	25,865	213,202	70.362	283,564		
Excess of revenue and other additions over								
(under) expenditures and other deductions	(11,822)	20,979	(13,222)	(4,065)	12,107	8,042		
Transfers among funds—additions (deductions)	8,009	(20,979)	9,664	(3,306)	(5,011)	(8,317)		
Net increase for the year	(3,813)	_	(3,558)	(7,371)	7,096	(275)		
Fund balances at beginning of year	13,772		31,115	44,887	21,036	65,923		
Fund balances at end of year	\$ 9,959	5	\$27,557	\$ 37,516	\$28,132	\$ 65,648		





The P. and Known the only extrainty interior design scheme by James McNeill Whistler (1834–1903) and an icon of the Freer Gallery of Art, was enhanced this year through gifts of some 32 examples of Chinese blue-and white porcelain. The Freer Gallery of Art reopens in May 1993 after a four-and-a-half-year renovation. (Photograph by John Tsantes and Jeffrey Crespi)

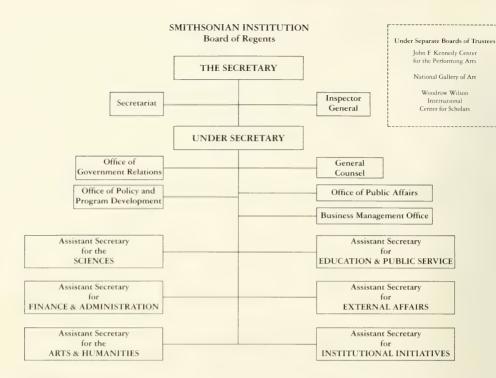




SMITHSONIAN YEAR 1993

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 1993





Assistant Secretary for the ARTS & HUMANITIES

Anacostia Museum Archives of American Art Arthur M. Scklaer Gallery and Freet Gallery of Art Cooper-Hewitt, National Museum of Design Hirshhorn Museum and Sculpture Garden Institutional Studies Office International Gallery National Air and Space Museum National Museum of African Art National Museum of American Art Renwick Gallery National Museum of American History National Postal Museum National Museum of the American Indian National Portrait Gallery

Assistant Secretary for **EDUCATION & PUBLIC SERVICE**

Center for Folklife Programs and Cultural Studies National Science Resources Center Office of Elementary and Secondary Wider Audience Development Program

Office of Exhibits Central

Exhibition Service

Office of Museum Programs

Smithsonian Institution Traveling

Assistant Secretary FINANCE & ADMINISTRATION

Office of the Comptroller Office of Contracting and Property Management Office of Equal Employment and Minority Affairs Office of Facilities Services

Office of Architectural History and Historic Preservation

Office of Design and Construction Office of Environmental Management and Safety Office of Plant Services Office of Protection Services

Office of Financial and Management Analysis Office of Human Resources

Office of Information Resource Management

Office of Planning and Budget Office of Printing and Photographic Services

Office of Risk Management

Office of Sponsored Projects

Othce of the Treasurer Ombudsman

Travel Services Office

Assistant Secretary for the SCIENCES

Conservation Analytical Laboratory National Museum of Natural History Museum Support Center National Zoological Park Office of Fellowships and Grants Office of the Smithsonian Institution Archives Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory Smithsonian Environmental Research Smithsonian Institution Libraries

Smithsonian Tropical Research Institute

Assistant Secretary for EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

Office of International Relations Office of Special Events and Conferences Office of Telecommunications The Smithsonian Associates National Program Resident Program Smithsonian Institution Press Smithsonian Magazine Air & Space Smithsonian Magazine Visitor Information and Associates Reception Center

Assistant Secretary for INSTITUTIONAL INITIATIVES

National Museum of the American Indian National Campaign Office of Development Smithsonian Women's Committee

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Annals of the Smithsonian Institution 1993, containing a chronology of the year and records of Smithsonian advisory boards, narrative reports from museums and offices; visitor counts; fellows, interns, and research associates; publications; staff; and donations to the Institution is made available on Internet by the Smithsonian Institution Press and the Office of Information Resource Management.

STATEMENT BY THE SECRETARY



ROBERT MCC. ADAMS

The Smithsonian's original mandate to devote itself to the "increase and diffusion of knowledge" has consistently remained at the center of its responsibilities since its founding in 1846. Still today, this resonant and expansive phrase provides an accurate framework for the Institution's operations and planning. "Increase" signals an involvement in research that advances the frontiers of understanding in fields of scholarship where the Smithsonian has a traditional role and strong comparative advantage. "Diffusion," on the other hand, speaks to programs of outreach that communicate the present state of knowledge to a wide public. How these two aspects of the Smithsonian's mandate intersect and complement one another is a serious question that is receiving close management attention in this time of budgetary stringency.

Research has been chosen as the central and unifying theme for *Smithsonian Year* 1993. One important area of research at the Smithsonian is based on its enormous collections. Those in natural history are the largest in the world and are under continuing study by scientists from the many federal agencies as well as Smithsonian staff. They play a crucial role in providing the systematic, descriptive foundation necessary for mapping contemporary biodiversity, tracing the impact of environmental instability, and advancing the understanding of long-term evolutionary processes.

Collection-based research is no less important in many cultural and historical fields. Here the individual objects are more likely to be of great significance

in themselves, in not a few cases constituting venerated national treasures that attract the attention of millions of museum visitors. Research on cultural materials sometimes takes the form of analyses that disclose details of provenance, design, and fabrication, but more commonly it involves looking outward to the larger context of objects in their institutional settings, their purposes or uses, and the meanings attached to them. Much research of this kind accompanies preparations for new exhibitions, with assemblages of objects brought together for this purpose being published together in exhibition catalogues.

Whether devoted to history or science, museums are sites for the production of new knowledge. The fundamental principle is that many converging lines of evidence take us further, and with greater certainty, than relying on a single approach. Field studies of biota distributions or geological stratigraphy, for example, require detailed, museum-based knowledge of species identifications if they are to be fruitful. Documentary history answers many questions, but again it can be greatly enriched if combined with other perspectives drawn from studies of the context, meaning, and use of artifacts known to or used by historic actors. History from Things is the evocative title of a recent Smithsonian publication that makes and effectively illustrates this point.

Museum research, whether collection based or in preparation for exhibitions, is no less likely to produce new and unexpected knowledge than is research in an archive or laboratory. Disciplined, intensive study of original materials such as works of art is always in itself a process of discovery akin to conducting field work in only partly explored terrain. Bring-

ing together independent lines of evidence—textual, artistic, and contextual, for example—always creates new puzzles when the lines fail to harmonize completely. Much of the work of Smithsonian scholars involves collaboration and exchange with counterparts at other institutions around the world. Peer review is a guiding principle here, just as it is in advanced research institutions everywhere.

Still another orientation of museum-based research involves the nature of the educative process. Schools divide their students into uniform, age-graded levels, and attendance requirements compel students' attention for long periods. Lifelong learning in museums, on the other hand, is a product of individual or family initiative and goes on mostly over much shorter periods and with largely voluntary groups. Museums provide an alternative mode of learning, in other words, that is under additional pressure to be broadly intelligible and appealing at every age and educational level. Accordingly, there is every reason to expect pioneering contributions from museums that may enhance our ability to educate more generally.

In virtually every field, what is known with certainty is very small in relation to areas of ignorance and questions that we do not yet know enough even to ask. One lesson that museums must accept, and also teach, is humility. Even where evidence may seem to support a single viewpoint, experience has shown that it is almost inevitable for later work to introduce richer, more complex understandings and open the door to alternate interpretations. Increasingly, therefore, museums find themselves entering into partnerships with their audiences, offering interpretations tentatively and inviting a dialogue

with visitors from which curators can also expect to gain new insights. In this respect, too, museums become centers for the production of new knowledge.

Not all Smithsonian research is museum related, of course. The Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory carries on strong theoretical and instrumentbased programs both in Cambridge and at the Institution's observatory in Arizona. Natural and social scientists from many Smithsonian bureaus-the National Zoological Park, the Smithsonian Environmental Research Center on Chesapeake Bay, the National Museum of Natural History, and the Smithsonian Tropical Research Institute in Panamacarry on field and laboratory studies that may have any part of the world, and its entire evolutionary record, as their focus. But there is always a logic to such work. It builds outward from the known to the unknown, employing new insights and methods to solve new problems that always tend to be generated even as older ones are mastered.

Millions of visitors come to the Smithsonian every year. Many of them think of the Institution simply as a passive storehouse of wonderful things or as row upon row of great museums in which they can expect to find final judgments imparted with authority. Both expectations involve a distortion. Smithsonian curators wrestle endlessly with deriving the fullest possible meaning and significance from the treasures in the storehouse. And they know that truth is an elusive goal that must be endlessly pursued but will never be fully attained. Research, in other words, is an absolutely fundamental part of what makes the Smithsonian a living, ceaselessly changing Institution that can offer rewarding discoveries to all.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

The Smithsonian Institution was created by act of Congress in 1846 in accordance with the terms of the will of James Smithson of England, who in 1826 bequeathed his property to the United States of America "to found at Washington, under the name of the Smithsonian Institution, an establishment for the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men." After receiving the property and accepting the trust, Congress incorporated the Institution in an "establishment," whose statutory members are the president, the vice-president, the chief justice, and the heads of the executive departments, and vested responsibility for administering the trust in the Smithsonian Board of Regents.

The Establishment, September 30, 1993

William J. Clinton, President of the United States

Albert Gore, Jr., Vice-President of the United States

William H. Rehnquist, Chief Justice of the United States

Warren Christopher, Secretary of State Lloyd Bentsen, Secretary of the Treasury Les Aspin, Secretary of Defense Janet Reno, Attorney General Bruce Babbitt, Secretary of the Interior Mike Espy, Secretary of Agriculture Ronald Brown, Secretary of Commerce Robert Reich, Secretary of Labor Donna E. Shalala, Secretary of Health and Human Services

Henry G. Cisneros, Secretary of Housing and Urban Development

Federico F. Pena, Secretary of Transportation Richard Riley, Secretary of Education Hazel R. O'Leary, Secretary of Energy Jesse Brown, Secretary of Veteran Affairs

Board of Regents and Secretary, September 30, 1993

Board of Regents

William H. Rehnquist, Chief Justice of the United States, ex officio

Albert Gore, Jr., Vice-President of the United States, ex officio

Daniel P. Moynihan, Senator from New York James R. Sasser, Senator from Tennessee

John W. Warner, Senator from Virginia Joseph M. McDade, Representative from Pennsylvania

Norman Y. Mineta, Representative from California

William H. Natcher, Representative from Kentucky

Anne L. Armstrong, Citizen of Texas Jeannine Smith Clark, Citizen of the District of Columbia

Barber B. Conable, Jr., Citizen of New York Hanna H. Gray, Citizen of Illinois I. Michael Heyman, Citizen of California Samuel C. Johnson, Citizen of Wisconsin Homer A. Neal, Citizen of Michigan Wesley S. Williams, Jr., Citizen of the District of Columbia

The Secretary

Robert McCormick Adams, Secretary

Education and Public Service

Constance Berry Newman, Under Secretary Alice Green Burnette, Assistant Secretary for Institutional Initiatives James C. Early, Assistant Secretary for Tom L. Freudenheim, Assistant Secretary for the Arts and Humanities

James M. Hobbins, Executive Assistant to the Secretary

Robert S. Hoffmann, Assistant Secretary for the Sciences

Thomas E. Lovejoy, Assistant Secretary for External Affairs

Peter G. Powers, General Counsel

Mark W. Rodgers, Director, Office of Government Relations

Linda St. Thomas, Acting Director, Office of Public Affairs

Nancy Suttenfield, Assistant Secretary for Finance and Administration

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF REGENTS

The Smithsonian Board of Regents held three plenary meetings (February 1, May 10, and September 13) and numerous committee meetings in performing the governing activities of the Institution in fiscal year 1993. Considerable change in the composition of the board occurred this year. The regents conferred on Jamie L. Whitten and R. James Woolsey the title of regent emeritus. On April 12, the President approved joint resolutions of the Congress appointing Hanna Holborn Gray, Barber B. Conable, Jr., and Wesley S. Williams, Jr., as citizen regents. The regents nominated Frank A. Shrontz and Manuel L. Ibáñez for statutory terms on the board. elected Mr. Conable as chairman of the Executive Committee and Homer A. Neal as a member of that committee, and appointed Jeannine S. Clark to chair the Audit and Review Committee and Mr. Williams to chair the Investment Policy Committee. The chancellor paid tribute to Anne L. Armstrong, who, because of her impending resignation, attended her last meeting as a member of the Board of Regents.

In several discussions, the regents considered the Institution's restructuring process, agreeing with management that without structural changes, the Institution risks being unable to carry out its priorities with excellence. Despite consistent support from the Office of Management and Budget and the Congress, the Institution has effectively lost purchasing power for its core activities, and its unrestricted Trust fund income has fallen to pre-1987 levels. Management undertook a number of initiatives to identify priorities, assess current operations, and, consequently, close certain programs, designate new sources and targets of fund raising, and enhance the effectiveness of development and business operations.

The board took several actions to celebrate the past and enhance the future of the Smithsonian. Goals and plans to commemorate the Institution's 150th anniversary in 1996 were determined. The regents noted that nearly 50 years ago their predecessors appointed a distinguished commission to consider the Smithsonian's future. Secretary Adams suggested that, as both the sesquicentennial of the Institution and the new century approach, a comparable commission would be a salutary step. The regents voted to establish the Commission on the Future of the Smithsonian and appointed Maxine F. Singer, president of the Carnegie Institution of Washington, as its chair.

Long concerned about the often-proposed dispersion of Smithsonian collections, the regents considered a new vision for Smithsonian information systems and products in order to reach distant audiences. Full development and implementation of an "electronic Smithsonian" will likely require a longrange commitment, partners in the information technology sector, and strong and continuous support from regents, Congress, and private donors.

The regents endorsed the Smithsonian National Board's proposal to establish the Smithsonian Fund for the Future. The fund will primarily seek endowment gifts but will also serve as a channel for current-use gifts from individuals, both unrestricted and restricted, for all components of the Institution. The fund will focus initially on the Smithsonian's 150th anniversary. These efforts will no doubt enhance the staff's capacity to raise nonappropriated funds.

In recognition of recent financial contributions, the Board of Regents established as part of the Institution's endowment funds the Women's Committee Fellowship Endowment Fund, the Enid A. Haupt Garden Endowment Fund, the Richard Louie Memorial Endowment Fund, the National Zoological Park Programs Endowment Fund, the S. Dillon Ripley Library Endowment, and two endowment funds for the Smithsonian Fund for the Future.

The regents recognized the generosity of Mrs. Jeanette Cantrell Rudy to the National Postal Museum and gratefully named an exhibition area in her honor. Similarly, with the regents' approval, the National Museum of Natural History's planned West Court theater will be named the Samuel C. Johnson Theater in recognition of this regent's manifold contributions to the Institution and his pledge to the Smithsonian Fund for the Future to support educational film programming in natural history.

Mr. Adams reported on the resolution of the complex issues stemming from licensing arrangements for the production and marketing of quilts from Smithsonian designs. The Smithsonian's March 20, 1993, memorandum of understanding with the American Quilt Defense Fund provides for the reproduction of three quilt patterns in China under an amended licensing agreement; the domestic reproduction of up to four patterns; and the study, education, and conservation of the art of American quilting.

The regents accepted the revised bylaws of the board (formerly the national council) of the National Museum of Natural History and made the following appointments and reappointments to Smithsonian boards: William B. Ellis, Isabella C. M. Cunningham, Andrew Knoll, Jane Lubchenco, James Patton. and James A. McClure to the board of the National Museum of Natural History: John A. Friede, James L. Hudson, Brian S. Levden, and Frieda Rosenthal to the commission of the National Museum of African Art; George Gillespie, Enid Morse, Harry G. Robinson III, and Jorge L. Batista to the board of trustees of Cooper-Hewitt, National Museum of Design; and Hugh Halff, Jr., Françoise Rambach, Norman Bernstein, Jacob Lawrence, and R. Crosby Kemper to the commission of the National Museum of American Art.

In other actions, the regents endorsed a demonstration on voluntary donations in selected Smithsonian museums and the National Zoo and asked the secretary to assess the project and report to the board by its May 1994 meeting. The regents also approved Secretary Adams's acceptance of the Vasco Núñez de Balboa Award (in the grade of Grand Cross) from the president of Panama for "his vision, interest, and



Vice-President Albert Gore greets some lucky visitors as he arrives at the Smithsonian Castle for a Board of Regents meeting. (Photograph by Jeff Tinsley)

support" in relation to the Smithsonian Tropical Research Institute. The board added its congratulations on this richly deserved recognition.

The regents endorsed the redevelopment of the National Museum of Natural History's West Court, authorizing the secretary to borrow up to \$35 million on most favorable terms with the approval of Congress. After a study determined that more than 20 Smithsonian bureaus and offices need over 3 million square feet of additional space by the year 2010, the regents approved the development of a new facility at the Smithsonian's Suitland, Maryland, site to store, document, research, and conserve collections.

The regents enjoyed legislative achievements in the Congress, especially enactment of the National Air and Space Museum Extension Act as Public Law 103–57. The act authorizes \$8 million to plan and design an extension of the museum at Washington Dulles International Airport. Significant progress was also realized toward the authorization of the National African American Museum, extended authorization of the National Museum of Natural History East Court, and authorization of the redevelopment of the museum's West Court. The secretary expressed great pleasure with the opening of the National Postal Museum, a joint venture with the U.S. Postal Service.

At the September meeting, Mr. Adams reported

that he had concluded that it was time to ask the regents to establish a committee to search for his successor as Secretary. He noted that by next fall he will have served 10 full years and that, by then, he hoped the regents would be ready to install someone as secretary who can carry forward the long-range planning and executive direction of the Institution. The regents praised the secretary for his outstanding record of accomplishment during his first nine years. A search committee to find a successor was composed of regents Heyman (chair), Clark, Conable, Gray, and Williams and regent emeritus William G. Bowen.

Staff Changes

As in every year, the Smithsonian has sustained its share of loss from the departure of high-ranking staff. We were deeply saddened by the news of the death of our inimitable National Air and Space Museum pioneer, Paul E. Garber, in September 1992. In fiscal year 1993, Roger G. Kennedy of the National Museum of American History, Madeleine Jacobs of the Office of Public Affairs, William W. Moss of the Smithsonian Archives, Joseph Chmelik of the Business Management Office, and Barbara H. Spraggins of the Office of Special Events—each a highly creative director whose utility to the Smith-

sonian was transcendent—left the Institution for other pursuits. We were pleased to welcome Nancy Johnson as our new senior business officer. As the year drew to a close, we were pleased to appoint M. Leslie Casson as comptroller. Very late in the previous year, it should be noted, we welcomed Era L. Marshall as director of the Office of Equal Employment and Minority Affairs.

In a reorganization of personnel reporting to Under Secretary Constance Berry Newman, Margaret C. Gaynor, longtime director of the Office of Government Relations, was assigned to the new position of director of the Office of Policy and Program Development and was replaced by Mark W. Rodgers, a former member of the under secretary's transition team. To help Interior Secretary Bruce Babbitt establish the National Biological Survey, Assistant Secretary for External Affairs Thomas E. Lovejoy was detailed to the U.S. Department of the Interior for the second half of the fiscal year. John F. Jameson, senior adviser to the secretary, served as acting director of The Smithsonian Associates this year.

In times when increasing budget stringencies place unforgiving pressures on our staff, we remain particularly grateful to valued personnel who persist in their tasks with enthusiasm. They are the lifeblood of the Institution and its continued success.

Paul Garber holds a model of the Wright Flyer in this 1991 photo taken on the Mall by Air and Space photographer Carolyn Russo.



HIGHLIGHTS OF THE YEAR

Anacostia Museum

Six works of art, called "imitations" by the self-taught artist Leslie Payne, were acquired by the Anacostia Museum in 1993. The works are based on Payne's recollections of a trip to a 1918 air show and created from found materials.

Payne, a fisherman from rural Virginia, began making his "imitations" in the 1940s. By the mid-1970s, his yard was a simulated airfield, featuring model aircraft, a tower, and a machine shop. Payne also created fantasy trips, which he documented in journals and instant photographs.

Richmond Times-Dispatch photographer Bob Jones was the first to document Payne's work in 1972. Jonathan Green, director of the California Museum of Photography, later saw his airplane "imitations" and exhibited them at the museum (above) in 1991. (Photograph by Jonathan Green)





Arthur M. Sackler Gallery

The Arthur M. Sackler Gallery's acquisition of this extraordinary sculptural teapot by Ah-Leon (b. 1953) launches a program to collect contemporary ceramics from China and complements the gallery's holdings of 20th-century Chinese paintings and modern Japanese ceramics. As the first contemporary Chinese ceramic in the collection, *Branch Teapot*, made in 1992, highlights new research in understanding the cultures of present-day Asia.

The style of *Branch Teapot* is based on traditional Chinese Yixing ware, best known for purple clay teapots whose decoration was often inspired by natural objects, such as fruits or tree branches. The teapot was one of four purchases made this year with funds provided by Friends of Asian Arts at the Freer and Sackler Galleries.

The Sackler Gallery is the only Smithsonian museum that is actively collecting the contemporary arts of Asia. As part of his inaugural gift, gallery founder Arthur M. Sackler gave a group of 38 Chinese paintings made in the 20th century. These paintings were the basis for the gallery's growing contemporary collection. By expanding the scope of its holdings, which are a primary resource for research, the gallery attracts a larger circle of scholars and offers its research staff a more extensive selection of comparative material.

In an effort to look at the modern artist's response to changing social and aesthetic standards, the insights gained from studying *Branch Teapot* and other 20th-century Chinese objects and paintings in the Sackler collection will be presented next year as a section of the current exhibition "Arts of China."

Ah-Leon (Chinese, b. 1953). Branch Teapot, 1992. Stoneware, 42.2 x 43.1 x 17.3 cm (16^{5} /₈ x 17 x 6^{13} /₁₆ in.). Museum purchase, Friends of Asian Arts at the Freer and Sackler Galleries. (Photograph by Robb Harrell)



Cooper-Hewitt, National Museum of Design

The scholarly research for "The Power of Maps," which opened this year at Cooper-Hewitt, National Museum of Design, focused on the unique relationship among our world, issues of design, and the dissemination of knowledge. Using more than 300 maps dating from 1500 B.C. to the present, the exhibition explored cartography, geography, cultural anthropology, and computer science and linked these diverse disciplines through design. One aim was to dispel the idea that maps are neutral objects and show them instead as expressions of particular viewpoints.

As the researchers for "The Power of Maps" set out to locate objects to document the exhibition themes, they took two avenues: investigating sources of unusual maps and searching for specific maps and

mapmakers. Among their most intriguing finds were two maps of the Battle of the Little Bighorn, one from the viewpoint of the U.S. Army and the other from the perspective of the Sioux. They also encountered a researcher's dream in Richard Edes Harrison, a leading 20th-century cartographer and writer long out of public life. Harrison welcomed the exhibition team to his studio and was their guide to his extensive collection of hand-drawn and printed maps dating from the 1930s to the present.

While every scholarly project requires research, "The Power of Maps" went one step further. By presenting maps in a new light, it showed how creative research can shape an exhibition that is both innovative and accessible to a wide audience. (Photograph by Bill Jacobson)



Freer Gallery of Art

When the Freer Gallery of Art reopened on May 9, 1993, after four and one-half years of construction and renovation, it resumed its position as a leading center for research in the arts and cultures of Asia and 10thand early 20th-century American art. In Japan, the sound of drums is a traditional invocation at festivals and ceremonies, so it was fitting that the reopening of the Freer was heralded by Hono Daiko from Matto City, Japan. The highly energetic performance of this three-woman group drew large crowds to the new pedestrian plaza on the north side of the building. Inside, visitors to the refurbished gallery saw the collections, which are the basis for all research, presented with better lighting, lower cases, and clearer labeling than in years past.

During the period the Freer was closed, additions to the collections continued to broaden research possibilities. This year the gallery added 26 works of art, including 7 gifts and 19 purchases. One of these objects—a Chinese bronze basin from the early Western Zhou period (10th century B.C.), purchased through the B. Y. Lam Foundation Fund—adds to the Freer's resources as a center for the study of ancient Chinese civilization. The basin is the first provincial bronze from this period in the gallery's collection. It is unusual for the high quality of its manufacture, which surpasses the caliber of many outstanding Freer bronzes from ancient metropolitan centers. (Photograph by Roger Whiteside)



Hirshhorn Museum and Sculpture Garden

Long respected for his luminous geometric fields of abstract color, American artist Brice Marden transformed his painting style in the mid-1980s. Following a trip to Asia in 1984, Marden became enamored of Chinese calligraphy, and he began to attach his brushes to long sticks to obtain a similar "seismographic" stroke. Marden's initial group of new paintings, first exhibited in 1987, featured strongly contoured brushwork on opaque grounds. In contrast, Cold Mountain 2 (1989-91) yields a subtle rhythm of layered form and a deep, evocative space. The title refers to a book of poetry written by Han-shan, an eccentric Chinese recluse who lived during the Tang dynasty (A.D. 618-907). His poems, written in Cold Mountain, located in the Tian-tai Mountains in southern China, are considered among the most important examples of Chinese Buddhist literature.

First exhibited in New York in the fall of 1992, the series of six "Cold Mountain" paintings and a series of attendant drawings have since been seen in Minneapolis, Houston, Bonn, and Madrid. *Cold Mountain* 2 is the first work by the artist to enter the Hirshhorn collection.

Brice Marden (American, b. 1938). *Cold Mountain 2*, 1989–91. Oil on linen, 274 x 366 cm (108 x 144 in.). Hirshhorn Museum and Sculpture Garden, Holenia Purchase Fund, 1992.

National Air and Space Museum

Five hundred years ago, Christopher Columbus sailed west across the Atlantic, using the stars to guide him. Today, modern explorers are charting a course that may eventually take humanity out among the stars. How and why have we come from seafaring to spacefaring? What challenges and choices do we face now?

The newest permanent exhibition at the National Air and Space Museum, "Where Next, Columbus?", asks visitors to consider the motives and methods of exploration as well as the options and possibilities for further space exploration. The exhibition deals largely with the many technical and physiological challenges humans must overcome before they can cross vast distances of space or exist on other planets. Through a number of displays and attractions-including interactive multimedia programs, feature films, a three-dimensional star map, a hydroponic greenhouse for growing crops on Mars, and models of the U.S. Mars Observer and a Russian Mars rover-visitors can learn about many important dimensions of space exploration.

Among the issues that "Where Next, Columbus?" addresses are the human motivations behind exploration; the possibly harmful effects of prolonged space travel on the human body; the debate over whether to send humans or robots into outer space; the development of alternative propulsion systems for long-distance space travel; the possibility of extraterrestrial life; and ethical questions about establishing a human presence on other worlds.

On display in the Exploring New Worlds section of the exhibition are an advanced spacesuit designed for planetary exploration and a model of a Russian Mars rover. (Photograph by C. Russo)



National Museum of African Art

The National Museum of African Art's major 1993 exhibition, "Astonishment and Power: Kongo Minkisi and the Art of Renée Stout," explored the minkisi tradition of the Kongo peoples of central Africa and the contemporary work of African American artist Renée Stout, who draws heavily on the visual and conceptual aspects of minkisi.

The exhibition featured 31 visually impressive figures or constructions, called minkisi, made from natural and human-made materials and intended as containers for powerful medicines. Ritual specialists used minkisi for various purposes, both protective and aggressive.

Among the works on view was a dynamic sculpture donated to the museum for its permanent collection in 1991. Made from wood, glass, iron, and other materials, the figure is typical of minkisi. Many objects were added to the figure over the years, from mirror-covered medicine containers to seed pods and a whistle. Carved in a naturalistic style, the figure is posed with an upraised arm that originally held a knife or spear.

To help visitors understand minkisi in Kongo thought and ritual practices, the exhibition quoted from commentaries written from 1912 to 1919 by young Kongo men who had intimate knowledge of their own culture and of traditions associated with minkisi. Another important component of the exhibition was an extensive schedule of educational activities, including several programs for adults and children with Renée Stout.

Nkisi Nkondi, BaKongo, Congo and Zaire. Wood, glass, iron, other materials, 42.3 cm (16 5/8 in.). National Museum of African Art, 92–12–1, gift of Helen and Dr. Robert Kuhn. (Photograph by Franko Khoury)





National Museum of American Art

The National Museum of American Art received one of the country's finest concentrations of work by artists who traveled to New Mexico between 1900 and 1940 and were captivated by the dramatic landscape, clear light, and native cultures. These 22 paintings by 17 artists from the Midwest and East Coast were given to the museum by the late Arvin Gottlieb of Kansas City, Missouri, who was affiliated with the museum's American Art Forum, a patrons' group of distinguished collectors.

Highlights from the Gottlieb gift are paintings by Victor Higgins, Kenneth Adams, and Joseph Henry Sharp. "The Arvin Gottlieb Collection: Paintings from the American Southwest" was introduced in an exhibition at the museum in September.

The museum has long had a special interest in the arts of the West, featuring many painters drawn to the region in its 1986 landmark exhibition, "Art in New Mexico, 1900–1945: Paths to Taos and Santa Fe," and in the permanent galleries.

Ernest Martin Hennings (American, 1886–1956). *Riders at Sunset*, ca. 1935–45. Oil on canvas, 102.9 x 109.2 cm (40 1/2 x 43 in.). National Museum of American Art, gift of Arvin Gottlieb.

National Museum of American History

Each year the National Museum of American History brings the living riches of the nation's cultures and traditions to new and appreciative audiences in more than 150 research-based museum programs, free and open to the public, that explore American history through music, dance, song, film, stories, and drama. In May 1993, the museum took the Smithsonian more than 2,000 miles from Washington, D.C., to the Southwest, producing the first Music of New Mexico Festival in Santa Fe. This historic, free, and unforgettable three days of traditional Hispanic and Native American music and dance saluted the artists, the people, and the region's enduring character of cultural diversity.

The research that led to the festival began in the late 1980s during planning for public programs and publications to accompany the museum's Columbus Quincentenary exhibition, "American

Encounters." In studying the music and dance traditions of northern New Mexico, Howard Bass of the Department of Public Programs became determined to collect, preserve, and present to the widest possible audience the region's indigenous musical treasures. Many of New Mexico's finest artists performed at the museum. With funding from the James Smithson Society and assistance from folklorists and ethnomusicologists, Bass also produced two Smithsonian/Folkways recordings, Music of New Mexico: Native American Traditions and Music of New Mexico: Hispanic Traditions, both selected by the Library of Congress for its list of notable recordings for 1992.

A music festival, performances, and recordings—all are indications of the quality of research the museum staff invests toward the goals of education, outreach, and culturally diverse programming. (Photograph by Annie Sahlin)



National Museum of the American Indian

The creation of "Celebrations," an innovative exhibition for the inauguration of the George Gustav Heye Center of the National Museum of the American Indian in New York City, has opened some exciting new avenues of research for the museum. The exhibition, which will open in October 1994, will integrate objects from the museum's collections with art and performance pieces created by 16 contemporary Indian artists.

Last June, the artists visited the museum's Research Branch to select the objects. As the curatorial staff listened to the artists' responses and heard them describe how they intend the objects to be used in the exhibition, these specialists discovered new ways of looking at familiar objects in the collection.

During the development of the exhibition, the artists are being documented creating pieces at sites throughout the country. Documentation of a creative process through video and audio recording offers a unique research opportunity for scholars. Observing artists as they create and listening to them talk about their work can lead to a new understanding of the meaning of contemporary Indian art.

In addition to "Celebrations," the curatorial staff conducted research for "All Roads Are Good," which includes objects selected by 23 native people from North and South America. The staff worked closely with the selectors to provide information about the objects. A third exhibition, now in the early stages of development, will highlight curators' choices of the finest among the museum's holdings. Research for an accompanying publication focuses on the historical and cultural meanings of the objects. (Photograph by Walter Bigbee)





National Museum of Natural History

At the National Museum of Natural History, critical behind-the-scenes activities—research and collection management—are becoming more visible to the public. This three-inch piece of amber exemplifies the trend.

The amber, mined in the Dominican Republic, holds an extinct metalmark butterfly that is at least 20 million years old. Exquisite preservation makes the finest details visible, so that today a scientist can identify the species as if it were just caught. Purchased through a gift from the Smithsonian Women's Committee, this specimen is one of only five butterflies preserved in amber known to exist. Such fossil specimens provide tangible evidence of the diversity of life in the past, which is critical to understanding biological diversity today.

One of the museum's paleobiologists studies fossil insects, and he and a colleague

this year published a ground-breaking paper challenging widespread views of insect fossil history. Insights such as theirs demonstrate the importance of collection-based research, which is most effectively conducted at museums.

This piece of Dominican amber is the only one in the world on public display. It is on view in the museum's popular exhibit of live insects and their relatives, which was completely renovated and reopened in September as the O. Orkin Insect Zoo. The new insect zoo is the most recent permanent exhibit to showcase the current research of museum scientists, thus sharing with visitors the excitement and value of museum research and collections. (Photograph by Chip Clark)



National Portrait Gallery

Red Grooms's three-dimensional color lithograph of 1987, *De Kooning Breaks Through*, is a witty and dynamic new addition to the National Portrait Gallery's collection. The abstract expressionist painter Willem de Kooning is depicted on a bicycle, bursting through the picture plane. Perched on his handlebars is a fierce-looking nude portrayed with violent slashes of color, clearly in the style of the famous paintings of women de Kooning made in the 1950s.

Combining fine lithographic color printing and the unexpected three-dimensional folding of the paper, Grooms's portrait pays tribute to his older colleague while demonstrating that he shares de Kooning's ability to break through cultural boundaries toward a new artistic expression.

Red Grooms (American, b. 1937). *De Kooning Breaks Through*, 1987. Lithograph on sculpted paper on lucite, 119.4 x 83.8 x 22.2 cm (47 x 33 x 8 3/4 in.). National Portrait Gallery, gift of the James Smithson Society. (NPG file photograph by Rolland White)



National Postal Museum

The National Postal Museum opened its doors to the public on July 30, 1993, as the nation's first major postal history and philatelic museum. More than 5,000 people attended opening day events, a sign of the museum's importance to a wide community that includes stamp collectors and postal employees, families and educators. The museum was established by an agreement between the Smithsonian Institution and the U.S. Postal Service in 1990.

The 75,000-square-foot facility, whose acclaimed architecture borrows from themes of postal history, is located on the lower level of the newly renovated Washington City Post Office on Capitol Hill next to Union Station. Five major exhibitions focus on different aspects of postal

history and stamps: colonial history through the Civil War, the evolution of the postal service through the 20th century, mail transportation, the art of letter writing, and an extraordinary display of stamps with an exploration of their history. Seventeen videos, three interactive computer devices, six computer postcard kiosks, and an array of interactive areas make the Postal Museum a blend of the historic and the contemporary.

The museum houses the world's largest collection of stamps, covers, and postal history artifacts, numbering more than 16 million items. It also has a major philatelic library for public use. (Photograph by Dane Penland)



National Science Resources Center

In developing a series of hands-on science curriculum units for the elementary grades (one through six) for the Science and Technology for Children (STC) project, the National Science Resources Center is following a rigorous protocol that includes repeated experimental use in classrooms as well as the extensive involvement of teachers, learning theorists, and scientists. This research and development process produces curriculum materials that are exciting for children, scientifically accurate, and educationally sound.

In the first phase, STC research associates review relevant literature and discuss their ideas for unit topics with school administrators, master elementary school teachers, and scientists. They conduct research on prototype apparatus in the STC laboratory and consult with Smithsonian researchers and curators.

Once a unit topic and sequence of lessons have been established, research asso-

ciates trial-teach the sequence in Washington, D.C.—area public schools. Observations made during trial teaching inform the writing of a field-test edition, which is then taught by teachers in at least 10 schools across the country that have been selected to represent the nation's cultural, ethnic, and socioeconomic diversity.

An advisory panel of educators and scientists finally reviews each unit for scientific accuracy and pedagogical appropriateness. Simultaneously, the project's evaluation consultant reviews the assessment sections of each unit.

Using information obtained from fieldtesting and external review, STC research associates revise the units and, working with the NSRC's publications staff, prepare them for publication. Fourteen commercial and field-test editions of the curriculum units are now in use by school districts nationwide. (Photograph by Eric Long)

National Zoological Park

In a birth heralded as the herpetological event of the century, National Zoo herpetologists successfully bred Komodo dragons, the world's largest lizard. Keepers named one of the hatchlings "Kraken" after the mythical Norse sea monster.

The Zoo's accomplishment marks the first time in history that these monitor lizards have been propagated outside their native Indonesia. It is also the first time the hatching of Komodo dragons has ever been filmed and the first time American herpetologists have been able to examine hatchlings, which are intricately patterned and far more colorful than adults.

The 13 young are being sent to other zoos to establish exhibition and education programs. Cooperative breeding efforts between the National Zoo and the Cincinnati Zoo have resulted in additional hatchings. This breeding initiative is part of a larger conservation program that includes research and conservation efforts sponsored jointly by the National Zoo and the Indonesian government. The highly endangered Komodo dragons live only on four small islands east of Java, so they are at serious risk of any local or volcanic disaster. (Photograph by Jessie Cohen)





Office of Fellowships and Grants

For more than 25 years, the Office of Fellowships and Grants has offered in-residence fellowship programs for predoctoral students and postdoctoral scholars from all over the world to conduct creative and innovative research in fields pursued by the Smithsonian Institution.

This year a postdoctoral scientist at the National Air and Space Museum used land-scape analysis to study deforestation and biodiversity in Madagascar and make predictions for biotic changes. Through the Minority Faculty Fellowship Program, another postdoctoral scholar conducted research at the National Museum of American History on the yellow ribbon as a patriotic symbol. He was particularly inter-

ested in the role of women in developing the concept and marketing the ribbons. A predoctoral fellow at the National Zoological Park compared oocyte maturation and in vitro fertilization in domestic and non-domestic cats. This research will further Smithsonian efforts to preserve endangered species. Still another predoctoral fellow worked in the National Museum of American History and the National Museum of American Art on a multidisciplinary examination of how feminism and Native American cultures intersected in women's art of the 1970s and 1980s (above).

The Office of Fellowships and Grants also administers fellowships funded by the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation to promote research in the structure and evolution of terrestrial ecosystems by Smithsonian scientists and their colleagues at universities. Under this program one of the senior fellows worked with staff at the Laboratory for Molecular Systematics of the National Museum of Natural History to analyze plant diversification at the molecular and morphological levels. (Photograph by Rick Vargas)

Renwick Gallery

The Renwick Gallery of the National Museum of American Art, located near the White House on Pennsylvania Avenue, opened as the Smithsonian Institution's American craft and design museum in 1972 in a French Second Empire—style building that James Renwick, Jr., designed in 1855 as the original Corcoran Gallery of Art.

Today the Renwick houses the nation's premier collection of American crafts, with outstanding 20th-century works in glass, ceramics, wood, fiber, and metal. The collection contains about 300 objects acquired through gift and purchase since 1972. Many have been collected during the past five years.

The James Renwick Alliance, a national nonprofit organization, was founded in 1982 to encourage support for the gallery and interest in American crafts. To date, the alliance has donated more than \$220,000 toward the purchase of 46 exceptional craft objects, including John Cederquist's *Ghost Boy* (1992), shown here.

The gallery is also acclaimed for its exhibitions, fellowships for scholarly research in the modern craft movement, publication series, and educational programs. The Renwick's research mission has been advanced by the new Patricia and Phillip Frost Prize for Distinguished Scholarship in American Crafts and by stipends for study at the gallery under the James Renwick Fellowship Program for 20th-Century American Crafts.

John Cederquist (American, b. 1946), Ghost Boy, 1992. Birch plywood, poplar, copper leaf, epoxy resin inlay, analine dye, 224 x 112 x 38 cm (88 x 44 x 15 in.). Gift of the James Renwick Alliance, Anne and Ronald Abramson, and museum purchase. (Photograph by Bruce Miller)





Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory

Supernovas represent the brief, brilliant, and final outbursts of energy from stars entering their last and fatal stage of life. As the brightest such object seen from the Northern Hemisphere in more than 20 years, Supernova 1993J captured the attention of the world's astronomical community in spring 1993. Discovered in the relatively nearby and well-studied galaxy M81, the supernova offered considerable insight on the physics of stellar evolution. The larger photo (top) shows the entire galaxy, with the supernova shining prominently at the lower right. The two smaller close-ups show this outer spiral region before (left) and after the cataclysmic explosion. (Electronic images by Brian Schmidt)



Smithsonian Environmental Research Center

Pollution of the Chesapeake Bay is due, in part, to excessive concentrations of nitrate in agricultural runoff from surrounding croplands. This nitrate causes damaging algal blooms and low levels of dissolved oxygen. Most of the nitrate is transported from the drainage basin to stream channels in shallow groundwater. Bacteria in forest soils along stream banks remove much of the nitrate and convert it to nitrogen gases, which diffuse to the soil surface.

Scientists have constructed special chambers over patches of headwater streamside,

or riparian, forest soil to measure the release rates of gases such as nitrous oxide produced by the soil bacteria. Using an automated tuneable infrared laser housed in a small laboratory in the forest, they continuously measure the concentrations of trace gases in the air pumped into the chambers and the air inside the chambers. From the rate of pumping and the difference in concentrations inside and outside the chamber, they calculate the emission rates of gases. The chambers are long (66 feet) and thin to avoid localized effects. Their long axis is oriented across the path of the groundwater flow. This technology allows continuous accurate mapping of gas emissions throughout the forest.

Measurements of gas emissions from the soil and other key physical and chemical environmental factors controlling soil bacterial processes are used to develop, calibrate, and test computer models of riparian forests. The results are already influencing how we manage our landscape. (Photograph by Al Liszewski)

Smithsonian Tropical Research Institute

The Isthmus of Panama has long been recognized as the highway for biotic interchange between the Americas, with catastrophic consequences for South American vertebrates. But because of inadequate fossils and age dating, the effects of isolation on Atlantic and Pacific marine organisms were not well understood. Studies have been restricted to comparisons of living species on opposite sides of the isthmus and use of isthmian emergence as a basis for testing assumptions about rates of molecular evolution-the so-called molecular clock. Now, new geological and paleontological research at the Smithsonian Tropical Research Institute is providing the framework to place these studies in historical context.

Earlier work suggested that Atlantic faunas suffered mass extinction when the isthmus formed due to oceanographic changes. New sampling of fossil snails and clams by Jeremy Jackson, Anthony Coates, and their colleagues shows, however, that extinction occurred more than 1 million years later and was balanced by rates of speciation high enough that diversity has changed very little. Refrigeration due to the onset of northern hemisphere glaciation may have been responsible, but the causes of the extinctions remain controversial.

The fossil data also suggest that isolation of Atlantic and Pacific faunas occurred gradually over millions of years. This finding is supported by comparisons of seven species pairs of snapping shrimp (Alpheus), such as the pair illustrated here, from opposite sides of the Isthmus. Studies by Nancy Knowlton and colleagues of divergence in biochemical characteristics and reproductive compatibility indicated that these pairs did not all separate at the same time. (Photographs by Marcos A. Guerra and Carl C. Hansen)





THE YEAR IN REVIEW

SCIENCES

Office of the Assistant Secretary for the Sciences

Robert S. Hoffmann, Assistant Secretary

Since its inception the Smithsonian has nourished a commitment to a scientific research program characterized by breadth, depth, and outreach. The Smithsonian's scientific studies, which are known for their benefit to the entire scientific community, are carried on not only in specialized research institutes such as the Smithsonian Tropical Research Institute, the Smithsonian Environmental Research Center, and the Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory but in museums such as the National Air and Space Museum and the National Museum of Natural History. Basic research actively promotes the programs at the National Zoological Park and its Conservation and Research Center in Front Royal, Virginia, and at the Conservation Analytical Laboratory, while central units such as the Office of the Smithsonian Institution Archives, Office of Fellowships and Grants, Smithsonian Institution Libraries, and Scientific Diving Program continue to support all research at the Institution.

During 1993, global environmental research continued to be the emphasis of the Institution's scientific studies. Current projects include studies of the function of natural and disturbed ecosystems and the dynamic role of the Sun and atmosphere on the apparent warming of the Earth's climate. Of equal im-

portance is gaining an adequate understanding of the structure and composition of natural communities and ecosystems so that their richness and stability may be maintained or restored in the face of increasing human pressures.

- ♦ The Smithsonian Institution Man and the Biosphere Biological Diversity Program (SI/MAB) this year conducted successful regional training courses on conservation and management of protected areas and wildlands in St. John, U.S. Virgin Islands, Guyana, Venezuela, and Bolivia and at the National Zoo's Conservation and Research Center.
- ♦ The Environmental Awareness Program began coordinating design and production of "Ocean Planet," a traveling exhibition on ocean conservation supported by the National Science Foundation, Times Mirror Magazines, Inc., the Pew Charitable Trusts, the Geraldine R. Dodge Foundation, and the David and Lucille Packard Foundation. The exhibition, which will open at the National Museum of Natural History in April 1995, is being developed in cooperation with the museum and the Smithsonian Institution Traveling Exhibition Service.

Conservation Analytical Laboratory

Lambertus van Zelst, Director

The Conservation Analytical Laboratory (CAL) engages in research and training in the conservation and technical study of museum objects and other materials of cultural importance. CAL addresses

Conservation Analytical Laboratory objects conservator Harriet F. Beaubien puts the finishing touches on the reconstruction of a fragile neolithic plaster statue, about 8,500 years old, found at the archaeological site of Ain Ghazal in Jordan. (Photograph by Doc Dougherty)



questions of concern to archaeology and art history as well as problems facing museums nationwide, including the Smithsonian, in the preservation and conservation of collections. A multifaceted training program provides valuable educational opportunities for students in conservation, materials science, archaeology, and art history.

- ♦ CAL scientists have combined their understanding of the chemical deterioration and mechanical properties of materials to predict what deterioration will be caused by environmental conditions and changes in the materials. When applied to photographic materials, such predictions have enabled scientists to formulate new optimal storage conditions that may greatly reduce the cost of constructing and operating cold storage facilities.
- Ancient technology studies on materials excavated at the Paleolithic sites (dating between 26,000 and 23,000 years ago) of Dolni Vestonice and Pavlov in the Czech Republic and Kostienki in Russia continue to provide surprising insights. Earlier studies identified a ceramic technology—subsequently lost—that blossomed at these sites. Now, studies of colored materials and mortars and pestles excavated at Dolni Vestonice there indicate the processing of pigments, although there is no conclusive evidence of their use on artifacts. CAL archaeologists continue to explore the application of this technology with colleagues in the United States, the Czech Republic, Russia, and France.
- CAL, the Smithsonian Institution Libraries, and the Office of the Smithsonian Institution Archives have initiated a joint program that addresses a growing need for training in conservation and preservation of archival materials. Drawing on CAL expertise in conservation and the Libraries' and Archives' expertise in collections management, the program will provide

training within the settings of Smithsonian archival research collections.

The second class of the Furniture Conservation
Training Program graduated in August, while the
joint Johns Hopkins University—CAL graduate program in conservation science awarded its first two
doctoral degrees.

National Museum of Natural History

Frank H. Talbot, Director

The National Museum of Natural History/National Museum of Man (NMNH) is dedicated to understanding the natural world and the place of humans in it. The nation's largest research museum, it has a staff of more than 600, including 120 staff scientists, and the world's most extensive collection of documented cultural artifacts and specimens of plants. animals, fossils, rocks, and minerals, now numbering more than 121 million items. Studies conducted by the museum's staff-and by scientists worldwide using its collections—increase understanding of the diversity, abundance, and ecological and evolutionary relationships of plants and animals living today and in earlier periods; shed light on the origin and evolution of the Earth and solar system; and enhance knowledge of human evolution, adaptation, and cultural history. Through its educational programs, scholarly and popular publications, and many public exhibits-which annually attract more than 6 million visitors-NMNH leads the world's natural history museums in disseminating knowledge about the natural and cultural diversity of the Earth.

In 1993, the museum continued its tradition of research, public programs, and collections acquisitions and management with a range of activities.



National Museum of Natural History marine mammals specialist James Mead has investigated many East Coast bottle-nosed dolphin deaths. His findings may help reveal where and when dolphins are most likely to die in fishing nets, thus improving efforts to protect these animals. (Photograph by Laurie Minor-Penland)

- ♦ The O. Orkin Insect Zoo opened on September 10, 1993, replacing one of the museum's most popular attractions with an entirely new and expanded exhibition. The insect zoo features a large variety of live insects and many hands-on activities to encourage visitors of all ages to learn more about our diverse natural environment. It represents a collaboration between public programs staff and museum entomologists, who together have created a stimulating exhibit based on the latest research findings.
- The museum was host to the fourth annual Natural Science Institute for Teachers of Minority Students, managed by NMNH's Office of Education.

 Using the resources of the Naturalist Center, a group of Washington, D.C., teachers participated in activities designed to develop more positive attitudes toward teaching science in the classroom and to increase interest among teachers and students in science and related studies.
- NMNH geologist Richard Fiske, with his Japanese colleagues, made a breakthrough discovery in 1993 by locating the site of an underwater volcanic eruption twice as large as the famous 1883 eruption of Krakatau. This finding, made with a mini-submatine, opens an entirely new field of volcanology in today's oceans.
- ♦ The Museum's Repatriation Office returned to the Cheyenne and Arapaho tribes of Oklahoma human remains collected by the U.S. Army after the Colorado Sand Creek Massacre of 1864. The return took place in a ceremony at the museum. It was one of several important repatriations of human remains carried out in 1993.
- ♦ Don Wilson, director of NMNH's Biodiversity Program, made a major contribution in 1993 to studies defining biological diversity with the publication of *Mammal Species of the World*. Wilson co-edited this indispensable handbook, which will not only serve the needs of scientists but also prove valuable to many other users around the world.
- The museum made a significant contribution to the Smithsonian Timelines of the Ancient World: A Visual Chronology from the Origins of Life to A.D. 1500, published this year. This book—the first of its kind—depicts the chronological history of the world using maps, drawings, photographs, and text. Several Department of Anthropology staff members were principal collaborators on the sections on North, Central, and South America, and the museum's vast collections provided nearly all the objects used to illustrate the Americas. Most of these objects had never before been photographed or exhibited.

National Zoological Park

Michael H. Robinson, Director

The National Zoological Park (NZP) has as its primary mission the advancement of science, biological conservation, and the education and recreation of the people. To fulfill this mission, the Zoo has moved beyond being a zoological park concerned only with animals to becoming a biological park with a scope that extends to the whole living world and exhibits that increasingly emphasize interactions and holism. NZP exhibits a range of living plants and animals on its 163-acre facility in Rock Creek Park in Washington, D.C., and maintains the Conservation and Research Center on 3,150 acres in Front Royal, Virginia, as a major animal breeding, conservation, and research center. Scientists from the Zoo pursue research around the world, advancing biological understanding and the conservation of life on Earth.

- ♦ Amazonia, the Zoo's most ambitious project in 50 years, opened in mid-November 1992. In the exhibit's first nine months, more than one-quarter million visitors experienced the sights, sounds, and feel of an authentic rainforest. In fact, the exhibit is so authentic that three species of birds have nested and reared young, many species of fish have spawned, and the plants are nearly growing through the roof.
- ♦ Zoo herpetologists successfully bred Komodo monitor lizards (Komodo dragons), the world's largest lizard, for the first time outside their native Indonesia. Thirteen young were hatched and are being sent to other U.S. zoos. Cooperative breeding efforts with the Cincinnati Zoo have resulted in additional hatchings. The breeding effort complements ar in situ research and conservation program sponsored by NZP and the Indonesian government.

This giraffe, named "Stormy," was born at the height of a spring thunderstorm at the National Zoological Park. (Photograph by Jessie Cohen) • The New Opportunities in Animal Health Sciences (NOAHS) Center held a live Cheetah Satellite Field Trip from the Zoo's Cheetah Conservation Station to 3 million students in 10,000 elementary and middle schools. This televised event enabled students to talk directly with scientists and keepers.

♦ The Golden Lion Tamarin Conservation Program celebrated its 10th anniversary. Managed by Zoo scientists, it is the longest uninterrupted research and conservation effort for any New World primate. There are now more than 550 tamarins in 2008 worldwide; the wild population has doubled to about 400; and 134 200-born tamarins have been reintroduced to the wild. Protection and reforestation in the Poco das Antas Biological Reserve, the only protected area for this species in Brazil, have been greatly enhanced, and awareness and support for conservation have increased dramatically among Brazilians.

◆ Friends of the National Zoo (FONZ) sponsored the 10th annual ZooFari gala, with hundreds of local restaurateurs and entertainers providing a festive variety of food, drink, and music. This year 2,500 guests attended the event, which raised \$190,000 to support many Zoo exhibition and research programs. FONZ volunteers contributed 76,000 hours of vital educational, re-

search, and animal care assistance during the year.

- ♦ "Nuestros Bosques, Nuestra Herencia" (Our Forests, Our Heritage) went on display in the Amazonia Gallery in March. This Spanish-language exhibit on rainforests was created by a consortium of 11 Latin American museums and conservation organizations and by the Smithsonian's Office of International Relations.
- ◆ The Zoo made significant strides in recycling of waste. Besides recycling large quantities of office paper, cardboard, and aluminum cans, Zoo staff turned brush and tree limbs into mulch for Zoo grounds and composted herbivore manure, leaves, and weeds into "ZooDoo" for the Zoo's landscaping program, ending the purchase of commercial fertilizers.

Office of Fellowships and Grants

Roberta W. Rubinoff, Director

The Office of Fellowships and Grants manages the Smithsonian's centralized fellowship and internship programs, all stipend appointments, and other programs that support research. Through these research programs, students and scholars from all over the world come to the Institution to use its varied resources. The office also administers programs to increase minority participation in Smithsonian research activities and disciplines. Two competitive grant programs managed by the office provide scholarly support for Smithsonian professional staff.

• More than 900 awards were offered to students, scholars, and scientists from the United States and abroad to utilize the Institution's resources and col-



lections. These awards included fellowships, internships, and short-term travel awards.

- ◆ The office received a record 575 applications for the Smithsonian Fellowship Program, a 12 percent increase from 1992. Ninety-seven awards were offered, 18 to people from underrepresented groups.
- This year the office received a second grant from the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation for the Smithsonian Institution University Program in the Structure and Evolution of Terrestrial Ecosystems. Four scientists received fellowships to conduct plant research in conjunction with predoctoral and postdoctoral fellows and Smithsonian scientists.
- ♦ Two hundred ten applications were received for the Minority Internship Program. Thirty-nine students from 17 states and 28 schoos received awards to assist in ongoing research and museum-related projects in 16 bureaus and offices of the Institution.

As part of a project arranged and funded through the Office of Fellowships and Grants Minority Internship Program, Nancy Smith of the University of Washington and Christopher Guadiz of Northeastern University help analyze the population dynamics and feeding behavior of Chesapeake Bay fishes at the Smithsonian Environmental Research

Office of the Smithsonian Institution Archives

Pamela M. Henson, Acting Director

The Office of the Smithsonian Institution Archives (OSIA) was formed this year by combining the Joseph Henry Papers Project and the Office of the Registrar with the Smithsonian Institution Archives. OSIA consists of an archives division, a history division, and two national collections coordinators.

♦ William W. Moss III, director of the Archives since 1983, retired in 1993 and traveled to Beijing, China, where he is teaching in the International Programs Office at the Foreign Affairs University. Before his departure, Moss received the Secretary's Gold Medal for Exceptional Service and was named the



first archivist emeritus. He will continue to advise the Smithsonian on matters relating to China.

- ◆ The Joseph Henry Papers Project completed work on volume 7, documenting the life of the Smithsonian's first secretary from 1847 through 1849 and the struggle to establish the Smithsonian as a center for excellence in scientific research.
- ◆ The Society of American Archivists awarded its prestigious C. F. W. Coker Prize for finding aids to

the multivolume *Gnide to Photographic Collections at the Smithsonian Institution*, edited by Diane Vogt-O'Connor. Three volumes have been published, and a fourth has been completed.

- ♦ This year the archives division of OSIA purchased 16 original drawings of the Castle by James Renwick, its architect. The drawings are being conserved, photographed, and added to the architectural drawings collection.
- ♦ The office compiled and published the seventh annual collection statistics and compliance report and completed an international survey of automated museum collection documentation for the International Council of Museums.

(Left) Spencer F. Baird, second secretary of the Smithsonian, is the subject of a biography by Edward F. Rivinus and Elizabeth M. Youssef, published in 1993 by Smithsonian Institution Press. Baird is shown here with his wife, Mary, and daughter, Lucy, about 1887. His correspondence is one of the most important collections of the Office of the Smithsonian Institution Archives.

Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory

Irwin I. Shapiro, Director

As a member of the Center for Astrophysics, based in Cambridge, Massachusetts, the Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory (SAO) collaborates with the Harvard College Observatory in a broad program of research organized in divisions representing the diverse interests of its joint staff: atomic and molecular physics, high-energy astrophysics, optical and infrared astronomy, planetary sciences, radio and geoastronomy, solar and stellar physics, and theoretical astrophysics. Data-gathering facilities include the Fred Lawrence Whipple Observatory in Arizona, the Oak Ridge Observatory in Massachusetts, a millimeter-wave radio astronomy installation in Cambridge, and instruments built for flight aboard rockets, balloons, and spacecraft. With resources in almost every major area of modern astronomy and astrophysics, SAO is uniquely positioned to study the physical processes that determine the nature and evolution of the universe.

- ♦ Two small, expendable, tethered-satellite systems conceived and designed by SAO scientists were flown successfully in space in the spring of 1993. The first, launched March 19, confirmed the predicted performance and dynamics of the "satellite-on-astring" concept. The second, an electrodynamic tether launched on June 26, demonstrated the ability of a tether to generate an electrical current in space.
- An ultraviolet coronagraph designed at SAO for studies of the Sun's hot outer atmosphere, or extended ed corona, was one of two instruments constituting



A technician inspects the back of the 6.5-meter-diameter glass blank created in the University of Arizona's Mirror Laboratory as a replacement for the six separate elements of the Smithsonian-Arizona Multiple Mirror Telescope. (Photograph by Lori Stiles)

the free-flying Spartan experiment package deployed and retrieved by astronauts aboard the National Aeronautics and Space Administration's *Discovery* space shuttle in April. Observations of structures and features extending far above the Sun's surface suggest scientists may be able to determine—and ultimately predict—how hot, electrically charged gas is accelerated out of the Sun at more than a million kilometers per hour to form the solar wind.

- ♦ The continued success of SAO's rocket-borne solar X-ray observation program led to a \$5 million grant from the U.S. Air Force to design a similar telescope payload for a multipurpose satellite called SWATH, or Space Weather and Terrestrial Hazards. The SAO instrument will make long-term observations of space debris in low Earth orbit and will provide high-resolution images of the Sun's corona.
- Development of the submillimeter telescope array (SMA), a unique astronomical instrument to observe the largely unexplored submillimeter region of the electromagnetic spectrum, marked some major milestones, including the start of construction of a test and assembly facility for the SMA's six movable radio antennas and the fabrication of a giant transporter that will position the antennas in different configurations.
- The cleaning of core material from the honeycomb interior of the 6.5-meter replacement mirror for the Multiple Mirror Telescope was completed by the University of Arizona's Mirror Lab in Tucson. Now free of all core material, the blank is ready for the nearly two-year process of grinding and polishing.
- ♦ The basic elements forming IOTA, an optical and infrared interferometer intended for high-resolution images of astronomical objects, were installed at the Whipple Observatory. In this system, two small (45-centimeter), movable telescopes will each gather light from the same astronomical object and combine it into one image, thus achieving an angular resolution comparable to a single telescope with a mirror 40 meters in diameter.

Smithsonian Environmental Research Center

David L. Correll, Director

The Smithsonian Environmental Research Center (SERC) in Edgewater, Maryland, conducts long-term interdisciplinary studies of the interactions of flora

and fauna with their environment and disseminates its findings to improve our stewardship of the biosphere. Research and education at SERC take a range of approaches to investigating ecological processes. Using the geographic features of the Chesapeake Bay region, SERC conducts intensive analyses of a complex landscape of interconnected ecosystems. SERC's research is the primary contribution on the Chesapeake region to the U.S. Interagency Global Change Program and an important component of the International Geosphere-Biosphere Program.

- Chesapeake Bay is undergoing adverse changes as excessive amounts of mineral nutrients enter the bay from diffuse sources, especially agricultural cropland. SERC scientists measured nitrogen discharge rates from each of the major geological formations on the bay's drainage basin. They found that more than twice as much nitrogen is discharged per acre of cropland in the Appalachians and the Piedmont formations as is discharged from cropland in the Coastal Plain.
- SERC scientists extended their studies of nitrate removal by headwater streamside, or riparian, forests from cropland drainage water to a different type of site: the floodplain of a larger stream. As shallow groundwater flowed through this floodplain forest, nitrate-nitrogen concentrations decreased from 8 parts per million to less than 0.4 parts per million. The efficiency of nitrate removal was almost constant for all seasons of the year, and the nitrate was not converted to other dissolved forms of nitrogen.
- When agricultural fields are abandoned, a succession of plants colonizes them. In the Chesapeake region an important aspect of this succession is the competition of vines with trees. A SERC study experimentally manipulated the above- and belowground competition between two species of vine and a common native species of forest tree, the sweet gum. The introduced vine, Japanese honeysuckle, had greater effects on the trees than the native Virginia creeper vine; the effects were due largely to root competition for soil nitrogen.
- Carbon dioxide concentration in the Earth's atmosphere is expected to double in the next 50 years. SERC scientists are using open-top chambers with continuously elevated carbon dioxide concentrations to study the direct physiological and ecological effects on natural plant communities. After four years, the effects on the tidal marsh sedge Scirpus olneyi include higher photosynthetic efficiency and capacity, reduced respiration, increased numbers of shoots, roots, and rhizomes, and decreased water use. Two

Smithsonian Environmental Research Center technician Jay O'Neill examines a sweet gum sapling in an experimental plot. Japanese honeysuckle will compete with the tree for water, nutrients, and other resources below and abore ground.



grass species, Spartina patens and Distichlis spicata, also had reduced water loss but have declined in size due to increased competition from the sedge.

- ♦ The brackish waters of Chesapeake Bay are among the most productive in the world. Protozoans are an important element in these very interesting and complex food webs. SERC microbiologists studied the dynamic interactions of a tintinnid ciliate, Favella panamensis, and a nonphotosynthetic, parasitic dinoflagellate, Duboscquella aspida. About a quarter of these ciliates, whose summertime population in the bay reaches 5,000 per gallon, were infected with this dinoflagellate. Infections were seldom lethal to the ciliate but sometimes forced it from its protective casing.
- ◆ SERC scientists studied the use of shallow, nonvegetated tidal waters by aquatic animals in Chesapeake Bay. This type of habitat dominates most of the bay's area, but it has been little studied. Small species of fish and crustaceans were most abundant at water depths of less than two feet. In field experiments with tethered animals, mortality increased with depth.

Smithsonian Institution Libraries

Barbara J. Smith, Director

The Smithsonian Institution Libraries (SIL) supports the research activities of the Institution's staff, scholars from around the world, and members of the public by providing reference and information services and by building, organizing, managing, preserving, and conserving its collections. The Libraries' collections—numbering 1.2 million volumes, with 15,000 current journals, 40,000 rare books, and 1,800 manuscript groups—are accessible in an online catalogue, at 18 branch libraries, and through interlibrary loan. SIL is a member of the Association of Research Libraries and a special member of the Research Libraries Group.

- The Libraries established two endowments to acquire materials in support of research. With the S. Dillon Ripley Library Endowment of some
 \$270,000 and the Special Collections Endowment of \$343,408, SIL has its first endowed funds to help purchase the library materials that the research community relies upon.
- The Libraries installed a new computer system

procured from NOTIS, Inc., that will bring enhanced searching capabilities to Smithsonian staff conducting research. The NOTIS system supports the Smithsonian Institution Research Information System (SIRIS), which carries the Libraries' on-line catalogue and provides operational service for cataloguing, acquisitions, and circulation.

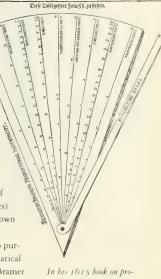
- ♦ With a \$19,000 grant from the Atherton Seidell Endowment, the Libraries began processing its world-class collection of trade catalogues (estimated at 450,000 pieces) to make these unique items more widely known to the research community.
- ♦ The Seidell Endowment awarded funds to purchase a rare copy of a 1615 book on mathematical instruments. This early work by Benjamin Bramer builds on existing collections in the Dibner Library of the History of Science and Technology and helps scholars better understand objects in the Smithsonian's collections.

Smithsonian Tropical Research Institute

Ira Rubinoff, Director

The Smithsonian Tropical Research Institute (STRI), based in the Republic of Panama, is dedicated to increasing our understanding of tropical nature and tropical peoples and communicating this knowledge internationally to colleagues, students, and the public. To this end STRI maintains a fine library, well-equipped laboratories, and an array of forest and marine field stations to support the research of its 31 core staff and its many students and visiting scientists.

- ♦ On April 23, 1993, STRI celebrated the 70th birthday of its research station, Barro Colorado Island, one of the first neotropical reserves established for the study of a tropical forest and its animals. New and influential approaches to the study of animal behavior and the defenses of plants against insect pests were developed there, and new insights into ecology, plant physiology, forest dynamics, and many other topics came from work on this island.
- ♦ Forest canopy studies became a permanent part of the STRI research program with the purchase of a construction crane now located in Panama's Metropolitan Park, where it is used exclusively for studies



In his 1615 book on proportional instruments, Benjamin Bramer described the construction and operation of a new proportional compass. The rare volume was purchased this year by the Smithsonian Institution Libraries

Smithsonian Tropical Rewarch Institute scientist Klaus Winter and intern Juan Manuel DuPuy measure photosynthetic carbon dioxide fluxes in the leaves of a vuccelent plant from Madagascar. (Photo by Antonio Montaner)



of the previously inaccessible tropical forest canopy. Funds for the purchase were provided by the governments of Germany and Norway and members of the Smithsonian National Board.

- In their study of canopy photosynthesis on Barro Colorado Island, doctoral student Gerhard Zotz and STRI scientist Klaus Winter found that by using "spot" measurements of carbon dioxide exchange from one leaf they can predict its total carbon gain over 24 hours. These results greatly facilitate estimates of the energy that a tree gets from its leaves for building, maintaining, and replacing stems, roots, and leaves.
- ♦ STRI scientists Connie Kolman, Eldredge
 Bermingham, and Richard Cooke and University of
 Panama researchers Tomás Arias and François Sinclair completed a study of the population genetics of
 the Ngöbé Amerind tribe in western Panama. They
 found sharp differences in mitochondrial DNA diversity in the Ngöbé in relation to other Amerind
 tribes. Their findings support archaeological and anthropological data suggesting the in situ fragmentation of an ancestral population in the central region
 of Panama into small, sedentary units during the
 Holocene.
- ♦ STRI scientists Paul Colinvaux, Dolores Piperno, and Richard Cooke, with postdoctoral collaborators from the United States and Latin America, continued paleobotanical and archaeological studies of lakes and habitation sites. Their purpose is to reconstruct the natural and human influences on lowland vegetation and faunas since the last glacial period and document the evolution of human subsistence strategies and social complexity.
- ♦ Based on long-term studies, STRI's Center for Tropical Forest Science has begun a program to reestablish tropical forest on degraded agricultural lands near the Barro Colorado Nature Monument. With support from the Turner Foundation, the center has established two tree nurseries that will provide 20,000 seedlings of native species to be planted during the coming year.

ARTS AND HUMANITIES

Office of the Assistant Secretary for the Arts and Humanities

Tom L. Freudenheim, Assistant Secretary

The Office of the Assistant Secretary for the Arts and Humanities advises the secretary and the under secretary on issues relating to museum policy, operations, and advocacy. Exhibitions, accessibility, and museum education are the current priorities of the office.

- ♦ The Accessibility Program convened an Advisory Council on Accessibility composed of 18 interested constituents with disabilities. The council advised the program on matters such as developing institutional policy on accessibility and writing design guidelines for accessible exhibitions. Council members participated in the program's 10-month lecture series on accessibility and in training sessions for various bureaus and offices.
- The Experimental Gallery continued to present changing exhibitions that explore innovative and creative approaches to audience development and access, exhibition development, and context, technique, and style. Visitors viewed the exhibition experiments—which this year included "The Kids Bridge"—and offered their opinions.
- ◆ The American Studies Program provided seminars and independent study opportunities for graduate students in American studies and American history departments of affiliated universities to undertake formal course work at the Smithsonian.
- ◆ Legislation establishing a National African American Museum, to be located in the Arts and Industries Building, passed the House of Representatives and awaits Senate action. The proposed museum will document and interpret the experiences of people of African descent in the United States and throughout the diaspora. To date, the museum project staff has identified more than 750 potential donors who have more than 25,000 objects and want to support the future museum by giving or lending objects and making financial contributions.
- Exhibitions that received awards from the Special Exhibition Fund, administered by the office, included "African Experiences" (National Museum of Natural History), "Before Freedom Came" (Anacostia Museum), and "Mechanical Brides: Women and Machines from Home to Office" (Cooper-Hewitt, National Museum of Design).

Anacostia Museum

Steven Cameron Newsome, Director

This year the Anacostia Museum observed its 25th anniversary, mounted three nationally important traveling exhibitions, and continued to explore ways to increase knowledge of the African American experience in Washington and the upper South. In addition to carrying on research and collections efforts, the museum was involved in a series of new and exciting collaborations and partnerships.

- ♦ The museum's first collection management policy statement was approved. At the core of the policy are 12 areas of inquiry and a community-based education campaign designed to improve citizens' ability to care for significant material in their possession.
- ♦ Collections development activities focused on three areas. The museum acquired the works of folk artist Leslie Payne, 30 videotapes of African American worship traditions from Atlanta Interfaith Broadcasters, and photographs and autograph books from Anacostia resident Percival Bryant, which provide important insight into black community and social life.
- The museum staff completed research for the Black Mosaic Project, which will explore the multicultural dimensions of Washington's black community. Focusing on the Jamaican, Afro-Latino, Brazilian, Ghanaian, and Haitian communities, the project explores the concepts of community, identity, and race as they intersect in Washington's dynamic cultural environment. It will result in an exhibition scheduled to open in August 1994.
- The museum established an ongoing partnership with the Moten Elementary School in which the museum staff works with students and teachers throughout the school year to develop exhibitions and programs. This year, Moten students and adults from the community joined ceramic sculptor Martha Jackson Jarvis in creating a work, The Table of Plenty.
- ♦ The museum mounted three traveling exhibitions during the year. "Two Sculptors/Two Eras" explored the work of Richmond Barthé and Richard Hunt. "Body and Soul" related the history of the Alvin Ailey American Dance Theater. "Always There" gave voice to African Americans' contributions to quilting.
- The staff began work on a variety of new research endeavors. "The Unbroken Circle" will examine current trends in black church archives practices and will document contemporary traditions of worship in



Sharon Abney braids the bair of Carlotta Mooney in a demonstration that was part of the annual Juneteenth celebration on the grounds of the Anacostia Museum. (Photograph by Harold Doruin)

Washington. "Footsteps from the Past," a collaborative project with the Brentwood Historical Society, will focus on the history of Maryland's oldest incorporated black township. The staff is also working with the D.C. Community Humanities Council to develop an exhibition investigating community life in one of the city's public housing complexes, Potomac Gardens. In an expansion of the museum's domestic emphasis, the staff began exploring ways to share its community-focused research methods with the Birmingham Museum in England and, as an outgrowth of the Black Mosaic Project, started work on "Passports: Contemporary Black Community Life and Art in Europe."

Archives of American Art

Richard J. Wattenmaker, Director

The Archives of American Art has the largest collection in the world of original source materials on the history of the visual arts in the United States. The Archives is a national research repository with centers in Washington, D.C., New York, Boston, Detroit, and San Marino, California, and a survey project to identify documentation on American art in Paris. The materials it holds include letters, scrapbooks, photographs, works of art on paper, diaries, and interviews recorded on audio-and videotape.

The Archives is dedicated to encouraging research in American art and cultural history by making its collections easily accessible. Its extensive and varied holdings offer researchers an in-depth, primary research base for advanced study not only in American

art history but in other fields, including cultural, political, and social history. The *Archives Journal*, published quarterly, presents articles based on research conducted in the collections as well as book reviews and collecting reports from the regional centers.

- ◆ The Archives published its newest finding aid to the collections, A Guide to Archival Sources for French-American Art History in the Archives of American Art, which describes papers relating to American artists who lived, studied, and worked in France.
- The Gallery of the New York Regional Center mounted two exceptional exhibitions of papers. "Romare Bearden Draws, Too: Tradition to Form" (January 7-March 12, 1993) displayed works never before shown, including more than 60 pen-and-ink drawings, watercolors, gouaches, a previously unknown composition book, and the artist's last collages. "Dorothy Miller and Holger Cahill: An Exhibition of Paintings, Sculpture, and Documents from the Decade 1929-1939" documented the unique collaboration of two figures who significantly influenced the course of American art and created a broader national audience for it. Dorothy C. Miller. former curator of museum collections, Museum of Modern Art, donated her papers and those of her husband Holger Cahill, national director, Federal Art Project, to the Archives, the Museum of Modern Art, and the New York Public Library.
- Among the Archives' significant acquisitions are the papers of Frank Stella (b. 1936), one of the seminal artists of the post–World War II era. These docu-

◆ T the Amm whi wht ◆ T moi "Ro (Jan befo ments include Stella's student writings on art, early notebooks with drawings from his formative years, original manuscripts of his famous Charles Eliot Norton lectures at Harvard University, personal photographs, clipping scrapbooks, and other records.

- ♦ A five-and-one-half-hour oral history interview was conducted with Eleanor Sayre (b. 1916), a scholar and museum curator well known for her studies of Goya. Sayre discusses her visits to the White House with her maternal grandfather Woodrow Wilson, her education at Bryn Mawr College, her graduate work under Edward Forbes and Paul Sachs at Harvard, and her experiences as a curator at the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, beginning in 1946.
- With a grant from the Art Dealers Association of America, the Archives has undertaken the first phase of a series of oral history interviews of senior art dealers. Those interviewed this year include Klaus Perls, André Emmerich, Serge Sabarsky, Mrs. Leonard Hutton, and Jane Kallir.

Arthur M. Sackler Gallery

Milo C. Beach, Director

The Arthur M. Sackler Gallery, which opened to the public in 1987, was established with a gift of nearly 1,000 works of Asian art from Dr. Arthur M. Sackler (1913–87). The permanent collection has grown beyond the original donation through gift, purchase, and transfer. Dedicated to expanding public knowledge of the arts and cultures of Asia through exhibition, research, and education programs, the gallery also organizes and presents traveling exhibitions, which are enhanced through a varied schedule of free public programs, scholarly activities, and special events.

- ♦ Recent archaeological finds in Sri Lanka and research on the symbolic meanings of the decoration of Chinese porcelain were presented in two international loan exhibitions this year. Most of the gold and bronze objects on loan from the National Museums of Sri Lanka for "The Golden Age of Sculpture from Sri Lanka" were discovered during excavations sponsored by the government of Sri Lanka during the last 30 years. Imperial ceramic wares were presented in an exhibition and a book, "Joined Colors: Decoration and Meaning in Chinese Porcelain," funded with generous contributions by members of the Min Chiu Society, Hong Kong.
- ♦ More than 3,000 people attended a festival of Sri

The papers of Robert C. Scull (1915 -86), prominent collector of abstract expressionist, bob, and minimalist art, provide valuable insights into collectorartist relationships in the Neu York art world of the 1950s. The Scull papers, now in the Archives of American Art, include this snapshot taken at the collector's summer place showing Lucas Samaras on the shoulders of Claes Oldenburg and George Segal, behind Patti (Oldenburg) Mucha and Robert Rauschenberg.



Lankan dance and film made possible in part by the Embassy of Sri Lanka and Air Lanka. The festival—along with the exhibition of sculpture and a small presentation of "Nineteenth-Century Photographs from Sri Lanka" drawn from the archives of the Freer and Sackler galleries—gave public exposure to the Buddhist and Hindu traditions of this South Asian nation.

- ♦ An anonymous donor presented the gallery with a gift of \$2.8 million to finance an endowment for public affairs activities aimed at increasing awareness of the gallery, its collections, and its programs. The endowment supports the expansion of the gallery's public affairs and advertising efforts, which have been supported by private gifts and appropriated funds since 1987.
- ♦ The Sackler and Freer galleries established a \$900,000 publications endowment fund based on a \$300,000 gift from the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation that was matched two-to-one by an anonymous donor, the estate of Leon Pomerance, William Douglas McAdams, Inc., and Elizabeth Ann and Willard G. Clark. The first catalogue published under the endowment, which will be used to support research catalogues and monographic studies of objects in the permanent collections, was Ancient Iranian Metalwork in the Arthur M. Sackler Gallery and the Freer Gallery of Art, by Ann C. Gunter, associate curator of ancient Near Eastern art, and Paul R.

Jett, supervisory conservator, Department of Conservation and Scientific Research.

- ♦ A large-format newsletter announcing materials and programs available to teachers and students was distributed to a local and national audience of 10,000 teachers. During the summer, some 350 teachers came to the Sackler and Freer galleries for specialized training. During the day-long sessions, teachers from all disciplines were introduced to the arts and cultures of Asia and offered suggestions on introducing these subjects into the curriculum.
- More than 100 objects were added to the collection this year, including a 17th-century painting of a hunting scene attributed to the Mughal painter Payag, which will be the subject of a small exhibition next year.

Several thousand people attended the free programs of the 10-day Sri Lankan Festival at the Arthur M. Sackler Gallery, which included Sinhalese artists performing traditional dances. (Photo by Anusha Dharmagena)

Cooper-Hewitt, National Museum of Design

Dianne H. Pilgrim, Director

Cooper-Hewitt, National Museum of Design seeks to enrich the lives of all people by exploring the creation and consequences of the designed environment. Design, a process of shaping matter to a purpose, is a fundamental activity. The design object may be as common as a paper cup, as distinctive as a crystal goblet, or as complex as a city. Cooper-Hewitt investigates the uses, structures, effects, and meanings of these products of design and their roles as forces for communication and change in our daily lives. Four curatorial departments—Drawings and Prints, Decorative Arts, Textiles, and Wallcoverings-care for, interpret, and add to the museum's collection of nearly a quarter million objects. The museum also houses a Department of Contemporary Design and a reference library.

♦ During 1993, the architectural firm of James Stewart Polshek and Partners completed one phase of a plan to integrate the museum's separate components—the Carnegie Mansion and the Miller and Fox Houses—into a unified, accessible complex. They presented the designs for renovating the townhouses as the site of a resource-research center, curatorial offices, and collection storage. The architects also submitted plans for an accessible front entrance to the museum and a connector linking the Carnegie Mansion, the townhouses, the terrace, and the gar-

Designer Cheryl R. Riley's
Coin Encrusted Tudor
Tables (1993) were featured in a one-person exhibition at Cooper-Hewitt,
National Museum of Design. (Photograph by Bill
Jacobson)



rative arts cosponsored by the museum and Parsons School of Design celebrated the 10th anniversary of the graduation of its first class. Under the direction of Maria Ann Conelli, the program continues to be a unique training ground for future scholars, curators, and educators.

♦ The one-person exhibition "Design Process: Cheryl R. Riley" marked the first major New York showing of Riley's furniture and lighting designs and the first exhibition drawn from the museum's African American Design Archive. The archive was established in 1991 to ensure that cultural diversity is a hallmark of American design history.

den. Construction is scheduled to begin in 1994.

- ◆ In two simultaneous exhibitions, Cooper-Hewitt explored the link between symbolic form and symbolic language as expressed in a particular culture "Czech Cubism: Architecture and Design, 1910—1925" highlighted the communicative power of poetry and music as they inspired the design and decorative arts of the Czech cubists during the early 20th century. "A Memorial to Jan Palach," an installation by American architect John Hejduk and poet David Shapiro, related to their memorial to the Czech poet who committed suicide in 1969 to protest the Soviet invasion and occupation of Czechoslovakia.
- The museum added two paid summer internships to its internship program. The Mark Kaminski Internship encourages young students of architectural history, design, and design criticism to explore the extensive holdings of architectural drawings, the archives, and related collections while working on a specific project. The Crown Crafts/Perry Ellis Internship in the history of pattern, ornament, and decoration in design was established for art history or design students to participate in the research, analysis, and documentation of ornamental design in the collections and library.
- ◆ Special exhibitions included "The Power of Maps" and "Mechanical Brides: Women and Machines from Home to Office," which challenged perceptions of design as a neutral and unbiased medium. Exhibitions highlighting the permanent collection included "Revolution, Life, and Labor: Soviet Porcelains (1918–1985)" and "From Background to Foreground: Looking at an 18th-Century Wallpaper."
- ♦ The master of arts program in the history of deco-

Freer Gallery of Art

Milo C. Beach, Director

The international reputation of the Freer Gallery of Art is based on its outstanding collections of Asian art dating from Neolithic times to the early 20th century and on its major holdings of works by James McNeill Whistler (1834–1903). Additions through gift and purchase have expanded the character of the original collection, which was deeded to the United States by Charles Lang Freer in 1906. Broad press coverage and enthusiastic crowds of visitors accompanied the gallery's reopening following a four-anda-half-year hiatus for renovation and expansion.

- ◆ The reopening of the Freer Gallery on Sunday, May 9, its 70th anniversary, was marked by two new books. Freer: A Legacy of Art, by Thomas Lawton, senior research scholar, and Linda Merrill, associate curator of American art, presents research on the life and aesthetics of gallery founder Charles Lang Freer. The Princess and the Peacocks, a book for children by Linda Merrill and Sarah Ridley, assistant head of education, tells how the Peacock Room was created and includes an illustration, based on recent findings, of the room before James McNeill Whistler intervened.
- ♦ Katharine Graham, chairman of the executive committee of the Washington Post Company board of directors, and gallery director Milo C. Beach were co-hosts for dedication festivities in the Eugene and Agnes E. Meyer Auditorium on April 28. Afterward, master cellist Yo-Yo Ma entertained guests with solo selections in the galleries. The event marked the be-



The first event in the festivities leading up to the public reopening of the Freer Gallery of Art-the dedication of the Eugene and Agnes E. Mever Auditorium—featured reminiscences of her parents by Katharine Meyer Graham, chairman of the executive committee of the Washington Post Company board of directors. Following the dedication. master cellist Yo-Yo Ma. shown here with Graham. entertained guests in the galleries. (© 1993 The Washington Post: reprinted with permission)

ginning of a full calendar of public programs in the 300-seat auditorium, from the Bill and Mary Meyer Concert Series of chamber music to traditional Asian music and Asian films.

- ♦ Nancy Lyons, a sixth-grade English teacher from Howard County (Maryland) Public Schools, was selected as the Freer teacher associate for 1993 to develop curriculum materials for the gallery's Japanese collection. Working with members of the education and curatorial staffs, she developed a booklet, transparencies, lesson plans, and a list of resources for teachers.
- ♦ The gallery's first Forbes fellow, Jong-Ouk Hong of Seoul, Korea, began one year of research in the Department of Conservation and Scientific Research on September 1. The Forbes Fellowship, to be awarded annually to a young scholar in the technical study of works of art, was established in memory of Edward Waldo Forbes, director of the Fogg Museum, Harvard University, from 1909 to 1944, and funded through the bequest of John S. Thacher, who was instrumental in establishing the gallery's technical laboratory in 1951.
- ◆ The Freer and Sackler galleries and the Metropolitan Center for Far Eastern Art Studies in Kyoto, Japan, named the Nelson-Atkins Museum of Art in Kansas City, Missouri, as recipient of the first biennial Shimada Prize for distinguished scholarship in the history of East Asian art. The \$10,000 award was given for the museum's publication, *The Century of Tung Ch'i-ch'ang* (1555−1636), a comprehensive examination of the life and work of China's great Ming dynasty painter.
- The library of the Freer and Sackler galleries received a grant from the Smithsonian's Research Resources Program to safeguard fragile items in its

Ernst Herzfeld Papers, an important resource for the study of Near Eastern architecture and archaeology. Funds were provided to preserve and duplicate 3,850 glass photo negatives and rehouse 1,000 drawings.

Hirshhorn Museum and Sculpture Garden

James T. Demetrion, Director

The Hirshhorn Museum and Sculpture Garden, the Smithsonian Institution's gallery for modern and contemporary art, is committed to increasing the awareness and understanding of art through acquisitions, exhibitions and publications, research activities, public programs, and the presentation of the collection in its galleries and outdoor exhibition spaces. The museum provides a public facility for the exhibition, study, and preservation of 19th- and 20th-century art while presenting a spectrum of contemporary work.

- ♦ With the help of various acquisitions funds as well as gifts from generous donors, the museum continued to acquire significant works by modern and contemporary artists. Among highlights for the year were Brice Marden's oil painting Cold Mountain 2 (1989−91), Bruce Nauman's wax over cloth sculpture From Hand to Month (1967), Lucian Freud's oil painting Nude with Leg Up (Leigh Bourey) (1992), Glenn Ligon's oilstick painting Black Like Me No. 2 (1992), and Philip Guston's oil painting Daydreams (1970).
- ◆ In the fall of 1992, the Hirshhorn undertook a major reinstallation of the permanent collection both

The Hirshborn Museum and Sculpture Garden's Conservation Laboratory was the site of detailed technical examination of several works by Willem de Kooning from the collection. Infrared reflectography disclosed hidden underdrawings in the artist's works, proof that he used drawing and painting techniques vimultaneously in a characteristic departure from traditional practices.



in its galleries and outside on the plaza and in the sculpture garden. The new installation, called "The Collection Reviewed," integrates European and American art, includes didactic materials, and puts a new emphasis on contemporary art.

- The Hirshhorn's exhibition program encompassed retrospectives for the French artist Jean Dubuffet and more contemporary American artists Eva Hesse and Susan Rothenberg. Smaller shows focused on works by American artist Alison Saar and Brazilian artist Jac Leirner and included a site-generated project by American artist Joseph Kosuth.
- In conducting their research, the Hirshhorn's six curators interviewed artists and others in the modern and contemporary art field, visited libraries, and studied exhibitions
- Among the education programs presented this year were "Dancing with Dubuffet," a specially commissioned 40-minute performance by the all-teenage Amherst (Massachusetts) Ballet Theatre Company, and Young at Art, family programs held monthly beginning in May that enthralled more than 60 sixto-nine-year-olds and their parents with tours of an exhibition and hands-on art projects.
- Ongoing technical examination of major works in the collection received a new focus when the Conservation Laboratory began a systematic examination of the museum's paintings with an infrared reflectography video system acquired with a grant from the James Smithson Society.

Institutional Studies Office

Zahava D. Doering, Director

The Institutional Studies Office, now in its sixth year, is a pan-Institutional resource dedicated to the scientific study of the characteristics, attitudes, opinions, and experiences of Smithsonian constituencies.

The office conducts applied research and studies within the museums for senior management, programs, and research efforts and for Smithsonian offices and operations. Among its study topics are audience and membership profiles, the educational value of the museum experience, self-study of Smithsonian operations, and ongoing analyses of employee composition.

- The office completed the Smithsonian Institution Accessibility Study, a major Institution-wide baseline study on the accessibility of exhibitions, publications, audiovisual productions, programs, meetings, training sessions, and receptions to people with disabilities.
- Results were disseminated from baseline and follow-up surveys in the 1991–92 Zoo Studies, a collaborative effort of the National Zoological Park, Zoo Atlanta, and the Dallas Zoo to understand the extent to which physical and conceptual changes to their reptile-amphibian buildings (renamed Reptile Discovery Centers) affected visitors' experiences.
- Studies for Smithsonian bureaus and offices included assessments of visitor experience at the "Star Trek" exhibition at the National Air and Space Museum and "The Power of Maps" and "Czech Cubism" at Cooper-Hewitt, National Museum of Design; background research for "Ocean Planet," a forthcoming exhibition on ocean conservation; and an initial study of the Smithsonian Early Enrichment Center.

International Gallery

Anne R. Gossett, Director

The International Gallery presents exhibitions that deal with significant topics from various disciplines or cultural perspectives and that complement the work of Smithsonian bureaus or represent an area outside the Institution's collections. Public and scholarly programs are held along with exhibitions that appear in the gallery, which is located in the S. Dillon Ripley Center.

• "Imperial Austria: Treasures of Art, Arms and Armor from the State of Styria," an important collection of late medieval, Renaissance, and baroque art and armor from the Landeszeughaus and selected museums in Graz, Austria, was featured this year in the International Gallery. Opening weekend festivities included a Knightly Day on the Mall with demonstrations of period crafts, music, dance, and mock combat.

- ♦ In cooperation with the National Museum of the American Indian, the International Gallery presented "Shared Visions: Native American Painters and Sculptors in the Twentieth Century." During four informal salon evenings, Native American artists discussed their work and talked with visitors.
- ♦ "Life in the White House," sponsored by the White House and Very Special Arts, included more than 50 works by student artists with disabilities. The exhibition was shown in the Escalator Gallery in celebration of the 200th anniversary of the president's house.
- The evolution of cut crystal from the 19th century to the present was surveyed in "The Cutting Edge: 200 Years of Cut Crystal," exhibited in the Rotunda Gallery.

National Air and Space Museum

Martin Harwit, Director

The National Air and Space Museum has the largest collection of historic air- and spacecraft in the world. The museum's goal is to explore and present the history, science, technology, and social impact of aeronautics and spaceflight and to investigate and exhibit the nature of the universe and the environment. Two historical research departments—Aeronautics and Space History-conduct studies on the origin and development of flight through the atmosphere and in space, while two scientific laboratories—the Center for Earth and Planetary Studies and the Laboratory for Astrophysics—carry out basic research in satellite remote sensing of the environment, planetary surfaces and atmospheres, observational and theoretical astrophysics, and the development of infrared astronomical instruments for spacecraft.

- President Clinton signed legislation on August 2, 1993, establishing an extension for the National Air and Space Museum near Washington Dulles International Airport in Virginia. The facility will provide space to house and restore the museum's collection of airplanes and spacecraft, many of which are too large for the building on the National Mall.
- ♦ As a finale to the 1992 Quincentenary commemoration of Columbus's voyages, the museum opened a major new exhibition, "Where Next, Columbus?" The exhibition focuses on the challenges and opportunities of the next 500 years of space exploration. It deals largely with the many technical and physiological challenges that humans must overcome to cross

vast distances of space or exist on other planets.

- ♦ Notable accessions to the museum's collection include a MIG 21 jet fighter, which was transferred by the U.S. Air Force. Aerobatic champion Patty Wagstaff flew her award-winning plane, the Extra 260, to Andrews Air Force Base for presentation to the museum. The museum also acquired collections of memorabilia from General Curtis LeMay and from General Benjamin Davis, leader of the first squadrons of African American pilots—popularly known as the "Tuskegee Airmen"—into battle during World War II.
- ♦ The Special Events Office coordinated more than 150 events at the museum and at the Paul E. Garber Preservation, Restoration, and Storage Facility during 1993. A highlight was the presidential inaugural ball held at the museum in January, attended by President and Mrs. Clinton and Vice-President and Mrs. Gore.
- Using remotely sensed information from a variety of satellites, researchers at the Center for Earth and Planetary Studies continued their work on arid lands, concentrating on both the natural processes of sand transport and anthropogenic changes in central Kenya. Investigations of the extent and rates of forest loss in Madagascar and the Czech Republic continued, augmented by several field trips to check interpretations of satellite data.
- ♦ Staff of the Laboratory for Astrophysics completed development of an infrared Fabry-Perot observing system used to obtain high-spectral resolution images of galactic and extragalactic sources. Observational studies of very young stars concentrated on their mass loss rates and hydrogen emission characteristics.

National Air and Space Museum director Martin Harwit greets aerobatic champion Patty Wagstaff as she emerges from the Extra 260 following a flying demonstration. The aircraft was presented to the museum and formally accepted into the aeronautical collection. (Photograph by Mark Avino)



National Museum of African Art

Sylvia H. Williams, Director

The National Museum of African Art celebrates the rich visual traditions and extraordinarily diverse cultures of Africa. Through its collections, exhibitions, research, and public programs, it fosters an appreciation of African art and civilizations. The museum also has a research and reference center—housing the Eliot Elisofon Photographic Archives and the Warren M. Robbins Library, a branch of the Smithsonian Institution Libraries—as well as exhibition galleries and educational facilities.



A young visitor creates a clay vessel at the National Museum of African Art. where more than 80 children ages 6 to 14 participated in pottery workshops in July 1993. (Photograph by Janice L. Kaplan)

- ♦ The museum opened a major exhibition, "Astonishment and Power: Kongo Minkisi and the Art of Renée Stout." Minkisi, frequently mischaracterized as fetishes in the West, are visually impressive figures or constructions intended as containers for powerful medicines. Stout, a contemporary African American artist, draws on Kongo minkisi traditions in her work.
- The museum acquired an exceptional Lega mask and two rare Lega ivory pendants from Zaire. The objects are on display in the newly renovated Eastern Zaire section of the permanent exhibition "Images of Power and Identity."
- The museum also acquired three watercolor paintings by Djilatendo, a Zairian artist (b. ca. 1890), and an oil painting by artist Pilipili (1914–ca. 1992), also from Zaire. Both artists draw inspiration from nature and the

rich traditions of contemporary Zairian life.

- ♦ An iconographically complex iron altar of the Fon peoples of the Republic of Benin (formerly Dahomey) was a gift to the museum this year. The altar, which typifies the meeting and blending of European and African cultures, is the focus for a new exhibition in the museum's Point of View gallery, which opened in 1993.
- As part of its Living Artists series, the museum hosted African American artist Renée Stout and

Gilbert Bobbo Ahiagble of Ghana. Stout presented a gallery discussion of her work and a program for children, while Ahiagble offered public weaving demonstrations and workshops for adults, teachers, and children.

• An exhibition in the Point of View gallery—
"Elmina: Art and Trade on the West African
Coast"—explored the artistic developments set in
motion by the encounter between Europeans and the
Akan peoples beginning in the late 15th century.
Elmina, now in the nation of Ghana, was the site of
the first European trading post on the West African
coast. Among the works on view were unique gold
objects, appliqued and embroidered cloths, and brass
weights used in the gold trade.

National Museum of American Art

Elizabeth Broun, Director

The National Museum of American Art is the nation's museum dedicated to the arts and artists of the United States from colonial times to the present. The museum's principal goal is to provide collections and research resources that enable scholars and the public to use and enjoy the American visual arts. The museum, which includes the Renwick Gallery, serves diverse audiences throughout the nation as well as those who visit its two historic landmark buildings in Washington, D.C. Outreach takes the form of circulating exhibitions, educational materials, publications, and automated research resources.

- "American Art at the 1893 World's Fair," an exhibition co-organized with the National Portrait Gallery, presented 100 paintings and sculptures by American artists shown at the Chicago fair and included 20 works not seen publicly since 1893. The exhibition was based on a five-year research project and resulted in a major publication, Revisiting the White City: American Art at the 1893 World's Fair, which included essays and a catalogue of the American paintings and sculptures exhibited at the fair. The project examined how Americans a century ago, on the 400th anniversary of Columbus's crossing, celebrated the historic voyage and how they viewed their own rapidly changing world.
- The Renwick Gallery of the National Museum of American Art awarded its first biennial Patricia and

Phillip Frost Prize for Distinguished Scholarship in American Crafts to the editors of Nebraska Quilts and Quiltmakers (1992), published by the University of Nebraska Press. The prize is awarded for an outstanding published work that provides new insight into the field of American crafts, including its history, theory, and noted attists. The \$2,000 prize was established in 1992 and funded by National Museum of American Art donors Patricia and Phillip Frost of Miami. The Renwick also encourages the study of the modern craft movement through fellowships for scholarly research.

- ♦ At the Renwick, "American Wicker" was the first museum exhibition of this subject, tracing the cultural history of American woven furniture from 1850 to 1930. The project, based on three years of research by Renwick curator Jeremy Adamson, explored the techniques, styles, and social history of wicker. On view in period settings and illustrated in the catalogue were chairs, tables, music stands, baby carriages, and standing lamps reflecting a variety of decorative styles.
- ♦ The exhibition "American Impressions: Masterworks from American Art Forum Collections, 1875–1935" was selected from the impressive holdings of the museum's supporting patrons' group, the American Art Forum. Among the works, seldom seen publicly, were major paintings by Childe Hassam, Edward Hopper, Marsden Hartley, John Singer Sargent, Walt Kuhn, and Georgia O'Keeffe.
- One of the nation's finest concentrations of paintings—22 works by 17 artists who were captivated by New Mexico's dramatic landscape and native cultures—was given to the National Museum of American Art by Arvin Gottlieb of Kansas City, Missouri, who died in December 1992. Gottlieb was a member of the museum's American Art Forum. The exhibition, "The Arvin Gottlieb Collection: Paintings from the American Southwest," opened in September.
- ♦ A new traveling exhibition, "Free Within Ourselves: African American Art in the Collection of the National Museum of American Art," began a national tour to six museums from Connecticut to California. A testament to the contributions of black artists, the exhibition includes 58 paintings, sculpture, and works on paper by more than 30 internationally renowned artists—among them Henry Ossawa Tanner, Romare Bearden, William H. Johnson, Elizabeth Catlett, and Sam Gilliam—as well as other lesser-known African American artists. The exhibition is based on a book of the same title published by the museum and Pomegranate Artbooks.



Abbott Handerson Thayer's Angel (1889), exhibited in Chicago at the 1893 World's Columbian Exposition, appeared in a centennial exhibition jointly organized by the National Museum of American Art and the National Portrait Gallery. (Collection of the National Museum of American Art)

National Museum of American History

Spencer R. Crew, Acting Director

The National Museum of American History investigates, collects, preserves, interprets, and honors the nation's heritage through original research, publications, exhibitions, and public programs that promote understanding of the experiences and aspirations of all the American people. Its collections of more than 17 million objects and the extensive holdings of its Archives Center and the National Numismatic Collection represent the social, cultural, scientific, and technological development of the United States and form one of the most comprehensive history collections in the world.

- ♦ After 13 years at the museum's helm, Roger Kennedy announced his retirement as director on October 6, 1992. Smithsonian Secretary Robert McC. Adams announced the appointments of Deputy Director Spencer R. Crew as acting director and Kennedy as director emeritus.
- ♦ The museum's Education Division opened the Hands On History Room, a popular 3,000-square-foot space with more than 40 hands-on activities. Museumgoers of all ages can find out what it is like to harness a mule, pick cotton, build a sod house,

send a message by telegraph, and make Spanish colonial furniture.

- ♦ The museum inaugurated the "History in the News" exhibition venue with a case honoring the life, work, and legacy of labor organizer Cesar Chavez. This new forum makes possible a swift response to current events and timely commemorations of notable individuals.
- ◆ "Personal Legacy: The Healing of a Nation," a compelling exhibition organized by the Division of Military History and the National Park Service to mark the 10th anniversary of the Vietnam Veterans Memorial, drew thousands of visitors to see 500 examples of more than 25,000 mementos left at the memorial by families, friends, and loved ones. Unadorned and unlabeled, the flags, dog tags, artificial flowers, letters, stuffed animals, combat boots, medals, and other artifacts collected and preserved by National Park Service employees are eloquent testimony to the price of war.
- "Beyond Category: The Musical Genius of Duke

Ellington," an exhibition that will tour the nation through the Smithsonian Institution Traveling Exhibition Service, opened on April 29, the 94th anniversary of Ellington's birth. It celebrates the achievements of one of America's greatest composers, musicians, and innovators using memorabilia, musical instruments, posters, original photographs, vintage film clips, and musical manuscripts from the museum's Duke Ellington Collection.

- ♦ "The Past as Memory and Model: Honoring the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum, "organized by Richard Ahlborn of the Division of Community Life with guest curator Grace Cohen Grossman of the Skirball Museum of Judaica in Los Angeles, opened in April 1993. The exhibition demonstrated continuity and survival in Jewish culture through the display of European artifacts that established the Smithsonian Institution Judaica Collection before 1890.
- Project teams at the museum and the National Air and Space Museum are organizing "The Smithsonian's America: An Exhibition on American Histo-

Japan for the American Festival '94 in July and August 1994 and offer Japanese visitors a wide-ranging depiction of the American experience. The festival—organized by NHK, the Japan Broadcasting Corporation; Yomiuri Shimbun; and MICO (Media International Corporation)—will commemorate the 140th anniversary of the Treaty of Kanagawa and the origins of friendship between Japan and the United States.

♦ The National Postal Museum opened to the public on July 30 as a branch of the National Museum of American History. The new museum houses and displays the national philatelic and postal history collection, the largest and most comprehensive of its kind in the world. Five exhibit galleries tell the story of U.S. postal history, while more than 40 audiovisual areas, interactive exhibits, and a Discovery Center provide an exploratory, participatory experience for visitors of all ages. The museum's 40,000-volume Library Research Center is the world's largest philatelic and postal history research facility.



Poignant and powerful messages, farewells, tributes, and salutes to men and women who died in the Vietnam War, left at the Vietnam Veterans Memorial and collected and preserved by National Park Service staff, went on display in October 1993 in the National Museum of American History exhibition "Personal Legacy: The Healing of a Nation." (Photograph by Tracey Eller)



National Museum of the American Indian

W. Richard West, Jr., Director

The National Museum of the American Indian is an institution of living culture dedicated to the preservation, study, and exhibition of the life, languages, literature, history, and arts of the native peoples of the Western Hemisphere. Its formal mission is to recognize and affirm to native communities and to the non-native public the historical and contemporary culture and cultural achievements of the natives of the Western Hemisphere by advancing-in consultation, collaboration, and cooperation with natives-knowledge and understanding of native cultures. The museum has a special responsibility, through innovative public programming, research, and collections, to protect, support, and enhance the development, maintenance, and perpetuation of native cultures and communities.

- "Pathways of Tradition: Indian Insights into Indian Worlds," the museum's first exhibition in the Alexander Hamilton U.S. Custom House in New York City, drew 35,000 visitors in the two and one-half months it was on view. From November 15, 1992, to January 24, 1993, the temporary exhibition offered the public a sampling of the one million objects in the museum's collection and a preview of what to expect when the George Gustav Heye Center opens permanently in the Custom House on October 30, 1994.
- ♦ The museum staff continued research and development of four inaugural exhibitions for the center. "Celebrations" will culminate more than two years of

research and collaboration by a diverse group of artists who will present their views and concepts of creation, the importance of sacred places and objects, and the effects on the Indian universe of conflicts with Euroamerican beliefs and cultures. "Treasures" will present 240 major objects, dating from 2000 B.C. to the present, selected by the curatorial staff for their beauty, rarity, and historical significance, their arristic achievement, and their embodiment of diverse cultures, "All Roads Are Good" will feature 260 objects selected by indigenous peoples. Twentythree selectors have identified the objects and recorded personal statements and perspectives that will form the exhibition text. An orientation exhibition will describe the history of the Delaware, or Lenni Lenape, the first inhabitants of Manhattan Island; the mission of the museum; the architecture of the Custom House; and other points of interest in lower Manhattan.

- ♦ On February 19, 1993, the Smithsonian announced the selection of the firm of Geddes Brecher Qualls Cunningham of Philadelphia in association with Douglas Cardinal Architect Ltd. of Ottawa, Ontario, Canada, to design the museum on the National Mall. Cardinal, a Blackfoot Indian who designed the Canadian Museum of Civilization in Hull, Quebec, will be the principal designer.
- Consultations with Indian communities continued in 1993, bringing to 22 the number of consultation meetings held since 1990.
- ♦ The Native American Dance Book, the first publication of the NMAI Office of Publications, won the Golden Ink Award competition's Silver Award in all categories, including design, printing, and editorial. The book and the museum's press kit, general brochure, and stationery system won several graphics awards during the year.
- ♦ On July 17, the repatriation of nine Kwakiutl potlatch objects from the National Museum of the American Indian was marked by a celebration at the Mungo Martin Big House, Thunderbird Park, Victoria, British Columbia, Canada.

National Portrait Gallery

Alan Fern, Director

The National Portrait Gallery (NPG) is dedicated to the exhibition and study of portraits of people who have made significant contributions to American history and culture and to the study of the artists who

"We will always remember who we are as long as we keep dancing" is a Chevenne saving that W. Richard West, Jr. (right), director of the National Museum of the American Indian, is fond of quoting. West danced with his father. W. Richard West, Sr., 80. other family members. and Indians from more than 30 tribes at the powwow for the opening of "Pathways of Tradition: Indian Insights into Indian Worlds" at the Alexander Hamilton U.S. Custom House in New York City, future home of the museum's George Gustav Heye Center. (Photograph by Pamela Dewey)

This modest-seeming print, a gift of Robert L. McNeil, Ir., is a dramatic new discovery for the National Portrait Gallery: Charles Willson Peale's long-lost 1778 mezzotint of George Wishington, previously known to scholars and collectors only through Peale's diaries and notebooks. (Photograph by Rolland White)

created such portraiture. The gallery sponsors a variety of scholarly and public activities for audiences interested in American art and American history.

- The gallery received a portrait of Arthur Ashe painted by Louis Briel just before Ashe's death. The portrait was a gift from the Commonwealth of Virginia and Virginia Heroes, Inc. Other gifts were portraits of Senator J. William Fulbright by Gretta Bader and General Jonathan Wainwright by Antonin Sterba. Purchases included paintings of Paul Laurence Dunbar, Joseph Jefferson, Rabbi Samuel Isaacs, M.F.K. Fisher, and Eliot Porter (by Fairfield Porter).
- Major purchases by the Department of Prints included the 1710 mezzotint of Iroquois chief Tee Yee Neen Ho Ga Row; Marius De Zayas's charcoal drawing of electrical inventor Nikola Tesla; Amos Doolittle's 1791 political print of George Washington entitled Display of the United States of America; and 10 caricature portraits by Paolo Garretto. Gifts to the department included a charcoal drawing of Paul Haviland by Marius De Zayas and a large group of works by the caricaturist Al Frueh. Through the generosity of Robert L. McNeil, Ir., the gallery purchased a newly discovered, unique 1778 mezzotint of George Washington by Charles Willson Peale.
- The gallery acquired photographic portraits of Native American potters Maria and Julian Martinez and of Lorraine Hansberry, James Meredith, Willie Mays, Mary McCarthy, and James Thrall Soby. The gallery also acquired self-portraits by photographers Imogen Cunningham, Ralph Steiner, Lotte Jacobi, Beaumont Newhall, and Richard Avedon and a 16part Polaroid self-portrait by Chuck Close.
- Among special exhibitions this year was "In Pursuit of Fame: Rembrandt Peale, 1778-1860," a major exhibition on the life and art of the American portraitist. Two simultaneous exhibitions-"The Telling Image: Portrait Photographs from the Archives of American Art" and "The Family 1976: Richard Avedon's Portraits for Rolling Stone"-explored the photographic medium from very different perspectives. "American Art at the 1893 World's Fair," celebrating the 100th anniversary of the World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago, was coorganized with the National Museum of American Art. The gallery also showed portraits by Washington artist Marcella Comès Winslow and self-portraits made in the 1970s and 1980s from the collection of Washington, D.C., historian James Goode.
- ♦ The exhibition catalogue In Pursuit of Fame: Rembrandt Peale, 1778-1860 was published in coopera-



tion with the University of Washington Press, Revisiting the White City: American Art at the 1893 World's Fair, created with the National Museum of American Art, was published by the University Press of New England, supported by the Elizabeth F. Cheney Foundation. The Portrait in Eighteenth-Century America was published for NPG by the University of Delaware Press. A small catalogue for the James Goode collection exhibition was supported by the Marpat Foundation.

- Cultures in Motion featured "A Conversation with Thomas Jefferson and His Slave, Betty Hemings," "Happy Birthday, Dear Todd" (for Todd Duncan's 90th birthday), "Women at an Exposition," and "Coming into Passion: Song for a Sansei."
- The gallery received two grants from the James Smithson Society. One enabled the purchases of Red Grooms's witty and evocative paper sculpture of painter Willem de Kooning, De Kooning Breaks Through, and a rare theatrical mask of Myrna Loy by W. T. Benda. The other allowed the Catalog of American Portraits to complete its survey of portraits in the state of Hawaii. A substantial grant from the Annenberg Foundation underwrote in part the expenses of the exhibition and catalogue "In Pursuit of Fame: Rembrandt Peale, 1778-1860."

Office of Exhibits Central

John Coppola, Director

The Office of Exhibits Central (OEC) provides Smithsonian museums, galleries, and exhibitors with expertise in the creation of permanent, temporary, and traveling exhibitions, from concept to crating. The office's services include thematic development,

writing, editing, design, prototyping, graphics production, matting and framing, fabrication, model making, artifact mounting, artifact reproduction, gallery installation, and packing.

In the past year, OEC's principal clients were the Smithsonian Institution Traveling Exhibition Service (SITES), the International Gallery, the Center for Folklife Programs and Cultural Studies, the National Museum of the American Indian, the National Museum of Natural History, and the National Postal Museum.

- Among the exhibitions that OEC prepared for SITES were "No Laughing Matter," "Lincoln and His Contemporaries," "Songs of My People," "The Kids Bridge," "The Realm of the Coin," "Produce for Victory," "Major League/Minor League," "Two Eagles/Dos Aguilas," "Before Freedom Came," and "Harlem Photographs by Aaron Siskind."
- OEC designed, produced, and installed "Imperial Austria" and "The Power of Maps" for the International Gallery, installed "The Kids Bridge" for the Experimental Gallery, and produced the graphics for the Center for Folklife Programs and Cultural Studies "U.S.-Mexico Borderlands" program at the 1993 Festival of American Folklife. For the National Museum of the American Indian, the office designed and installed "Shared Visions" in the International Gallery and edited the script and constructed pedestals for the exhibition "Pathways of Tradition" at the Alexander Hamilton U.S. Custom House in New York City. The office helped construct the O. Orkin Insect Zoo at the National Museum of Natural History and designed, edited, and produced the museum's traveling exhibition "Crossroads Alaska."

 For the new National Postal Museum, OEC made models, mannequins, and a complete railroad car for the permanent installation.

Office of Museum Programs

Rex M. Ellis, Director

The Office of Museum Programs strengthens museum services to diverse publics with information, assistance, and scholarship in museum practices. Through its programs and services, the office links people, places, and institutions in ways that encourage dialogue, debate, and, ultimately, common

- The office expanded information services to museums with the publication of a new quarterly journal, the OMP Bulletin, which highlights current research in museum topics and shares what is learned from office programs. Working with the Smithsonian Institution Libraries, the office is developing an on-line database of museology thesis and dissertation topics that will be added to the SIBIS bibliographic data-
- The museum community received continued assistance and training from the office through the American Indian Museum Studies program, which sponsored courses for American Indian tribal museums and internships at the Smithsonian; through workshops for Smithsonian staff on exhibition planning and development; and through the Awards for Museum Leadership program, an annual management seminar for people of color working in museums.

Consultation services to museums were expanded this year with assistance given to the American Association of Museums, Anacostia Museum. Arkansas Territorial Restoration, the Arkansas town of Blytheville. Colonial Williamsburg, Fort Wayne (Indiana) Museum of Art, National Park Service, Puerto Rican Preservation

Senator Ted Stevens (D-Alaska) reviews "Crossroads Alaska" with curator Valerie Chaussonnet and model shop supervisor Benjamin Snouffer. The Office of Exhibits Central designed and produced the exhibition for travel throughout Alaska. (Photograph by Richard Strauss)



Trust, and Shadows-on-the-Teche, a historic house museum in New Iberia, Louisiana.

- ◆ The office's Fellowships in Museum Practice Program sponsored four museum scholars at the Smithsonian during the year. Research topics ranged from family learning in museums to collection management policies.
- This year the office hosted more than 700 Smithsonian interns at orientation and registration sessions and provided career counseling and other programs for interns.

Smithsonian Institution Traveling Exhibition Service

Anna R. Cohn, Director

Since 1952, the Smithsonian Institution Traveling Exhibition Service (SITES) has been sharing the wealth of the Smithsonian's collections, research, and exhibitions with audiences around the world. Each year, millions of people beyond Washington, D.C., experience the treasures and opportunities of the National Mall by visiting SITES exhibitions on view in local museums, libraries, science centers, historical societies, 2008, aquariums, community centers, and schools.

♦ In April, SITES and the National Museum of American History opened "Beyond Category: The Musical Genius of Duke Ellington," the first exhibition in a 10-year series of jazz exhibitions, research projects, and public programming called "America's Jazz Heritage, A Partnership of the Lila Wallace— Reader's Digest Fund and the Smithsonian Institution." "Beyond Category" is traveling nationwide under the care of SITES through mid-1996.

- ♦ SITES exhibitions continue to celebrate the many voices of America's multicultural society. "Africa's Legacy in Mexico: Photographs by Tony Gleaton" includes photographs of the little-known experience of people of African descent living in present-day Mexico. "Saynday was coming along . . . Silverhorn's Drawings of the Kiowa Trickster," a joint project of SITES and the National Museum of Natural History, is the first exhibition organized with the collaboration of the Kiowa community in Oklahoma and the first to feature this important American Indian artist's work. "The Kids Bridge," organized by the Children's Museum in Boston, teaches children of all races to value themselves and others.
- Preparatory workshops play an integral role in SITES outreach services. These workshops bring together curators, educators, content advisers, and representatives from host museums to discuss critical issues such as accessibility, exhibition themes and content, and creative public programming. This

year, SITES held preparatory workshops for "More Than Meets the Eye," an exhibition offering sighted audiences a new awareness of how the blind and visually impaired "see" their world; "Songs of My People," photographs documenting African Americans in the early 1990s; and "Strength and Diversity: Japanese American Women, 1885–1990," an exhibition chronicling the lives of four generations.

♦ The profound impact of SITES and the Smithsonian on cultural life in small communities was exemplified in the April celebration at the Dane G. Hansen Memorial Museum in Logan, Kansas (population 680). The celebration— which marked the museum's 20th anniversary and the occasion of its 100th SITES exhibition, "Perpetual Campaign: The Making of the People's President"— was typical of the ongoing support and enthusiasm SITES generates in small museums and their communities.







EDUCATION AND PUBLIC SERVICE

Office of the Assistant Secretary for Education and Public Service

James C. Early, Assistant Secretary

The Office of the Assistant Secretary for Education and Public Service advises the secretary and the under secretary on policy matters related to public education, cultural equity, and wider audience initiatives. The office and the units it oversees disseminate information on the Smithsonian to national and international audiences, collaborate with elementary and secondary schools and educational associations, and engage in applied research and documentation of living cultures. The office also provides policy guidance and programmatic assistance to help strengthen the Institution's general program of cultural diversity.

- ♦ On August 30, the office published the Smithsonian Education Policy Statement, which establishes a common vision for education at the Smithsonian. The document is the culmination of a year of extensive discussions involving every office and bureau with educational responsibilities.
- To stimulate Institution-wide collaboration on education, the office organized several projects, including a Town Meeting on Education; a science education forum for educators and scholars representing all Smithsonian science facilities; and an internship briefing for minority students in the Washington, D.C., area.
- Educational Outreach grants were awarded to teacher enrichment projects; curriculum development projects that match school systems' needs with the Smithsonian's disciplinary and subject-matter resources; projects that underscore collaboration

between museums and educational institutions; and educational projects for "at-risk" socioeconomic groups.

 The Smithsonian's Cultural Education Committee continued to promote the employment of culturally diverse staff throughout the Institution, with emphasis this year on the Office of Fellowships and Grants and Smithsonian magazine.

Center for Folklife Programs and Cultural Studies

Richard Kurin, Director

The Center for Folklife Programs and Cultural Studies promotes continuity, integrity, and equity for traditional ethnic, tribal, regional, minority, and working-class cultures in the United States and abroad through a variety of cultural conservation and representation activities. Staff folklorists, cultural anthropologists, and ethnomusicologists research the ex-

A Town Meeting on Education for Smithsonian staff featured Amina Dickerson director of education and public programs, Chicago Historical Society, as guest speaker and Robert Sullivan, associate director of public programs, National Museum of Natural History, as one of several Smithsonian representatives. The event was sponsored by the Smithsonian Council of Bureau Directors. (Photograph by Richard Strauss)



pressive traditions of American and worldwide grassroots cultures. They publish and present their work to scholarly and public audiences through the Festival of American Folklife, Smithsonian/Folkways Recordings, the Folklife Studies monograph-film series, cultural education programs, and the Folklife/Folkways Archives.

◆ The 27th annual Festival of American Folklife featured four programs. "U.S.-Mexico Borderlands" presented the cultural creativity of people who live on the border; "American Social Dance" offered audience participation in Appalachian, Iroquois, Cambo-

America's Reunion on the Mall attracted some 600,000 visitors during the 1993 presidential inaugural festivities. The Center for Folklife Programs and Cultural Studies helped define, program, and produce the event and coordinated the traditional crafts and performance presentations. (Photograph by Carl Hamsen)

dian, Bolivian, and African American dance; "Kids' Stuff" gave children an opportunity to take part in urban children's games and traditions; and "Metro Music" highlighted performances by diverse groups from the Washington, D.C., area.

- ♦ The center worked closely with the Presidential Inaugural Committee and Festival Productions, Inc., to define, program, and produce America's Reunion on the Mall during the presidential inauguration.

 The center coordinated all the traditional crafts and performance presentations for the events on the Mall and in the National Museum of American History, National Museum of Natural History, Anacostia Museum, and Ripley Center. The inaugural festival attracted some 600,000 visitors.
- Ethnomusicologists and archivists from around the world attended the conference, "New Directions in the Collection, Preservation, and Dissemination of Music and Dance," funded by the Ford Foundation and co-hosted by the Library of Congress American Folklife Center.
- The Folklife/Folkways Archives continued to acquire important documentation, including a collection of original field tapes of Frederick Ramsey, Jr.'s, work with African American communities in the South, the first-generation tapes of Leadbelly's last sessions, and a large collection of filmmaker Jim Brown's footage.

National Science Resources Center

Douglas Lapp, Executive Director

The National Science Resources Center (NSRC) is operated by the Smithsonian Institution and the National Academy of Sciences to help improve the teaching of science in the nation's schools. The NSRC collects and disseminates information about exemplary science teaching resources, develops innovative science curriculum materials, and sponsors outreach and technical assistance activities to help school districts develop and sustain hands-on science programs.

In the past year, the NSRC continued to expand involvement of scientists and engineers, community organizations, and teachers and school system officials through its National Science Education Leadership initiative (NSEL) and its Science and Technology for Children curriculum development project.

- ♦ Under NSEL, the center held a second Working Conference for Scientists and Engineers on Science Education in the Schools at the University of California at San Francisco. The 38 participants observed hands-on science teaching in public school classrooms and discussed science education reform issues with national leaders in the field.
- ♦ As another part of NSEL, the center conducted two National Elementary Science Leadership Institutes for 34 teams from school districts across the nation. Since 1989, 105 teams from districts serving more than 2 million elementary school children have participated in these week-long institutes.
- Also under NSEL, the center began the revision of its popular guide to exemplary curriculum materials and sources of support for hands-on science teaching, Science for Children: Resources for Teachers.
- Progress continued in the NSRC's Science and Technology for Children elementary science curriculum development project. Fourteen of the 24 planned science curriculum units for grades one through six are now available. Units field-tested last spring included Organisms, a first-grade life science unit, and Balancing and Weighing, a physical science unit for the second grade.



Office of Elementary and Secondary Education

Ann Bay, Director

As the Smithsonian Institution's central office for precollege education, the Office of Elementary and Secondary Education draws on resources from throughout the Institution to create materials and programs for teachers and students in the Washington, D.C., area and nationwide. The office also serves as a clearinghouse about Smithsonian educational

Second-graders from Amidon Elementary School in Washington, D.C., explore a fulcrum's function in the "Balancing and Weighing" unit of the National Science Resources Center's Science and Technology for Children elementary science curriculum project. (Photograph by Eric Long) materials and programs and encourages communication and collaboration among Smithsonian education units and between those units and outside educational organizations.

An important goal of the office is to educate young people and their teachers about the value of museums and related institutions as learning resources. These efforts, which involve collaboration with schools, school systems, universities, and other museums, reach thousands of teachers and millions of students each year. The office carries out programming in four categories: professional development for teachers, curriculum materials for schools, programs and materials for children and teenagers, and clearinghouse services.

♦ A pilot program with the National Faculty for the Humanities, Arts, and Sciences extends the office's work in developing new models for museum-school collaborations. Working with schools and museums in Atlanta, Seattle, St. Paul, and Washington, D.C., the program helps teachers explore ways to use material culture across the curriculum and from a multicultural perspective.



- ◆ The second edition of the Smithsonian Resource Guide for Teachers was published and distributed to schools across the country. This expanded and revised edition lists more than 400 books, bibliographies, guides, recordings, and posters. In addition to printing almost 50,000 copies, the office published the guide electronically as part of a year-long pilot project with a commercial computer network.
- ♦ The office, several museums, the Smithsonian Environmental Research Center, and the National Zoo joined with the District of Columbia Public Schools to test a summer school program for first- through sixth-graders. The office designed the curriculum and coordinated the pilot program, which engaged 135 children in lessons based on exhibits and research projects.



Wider Audience Development Program

Marshall J. Wong, Director

The Wider Audience Development Program (WADP) assists efforts to strengthen the Institution's interaction with culturally diverse communities. Examples of WADP's work include coordinating pan-institutional observances of federally designated ethnic and women's heritage commemorations, organizing periodic forums for Smithsonian staff on issues relating to cultural pluralism, and collecting and analyzing data on audiences. The Wider Audience Development Program also provides operational support to the Smithsonian Cultural Education Committee, a board of private citizens that advises Smithsonian management on issues of cultural pluralism in education and hiring.

- WADP coordinated more than 20 public programs, including lectures, concerts, films, and theater productions, on themes of significance to women and communities of color. Highlights included an address by Navajo Nation President Peterson Zah on environmental issues facing indigenous people and a lecture by University of California at Berkeley professor Elaine Kim on the tensions between feminism and nationalism among Asian American women.
- The office also coordinated the Smithsonian's presence at meetings of several ethnic studies associations to provide information about Smithsonian employment, traveling exhibitions, and research opportunities.

(Above) In celebration of Asian Pacific American Heritage Month, a member of the Hara Sho Kai Bugaku Association of Ashiya, Japan, performed a traditional Japanese court dance from the Heian period. (Photograph by Shoko Hara)

(Left) Geovani Cuevas, an Office of Elementary and Secondary Education summer high school intern, works in the Enid A. Haupt Garden, where he learns firsthand about the work of the Horticulture Services Division. (Photograph by David Kwan, high school intern, Office of Printing and Photographic Services)

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

Office of the Assistant Secretary for External Affairs

Thomas E. Lovejoy, Assistant Secretary

The Smithsonian's response to the needs and concerns of its many constituencies is the primary responsibility of the Office of the Assistant Secretary for External Affairs. The office frames the Institution's goals and impact beyond the National Mall by supervising its component units, using print and electronic media effectively, hosting diplomatic events and events in honor of friends of the Institution, and addressing the Smithsonian's role in national and international affairs.

- ♦ Interior Secretary Bruce Babbitt asked Assistant Secretary Thomas E. Lovejoy to help coordinate the establishment of a national biological survey. During his six-month assignment, Lovejoy worked to consolidate the biological research of several different government agencies into a comprehensive, accessible database. This information will allow development decisions to be grounded in sound scientific research.
- The office launched the planning for the Smithsonian's 150th anniversary, to be celebrated in 1996. Deputy Assistant Secretary Marc Pachter heads the steering committee for the Institution-wide celebration.
- The Smithsonian Council was transferred to the office's jurisdiction in the fall of 1992. The council is the major advisory body to the secretary on intellectual, programmatic, and educational matters affecting the entire Institution.
- ◆ The office assumed responsibility for the activities of the Smithsonian representative in Japan, Mrs. Hanako Matano. Particularly important this year was support for negotiations with NHK (Japan pub-

During her visit to the Smithsonian in April, Crown Princess Maha Chakri Sirindhorn of Thailand (right) presents a gift to Francine Berkountz, director of the Office of International Relations.



lic television) and the Yomiuri Shimbun newspaper group to ensure the creation of an exhibit for the American Festival '94 near Tokyo. The National Museum of American History will produce the exhibit "The Smithsonian's America" in cooperation with the National Air and Space Museum.

Office of International Relations

Francine C. Berkowitz, Director

The Office of International Relations (OIR) provides technical assistance and diplomatic support for Smithsonian programs abroad. It serves as the link between the Smithsonian and foreign institutions or individuals as well as international organizations and government agencies. OIR assists with the details of international exchanges of museum objects and staff and administers two funding programs to encourage international cooperation in scholarly research and museum programs.

- ◆ The office coordinated more than 75 official government visits to the Smithsonian during 1993, including Crown Princess Maha Chakri Sirindhorn of Thailand, Egyptian First Lady Mrs. Hosni Mubarak, Sri Sultan Hamengku Buwono of Indonesia's Yogyakarta Province, and delegations from the Mongolian Academy of Sciences and the Chinese Ministry of Culture.
- OIR provided international coordination for a consortium of organizations from 11 Latin American countries that developed an exhibition on the rainforests of the Americas. During 1993, the exhibition opened in 20 Latin American cities and at the National Zoo.
- During the year, the office provided visa documentation for almost 170 foreign researchers and interns working at Smithsonian museums and other U.S. institutions.
- Among the conferences, meetings, and briefings OIR organized for international groups were a weeklong seminar for Fulbright scholars from the Amazon Basin in the Latin American Scholars Program at American Universities; an all-day briefing on the Smithsonian for the Ibero-American Cultural Attachés Association, which includes representatives of Washington diplomatic missions of Spain, Portugal, and 19 Latin American countries; and an international conference on ex situ conservation organized jointly with the U.S. Agency for International Development.

Office of Special Events and Conferences

Katherine Kirlin, Acting Director

The Office of Special Events and Conferences (OSEC) organizes events and conferences throughout the Institution that contribute to developing and maintaining important current and potential constituencies. In 1993, the office coordinated activities with Smithsonian bureaus, with corporations, and with organizations whose missions coincide with those of the Institution. Each year the office handles all arrangements for Smithsonian Board of Regents and Smithsonian Council meetings. The office also helps Smithsonian scholars and managers plan and coordinate conferences, international symposia, and collaborative programs.

- In October 1992, OSEC worked with staff from the Arthur M. Sackler Gallery and the Freer Gallery of Art to present a symposium, "Art, Technology, and Society in Ancient Japan."
- ♦ In March 1993, the office helped the Program in African American Culture in the National Museum of American History coordinate a conference, "We'll Understand It Better By and By: A National Conference on African American Gospel Music Scholarship in Tribute to Pearl Williams-Jones."
- ♦ Other collaborative programs that OSEC coordinated in 1993 included a workshop to plan educational components for the exhibition "Ocean Planet," sponsored by the Environmental Awareness Program, and the conference "CO₂ Effects on Ecosystems," sponsored by the Office of the Assistant Secretary for External Affairs.
- OSEC also coordinated the National Science Resources Center Presidential Awards Ceremony.

Office of Telecommunications

Paul B. Johnson, Director

The Office of Telecommunications (OTC) manages the development and creation of video, film, audio, and multimedia programs relating to the Smithsonian. These programs share the Institution with audiences in the United States and abroad through television and radio broadcasts and through distribution to home and educational markets by the latest technologies. The office also provides media planning and production services to Smithsonian units.



- As part of the Institution's commitment to the study and dissemination of jazz, OTC created several programs, with more to follow. For the National Museum of American History—Smithsonian Institution Traveling Exhibition Service exhibition "Beyond Category: The Musical Genius of Duke Ellington," OTC produced a short documentary and an interactive video package. OTC's Radio Smithsonian produced a new national series, "Jazz Smithsonian," featuring the Smithsonian Jazz Masterworks Orchestra in concert.
- ♦ OTC and The Smithsonian Associates began exploring a Smithsonian Campus on the Air, envisioned as a "museum without walls" for the 21st century. This major new venture will carry Smithsonian programs and courses to viewers around the world using cable, videocassette, satellite, and interactive disc.
- Filming began for two of the three Smithsonian Expedition Specials being produced by Hearst Entertainment in coordination with OTC for broadcast in fiscal year 1994 on the Arts and Entertainment cable network. One program looks at "The Elephants of Timbuktu," and the other focuses on Paul Taylor of the National Museum of Natural History as he studies the isolated Korowai people of Irian Jaya, Indonesia.
- ◆ The office continued to develop new programs in ongoing projects. Two compact disc–interactive (CD-I) programs, *The Downhome Blues* and *The Uptoum Blues*, were the latest in a series produced with Philips Interactive Media of America. Radio Smithsonian broadcast the second season of the award-winning *Folk Masters* series, and the third season's programs were recorded live at the Barns of Wolf Trap, to be aired beginning in January 1994.

Now in its third season, Radio Smithsonian's Folk Masters concert series is recorded before a live audience at the Barns of Wolf Trap and broadcast nationwide by American Public Radio. Featured here are the Texas Playboys and the Sun Rhythm Section in a rousing performance. (Photograph by Jeff Tinsley)



The Smithsonian Associates

John F. Jameson, Acting Director

This was a year of transition, as the National and Resident Associate programs merged into one organization—The Smithsonian Associates. With strong support from the programs' staffs and guidance from within and outside the Smithsonian, the Associates developed recommendations to achieve and sustain a successful consolidation. The search began for a director for the combined organization. With increasing evidence of collaboration, the two programs maintained their separate membership and programming activities during the year.

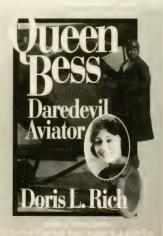
- Almost 20,000 participants attended Campus on the Mall courses. Courses with enrollments exceeding 400 included "The American Musical Theater," featuring leading composers, lyricists, performers, and directors; "Discovering Ireland," in collaboration with the Embassy of Ireland; "The Magic of Shakespeare: Spotlight on Hamlet," cosponsored with the Shakespeare Theatre; and "Voices of the Game," with legendary baseball broadcasters reflecting on great moments in America's national pastime.
- ◆ In its 15th season of live theater for young audiences, Discovery Theater earned the 1993 Puppeteers of America Award and attracted more than 73,000 people to its performances. A highlight was an original production of *Unto These Shores*, a story of immigrants to this country.
- More than 67,000 Resident Associates and others from the Washington metropolitan area heard lectures and performances by eminent scholars, authors, and artists, including Nobel Prize-winning physicists Leon Lederman and Steven Weinberg, legendary jazz violinist Stephane Grappelli, paleontologist John Horner, and authors Tony Hillerman, Annie Dillard, and Marian Wright Edelman.

- ♦ Contributions from the Contributing Membership reached \$8.5 million, a 6 percent increase over last year. The total number of Contributing Membership households reached 75,000 for the first time, also reflecting a 6 percent growth. Membership in the Young Benefactors grew to 2,280, a 9 percent increase.
- ◆ Eleven Smithsonian projects received James Smithson Society grants totaling \$328,000. An additional \$100,000 in Smithson Society funds was allocated to the Institution's special CARE (collections, acquisition, research, and education) funds.
- ♦ The Smithsonian Associates kicked off a yearlong, 10-city series of events in California focusing on cultural diversity. Statewide partners are Wells Fargo Bank and the California Council for the Humanities.
- In 1993, The Smithsonian Associates offered 275 study tours and seminars across the United States and throughout the world for 7,675 participants, a slight increase over 1992. A new series, "Accessible Adventures," was designed to integrate people with and without disabilities in wilderness learning experiences. Groups traveled by canoe on the Missouri River in Montana and through the Boundary Waters of Minnesota.

Smithsonian Institution Press

Felix C. Lowe, Director

As the Institution's publisher, with an audience that includes the scholarly community, The Smithsonian Associates, and the general public, the Smithsonian



Queen Bess, presenting the brief but intense life of America's first African American woman aviator, has brought international attention to the Smithsonian Institution Press and its diverse list of scholarly and trade publications. Institution Press produces scholarly books, trade books, recordings, and videos, as well as *Smithsonian Year* and *Annals of the Smithsonian*. Publications of the press's five divisions are sold through a commissioned retail sales force, direct mail, and copublishing agreements. In addition, certain titles are distributed free to Depository Libraries and the international academic community.

- Smithsonian University Press featured Doris Rich's biography of Bessie Coleman, Queen Bess:

 Daredevil Aviator, at the American Booksellers Association meeting. Courierspeak: A Phrase Book for Couriers of Museum Objects, by Cordelia Rose, an illustrated script and phrase book in English, French, German, Japanese, Russian, and Spanish, was hailed as a publishing masterwork by the American Association of Museums and the trade.
- ♦ Smithsonian Book Development copublished Blue Planet with Harcourt Brace Jovanovich and Somerville House Books. Aimed at young readers, the book explores the science behind the "fragile planet" theme of the film by the same name. The development division also undertook five-year revisions of the individual museum guides.
- ♦ Smithsonian Collection of Recordings released three major collections, including *The Blues: A Smithsonian Collection of the Blues Singers*, produced with the Ozark Folk Center.
- ♦ Smithsonian Books published Frontiers of Flight, by Jeff Ethell, a companion to the 13-part Discovery Channel series that aired in October 1992. Smithsonian Books also promoted Looking at Earth, written by geologist Priscilla Strain and geographer Frederick Engle and copublished with the National Air and Space Museum and Turner Publishing. Based on satellite imagery of the Earth, this book proved exceptionally popular with The Smithsonian Associates.

Smithsonian Magazine

Ronald C. Walker, Publisher Donald B. Moser, Editor

Since its founding in 1970, Smithsonian magazine has extended the Institution's message, expanded its influence, and increased its public visibility throughout the United States and abroad. Considered one of the greatest success stories in magazine publishing history, Smithsonian is now the 21st largest magazine in the country, with a circulation of 2.1 million. It



continues to generate revenue for the Institution.

The editorial subjects of *Smithsonian* inevitably extend beyond the scope of the Institution's museums. Leading authors contribute articles about the arts, history, the environment, conservation, and the sciences, always written with the layperson in mind. The goal is a magazine that appeals to a range of readers' interests.

Monthly features include "Phenomena, Comment, and Notes," a commentary on nature and the natural world; "Smithsonian Horizons," a column by the Smithsonian secretary; and reviews of recently released nonfiction. Smithsonian activities are covered in three regular departments: "Around the Mall," "Smithsonian Highlights," and "The Object at Hand."

- ♦ The new National Postal Museum and the new Amazonia complex at the National Zoo were both featured in articles during the year. Other stories reflected the broad interests of the Institution: Navajo code talkers, amber, ancient Nubia, shark conservation, artist Luis Jimenez, the Agora, and the history of the department store.
- ♦ In partnership with the American Society of Travel Agents (ASTA), Smithsonian magazine awarded the second annual ASTA/Smithsonian Magazine Environmental Award to Abercrombie & Kent International, Inc., and British Airways. The award recognizes outstanding achievements by individuals, corporations, and countries toward furthering the goals of environmental conservation.
- Smithsonian's article on American sign language, which was widely reprinted, was a winner in the print journalism category of the National Easter Seal Society's competition for stories on issues affecting the disabled.
- In June, the magazine's advertising campaign received a certificate of excellence at the Addy Awards Event sponsored by the American Advertising Federation (AAF).

At the presentation of the 1992 ASTA/Smithsonian Magazine Environmental Award to Abercrombie & Kent International, Inc., and British Airways are (left to right): Tom Keesling, chairman, award selection committee: Ron Walker, publisher, Smithsonian magazine; Jorie Butler Kent, vice-chairman, and Geoffrey Kent, chairman, Abercrombie & Kent; Earlene Causey, president, American Society of Travel Agents: and Sir Colin Marshall, chairman. Hugh Somerville, head of environment, and David Hyde, director of safety, security, and environment, British Airways.

Air & Space/Smithsonian Magazine Visitor Information and

Ronald C. Walker, Publisher George C. Larson, Editor

Air & Space/Smithsonian magazine is published bimonthly as a benefit of membership in the National Air and Space Museum. With a circulation of 330,000, it ranks in the top half of major magazines in the United States. Since 1990, just four years after its launch, Air & Space/Smithsonian has generated revenue for the Institution.

Articles continue to cover the range of air and space-related topics that appeal to the magazine's general readership. Regular features include "In the Museum," a column about museum artifacts; "Soundings," aerospace news briefs; "Above and Beyond," a commentary on unusual personal experiences in the air and space realm; and "Viewport." comments from the museum director

- "Astronomy's Most Wanted," a six-part series exploring research in the astronomy community, was published in fiscal year 1993. The installment "The Planet Hunters" won for the magazine and its author, Billy Goodman, the American Institute of Physics Annual Science Writing Award.
- The seventh anniversary edition (April May 1993) carried a special treatment of planetary exploration, including a pullout graphic supplement depicting all interplanetary missions flown to date.
- The magazine published an excerpt from each issue as a visitors' guide and floor plan to the National Air and Space Museum. The excerpt saves the museum the cost of printing a separate monthly

brochure and also generates advertising revenue.

• During the summer, Air & Space/Smithsonian went on-line with America Online, a commercial database service. In a test of electronic distribution of text materials, the magazine offered to America Online subscribers two text versions of feature articles from the August/September 1993 issue together with membership information and the option of becoming an Associate member through an electronic application form.

Associates' Reception Center

Mary Grace Potter, Director

The Visitor Information and Associates' Reception Center (VIARC) is a central support unit responsible for information and assistance programs for the public, Associate members, staff, and volunteers. Several VIARC programs operate seven days a week and involve coordination and direction of two large corps of volunteers, who are a primary source of support for the Institution's public information programs and for project assistance behind the scenes.

- ♦ In its 23rd year VIARC received the 1993 Public Employees Roundtable Award for Excellence in Public Service in the federal category. VIARC was selected for this honor from among some 300 nominees for its ongoing public information activities and for its project assistance services staffed by hundreds of dedicated volunteers.
- · Midway through its third year, the Smithsonian Information Center served its 6 millionth visitor. making the Castle the fourth busiest Smithsonian building on the National Mall. The center's stationary information components, theater orientation program, interactive touch-screen systems, and electronic maps were updated during the spring and summer, and a new unit was added to highlight the Institution's scientific research activities.
- The opening of the National Postal Museum and the reopening of the Freer Gallery of Art generated



Staff of the Visitor Information and Associates' Reception Center gathered in the Smithsonian Information Center for a Federal Times photograph announcing the center as recibtent of the Public Service Excellence Award presented by the Public Employees Roundtable. (Photograph by Rich Mason)

the expansion of both of VIARC's centrally managed volunteer programs. The number of museum information desks staffed daily by volunteer information specialists increased to 18 desks in 14 buildings, and the number of volunteers registered and placed through VIARC's Behind-the-Scenes Volunteer Program rose to more than 1,200.

♦ VIARC's Public Inquiry Mail and Telephone Information Service Unit processed some 43,000 pieces of correspondence and responded to more than 327,000 phone inquiries. VIARC also expanded and enhanced its information reference tools and updated and revised hundreds of preprinted materials, bibliographies, and leaflets in accessible 12-point type.

INSTITUTIONAL INITIATIVES

Office of the Assistant Secretary for Institutional Initiatives

Alice Green Burnette, Assistant Secretary

The wide-ranging development activities of the Smithsonian are the responsibility of the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Institutional Initiatives. The office coordinates pan-institutional efforts with those of the bureaus and offices to ensure that the Smithsonian receives the fullest possible private support for its research, exhibitions, and educational and public service activities. The office also conducts special studies and demonstration projects on behalf of the Institution.

- During 1993, the assistant secretary led a comprehensive review and revision of the Smithsonian's policies and procedures for seeking, accepting, and administering support from external sources. A paninstitutional task force has recommended extensive changes to bring relevant policies up to date with contemporary practices.
- The office continued to coordinate the fund-raising effort for the National Museum of the American Indian. During 1993, the assistant secretary directed a feasibility study of cause-related marketing as a fund-raising technique for the Institution.
- The assistant secretary worked with the Smithsonian National Board and the Office of Development to implement the Smithsonian Fund for the Future as a conduit for increased development activity by the National Board.

♦ At the request of the under secretary, the assistant secretary began chairing the Institution's 150th Anniversary Marketing Committee. In coordination with committees for program and community, the committee will develop and execute a marketing plan for the anniversary celebration during 1996.



National Museum of the American Indian National Campaign

John L. Colonghi, National Campaign Director

The National Campaign of the National Museum of the American Indian is responsible for carrying out the fund-raising plan that the Smithsonian Board of Regents adopted for the museum. By legislative mandate, the Institution must provide one-third of the construction cost of the museum on the National Mall. The campaign has set a goal of \$60 million for this purpose and to endow the museum's outreach and education programs.

- ♦ Twenty-six individuals have agreed to join the International Founders Council, a committee of prominent volunteers responsible for generating most of the campaign's fund-raising goal. Among the council's members are Smithsonian Secretary Robert McC. Adams, former U.S. representative Barber Conable, financier David Rockefeller, and communications executive Ted Turner.
- During fiscal year 1993 the campaign raised \$6.8 million toward its goal. The Ford Foundation made a grant of \$1.15 million, the largest foundation contribution to date. In addition, a fund-raising gala in New York City raised nearly \$500,000 for the museum's construction fund

Merrill Lynch and Co... Inc., and David Rockefeller hosted a dinner to commemorate the opening of the National Museum of the American Indian's exhibition "Pathways of Tradition: Indian Insights into Indian Worlds" at the Alexander Hamilton U.S. Custom House. From left are Rockefeller, chairman of the Rockefeller Group, Inc., museum trustee, and member of the NMAI National Campaign International Founders Council: Constance Berry Newman. Smithsonian under secretary; and Daniel P. Tully, president and CEO, Merrill Lynch. (Photograph by Pamela Dewey)

♦ The national membership program launched in March 1991 continues to be successful. The museum's membership now numbers more than 68,000. Since its formation, the program has generated gross revenue of over \$4 million. Members have participated actively in special events in Washington, D.C., New York, Phoenix, Albuquerque, and other cities throughout the country.

Office of Development

Marie A. Mattson, Director

The mission of the Office of Development is to generate private financial support for the Smithsonian from corporations, foundations, and individuals. The office is responsible for fund raising in support of institutional priorities and selected bureau projects and programs and for leading and coordinating fundraising initiatives throughout the Institution. The office maintains central research and record-keeping functions, including reference information and publications, pan-institutional information and constituency databases, and gift records. The office also manages volunteer organizations and oversees stewardship of grants.

- ◆ Major gifts and pledges to the Smithsonian during fiscal year 1993 included \$3 million from Enid A. Haupt for the Enid A. Haupt Garden Endowment Fund and a fellowship in horticulture; \$3 million from Janet A. Hooker for the Hall of Geology, Gems, and Minerals, National Museum of Natural History; \$2.8 million from an anonymous donor for a public affairs endowment at the Arthur M. Sackler Gallery; \$1.15 million from the Ford Foundation for the National Museum of the American Indian; \$1 million from Smithsonian Regent Samuel C. Johnson for the Samuel C. Johnson for the Samuel C. Johnson for the Samuel G. Johnson Theater in the National Museum of Natural History; and \$1 million from Glenn O. Tupper for the Tupper Endowment Fund, Smithsonian Tropical Research Institute.
- With the initiative and leadership of the Smithsonian National Board, the office established the
 Smithsonian Fund for the Future, through which the
 board will pursue major restricted and unrestricted
 endowment gifts. During 1993, the fund received its
 first \$1 million gift.
- Special events for 1993 included the second annual two-day seminar, "Exploring the Smithsonian Universe," which offered individual donors and prospects behind-the-scenes exposure to Smithsonian

activities; the Smithsonian National Board's spring meeting at the Smithsonian Tropical Research Institute in Panama; a high-level panel discussion on technological and societal change for the Smithsonian Corporate Membership Program; and an 80th birthday celebration (with the Smithsonian Institution Libraries) for Smithsonian Secretary Emeritus S. Dillon Ripley at which the S. Dillon Ripley Library Endowment was announced.

Smithsonian Women's Committee

Jean Thompson, Chair

Since its founding in 1966, the Smithsonian Women's Committee has supported the Institution through volunteer fund raising and public relations services. The funds the committee raises support educational and research programs throughout the Smithsonian.

- In April, the 11th annual Smithsonian Craft Show (formerly the Washington Craft Show) attracted more than 14,000 visitors and netted a record \$205,000. The Holiday Dance held at the National Air and Space Museum netted \$50,000, and the Fourth of July Picnic held on the roof of the National Museum of American History showed a profit of \$8,000.
- The committee provided \$234,786 in support of 27 projects in 13 bureaus. These projects included creation of the educational outreach program "Learn-



Furniture maker Anthony Beverly, who exhibited at the 1993 Smithsonian Craft Show, receives an award for excellence from Rebecca Klemm (right) and show director Hope Price. ing Is a Family Experience" at the National Air and Space Museum; development of a television series on "American Treasure Houses" by the Office of Telecommunications; and publication of English- and Spanish-language guidebooks to Barro Colorado Island, Panama, site of the Smithsonian Tropical Research Institute's research station.

♦ The committee gave \$10,000 to support awards under the Fellowships in Museum Practice Program, which it endowed in 1992.

FINANCE AND ADMINISTRATION

Office of the Assistant Secretary for Finance and Administration

Nancy Suttenfield, Assistant Secretary

Operating behind the scenes at the Smithsonian, a network of administrative offices serves the diverse programmatic needs of the Institution and facilitates the management and use of financial, human, and physical resources. Funding for central services in 1993 amounted to approximately 10.8 percent of the Institution's total operating expenses.



Office of Architectural History and Historic Preservation

Cynthia Field, Director

The Office of Architectural History and Historic Preservation issued a Smithsonian-wide policy on historic preservation and an accompanying *Guide to Historic Preservation at the Smithsonian*, which together define and illuminate the Smithsonian's historic preservation practices. Years of architectural history research culminated in 1993 in the publication of *The Castle: An Illustrated History of the Smithsonian Building*, a team effort of all members of the office with the assistance of three graduate students.

Office of the Comptroller

M. Leslie Casson, Comptroller

The Office of the Comptroller designed and constructed the accounts payable/purchase order module of a new Smithsonian Financial System. The module will provide improved Smithsonian-wide on-line inquiry and reporting of accounts payable information.

Office of Contracts and Property Management

Robert Perkins, Director

The Office of Contracts and Property Management lists a number of significant achievements for the year, including the successful implementation of an automated procurement system and the integration of quality management concepts into all contracting, procurement, property management, and supply operations. The office also established a consolidated and comprehensive cost-saving procurement program for commonly used supplies.

Joseph Henry's Bedroom in the Henry apartments, photograph by Thomas W. Smillie, ca. 1878. From The Castle.



The Office of Design and Construction managed the renovation of the Freer Gallery of Art, which reopened in May 1993. The project included construction of 13,000 square feet of neu storage and administration space beneath the original structure, gallery renovation, roof and skylight replacement, renovation of the auditorium, and extensive site improvements. (Photograph by Robb Harrell)

Office of Design and Construction

Robert P. Dillman, Director

The reopening of the renovated Freer Gallery of Art in May marked the completion of nearly \$18 million of construction carried out under the Office of Design and Construction (ODC). ODC managed the construction of a chiller plant for the National Museum of Natural History, completed a \$5 million renovation of the Hirshhorn Museum and Sculpture Garden plaza, and started construction on the \$24 million, three-floor renovation of the Alexander Hamilton U.S. Custom House in New York City for the National Museum of the American Indian.

Office of Equal Employment and Minority Affairs

Era L. Marshall, Director

This year the Office of Equal Employment and Minority Affairs (OEEMA) established a program to ensure that small, minority, and women-owned firms receive equal opportunity and appropriate consideration in the Smithsonian's procurement of goods and services. OEEMA also developed and implemented the SI Diversity Action Plan, which establishes ac-

countability for cultural diversity—affirmative action initiatives at all levels of the Institution. Another new system within OEEMA assesses the effectiveness of the Smithsonian's recruitment efforts for minorities and women and monitors and evaluates each unit's employment practices.

Office of Environmental Management and Safety

William Billingsley, Director

The Office of Environmental Management and Safety continued its responsibility for ensuring that safety, fire protection and prevention, industrial hygiene, and environmental principles are integrated into all aspects of Smithsonian operations.

Office of Facilities Services

Richard Siegle, Director

The Office of Facilities Services continued to encourage participation in management initiatives geared toward improving services, strengthening operations, and optimizing use of resources.

Office of Financial Management and Analysis

Rick Johnson, Acting Director

The Office of Financial Management and Analysis completed a major phase of improvements to the directives issuance and distribution system. The office also continued its emphasis on leading and participating in comprehensive Institution-wide studies and analyses.

Office of Human Resources Marilyn Marton, Director

The Office of Human Resources (OHR) embarked on a multiyear project using computer technology to reduce paperwork, increase the efficiency of personnel operations, and enhance productivity and service. During this first year, OHR has replaced all outdated computer equipment, contracted for the installation of a local area network, and laid the groundwork for the spring 1994 implementation of an electronic personnel action system. This system will eliminate forms and streamline processing, resulting in faster service to clients.

Office of Information Resource Management

Vincent Marcalus, Director

The Office of Information Resource Management acquired and installed a new mainframe computer to meet the requirements of the new Smithsonian Financial System and new software for the Smithsonian Institution Research Information System.

Ombudsman

Chandra Heilman, Ombudsman

This year the Smithsonian Ombudsman worked with management and nearly 200 employees as a neutral party to resolve work-related concerns. The Ombudsman joined with the Smithsonian branch of the Agriculture Federal Credit Union to operate the Smithsonian Employee Emergency Assistance Fund, which made emergency loans to more than 50 employees.

Office of Plant Services

Michael League, Director

To promote a partnership for Smithsonian energy management, the Office of Plant Services began publishing a newsletter for all Smithsonian employees. Efforts in this area will assure that the work force is better informed about energy costs and can work with the Office of Plant Services to control energy consumption.

Office of Planning and Budget

L. Carole Wharton, Director

The Office of Planning and Budget continued its efforts to improve the Personnel Cost Projection System and revise the Institution's planning process. In addition, the office initiated a Smithsonian-wide study in preparation for response to the Government Performance and Results Act of 1993 and engaged all members of the office in a team effort to improve services to bureaus and offices.

Office of Printing and Photographic Services

James Wallace, Director

The Office of Printing and Photographic Services expanded its program of making digitized Smithsonian photographs available through computer networks to include America Online. Through this program, which also includes the Internet, CompuServe, and GEnie networks, schools and nonprofit organizations can obtain electronic access to Smithsonian images. Also this year, the office's cold storage room was expanded to provide environmental safeguards for the growing photographic collection.

Nick Parrella, Photo Services visual information specialist, foreground, makes a preliminary edit of inaugural film as Natural History photographer Carl Hansen, center, discusses a print with OPPS Chief of Photography Dane Penland, at right. At left, contractor Andy Gordon produces an inaugural Photo CD from the final image selections. (Photo by Eric Long)



Office of Protection Services Charles A. Hines, Director

The Office of Protection Services, in conjunction with Jacksonville State University in Alabama, designed and implemented the world's first university-level museum security officer training course. Four classes of "The Sentinels of Our Nation's Treasures" graduated in 1993. In response to the increased role of occupational health at the Smithsonian and the dramatic increase in demand for staff and visitor medical services, the office invested in the expansion of its Health Services Division by acquiring more than 7,500 square feet for a health clinic at L'Enfant Plaza.

26 (rear center) containing collections from the Museum of Natural History suffered the brunt of the small tornado that swept through Suitland, Md., early on the morning of Nov. 23. Plywood sheets cover the side of the Museum of American History's building number 19 (to the right), which lost part of its wall. (Photo by Doc Dougherty)

Garber Facility building

Office of Risk Management

Jacqueline C. Young, Acting Director

The Office of Risk Management continued to provide risk and insurance management services to protect the Smithsonian's assets against risk or loss. A disaster response trailer was carefully outfitted and stands ready to provide emergency conservation materials at the scene of a disaster.



Office of Sponsored Projects

Ardelle Foss, Director

The Office of Sponsored Projects served the Smithsonian's research efforts by supporting the work of 149 researchers who submitted 140 proposals valued at \$23 million and by negotiating and accepting for the Institution 95 grant and contract awards having a value of \$7.4 million.

Travel Services Office

Judith Petroski, Director

The Travel Services Office completed the second year of a contract with a local travel agency, which has resulted in a rebate of more than \$170,000 to Smithsonian offices and bureaus. In addition to handling travel arrangements for staff members, the office processed reservations and tickets for a number of meetings and conferences, including the consultations held by the National Museum of the American Indian and the annual Festival of American Folklife.

Office of the Treasurer

Sudeep Anand, Treasurer

The Office of the Treasurer continued to manage the Smithsonian endowment and working capital funds. It established the financial viability of the National Museum of Natural History West Court project and began evaluating alternative funding sources for major institutional projects. The office is also disposing of unneeded real estate.

UNDER SECRETARY

Office of the Under Secretary

Constance Berry Newman, Under Secretary

As the chief operating officer of the Smithsonian, the under secretary is responsible for the day-to-day administration of the Institution. Under Secretary Constance Berry Newman also works with Secretary Robert McC. Adams and the Board of Regents to set long-range priorities and develop mechanisms for carrying them out.

♦ The Smithsonian continued the process of downsizing and restructuring to meet stringent budget requirements and prepare for the challenges of the next decade. Continued growth and strength in the future will require wise choices through a careful assessment of priorities. Central to this effort was developing the flexibility to begin applying resources, according to the Institution's highest priorities, among equally appealing and valid alternatives.

Business Management Office

Nancy Johnson, Senior Business Officer

The Business Management Office consists of four revenue-generating activities: Museum Shops, Mail Order, Concessions, and Product Development and Licensing. It also oversees the Marketing Database, which manages the names of people who have a relationship with the Institution.

- ♦ The Museum Shops opened a new location at the National Postal Museum. Small specialty shops, including Dinostore in the National Museum of Natural History, continued to do well.
- ♦ The Mail Order division began redesigning its catalogue to better emphasize Smithsonian museums and their collections.
- The Concessions division revamped the menus in all public facilities to improve the food service offered to visitors.
- ♦ The Product Development and Licensing division added seven new licenses for the external sale of Smithsonian-authorized merchandise. Sixty-two licenses now generate royalties for the Institution.
- The Marketing Database began training marketing and development staff from Smithsonian bureaus and offices in the use of internal databases for direct-mail activities.

Office of Government Relations

Mark W. Rodgers, Director

The Office of Government Relations represents the Institution on matters of legislation, policy, operations, and governance to the Congress and other government entities at the federal, state, and local levels. It is the primary conduit of legislative information as well as the coordinator and advocate of Smithsonian interests and positions in the legislative process.

• This year the office oversaw enactment of legislation appointing three new citizen members to the

Board of Regents; authorizing the Smithsonian to plan and design an extension of the National Air and Space Museum at Washington Dulles International Airport; and continuing the development of the National Museum of Natural History's East Court. The two museum facilities will meet critical storage, conservation, and public programming space needs.

- Legislative negotiations continue to establish the National African American Museum in the Arts and Industries Building and authorize the development of the National Museum of Natural History's West Court.
- ♦ The office represented Smithsonian interests in legislative and executive branch deliberations in biological conservation, high-performance computing, archaeological conservation, and American Indian issues.
- To resolve the dispute over the reproduction of Smithsonian quilts abroad, the office developed a memorandum of agreement with representatives of the American quilting community. The agreement provides for cooperation and collaboration to foster the study of traditional American quilt making.
- The office established individual relationships with each congressional office, resulting in improved communication with the Institution, awareness of its programs, and opportunities for outreach to nation-wide constituencies. The office also developed a "Congressional Reference Guide" to the Smithsonian's history, operations, facilities, and programs.

Office of Policy and Program Development

Margaret C. Gaynor, Director

The Office of Policy and Program Development (OPPD) prepares analyses and reports for the secretary and Board of Regents, anticipating long-range policy and programming needs of the Institution.

- ♦ This year OPPD helped organize the process to establish the Commission on the Future of the Smithsonian Institution, authorized by the Board of Regents in September 1993. The commission will consist of about 20 people whose reflections and contributions will assist the regents in guiding the Smithsonian as it moves into the 21st century.
- The office also contributed to planning and programmatic directions for the celebration of the Smithsonian's 150th anniversary in 1996.

En el Ofrecemos todo un mundo de actividades para celebrar el Musica Musica Li Smithoman ce para iodio: Charlas Charlas Li Mucho, nuceno Massi managemento de mondo de actividades para celebrar el Musica Li Smithoman ce para iodio: Charlas Li Smithoman ce para iodio: Li Mucho, nuceno Massi managemento quante que de mondo managemento que de mondo man

The Office of Public Affairs and this full-page advertisement to promote the Smithsonian's Hispanic Heritage Month commemorations in six local Latino newspapers between September 9 and 18.

Office of Public Affairs

Linda St. Thomas, Acting Director

The Office of Public Affairs acquaints the public, including diverse cultural communities in the United States and abroad, with the programs and policies of the Smithsonian by working with newspapers, magazines, television, radio, and general publications. The office provides news releases (550 this year), background papers, press conferences, photographs, videotapes, logistical support, and broadcast public service announcements. The office also produces a number of publications: Research Reports (a quarterly research bulletin), Smithsonian Runner (a bimonthly newsletter for Native Americans), and the Torch (a monthly employee newspaper), along with brochures for the public.

- Madeleine Jacobs, director of the Office of Public Affairs for seven years, left the Smithsonian after 14 years to become managing editor of Chemical and Engineering News, a weekly science newsmagazine. Prior to her departure, Secretary Adams presented her with the Secretary's Gold Medal for Exceptional Service for her work on Smithsonian outreach.
- In response to recommendations made by the Latino Media Advisory Committee, the office worked with the under secretary to establish the Task Force on Latino Issues at the Smithsonian. The Spanishlanguage events telephone line was updated biweek-

ly year-round, and the Latino print media advertising campaign included placement of pan-Institutional advertisements in six local Spanish-language newspapers throughout the year.

- ♦ The office published *The Smithsonian Institution: A World of Discovery*, a richly illustrated 128-page book that explores behind-the-scenes research at the Institution, for members of Congress, visiting dignitaries, potential donors, and journalists. The book, also sold in the museum shops and through the Smithsonian Institution Press, was made possible by a grant from the James Smithson Society and resources from the assistant secretaries.
- With the Institutional Studies Office, the office conducted a survey of African American visitors at four museums to learn how visitors find out about exhibits and activities in Smithsonian museums.

AFFILIATED ORGANIZATIONS

The John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts, the National Gallery of Art, and the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars were established by Congress within the Smithsonian Institution, under their own boards of trustees. The Institution provides administrative services on contract for Reading Is Fundamental, Inc., an independent organization.

John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts

James D. Wolfensohn, Chairman Lawrence J. Wilker, President

The John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts plays a unique role in the cultural life of the United States. As the nation's stage, it presents the best of American and international performing artists in year-round presentations on five stages. Through its producing efforts, commissioning programs, competitions, and apprenticeship and training programs, the center stimulates the creation of new arts and the development of new artists. As the nation's premier

educator in the performing arts, it seeds innovative education programs that reach teachers and students from prekindergarten through college in most of the 50 states.

- In October 1992 the National Symphony Orchestra, the Kennedy Center's resident artistic affiliate, traveled to Alaska for the first program in a national outreach initiative called National Symphony Orchestra American Residencies for the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts. The tour included public performances, educational events, and cultural exchange with Native American artists.
- ♦ The France Danse festival celebrated 200 years of French choreographic genius with performances by six internationally renowned companies, ranging from the majestic Paris Opera Ballet to the ultra-hip Compagnie Preljocaj. The festival featured discussions with the artists, open rehearsals, dance workshops and master classes, concerts, films, and French cuisine served in Kennedy Center restaurants.
- "NSO in Your Neighborhood," a series of education programs and free concerts, strengthened community bonds by sending members of the National Symphony Orchestra into Washington-area churches to perform with church choirs for their congregations.
- ◆ The 1993 Kennedy Center Imagination Celebration toured a program of music, dance, theater, and folk performances for young people throughout the United States. At home, more than 10,000 Washington-area young people, their families, and their teachers attended the month-long festival. Two highlights were the premiere of *Romulus Hunt*, an opera for families by Carly Simon commissioned by the Kennedy Center and the Metropolitan Opera Guild, and *Genie of the Lamp*, a new play by 17-year-old Beth Lewis about an autistic street person, presented as part of the Very Special Arts Festival.
- Eleven students from five states attended the first National Symphony Orchestra Summer Music Institute, which offered talented music students the chance to develop their artistry through three intensive weeks of coaching, private lessons, and rehearsals with orchestra members.
- The Kennedy Center launched its 1993–94 theater season with its production of *The Kentucky Cycle*, Robert Schenkkan's seven-hour epic about the American experience, which won the 1992 Pulitzer Prize for drama. Hailed as a "major event in the American theater," the *Cycle* was originally made possible by a grant from the Kennedy Center's Fund for New American Plays.



National Gallery of Art

Earl A. Powell III, Director

The National Gallery of Art serves the United States in a national role by preserving, collecting, exhibiting, and fostering the understanding of works of art at the highest possible museum and scholarly standards.

- ♦ The year's first major exhibition, "The Greek Miracle: Classical Sculpture from the Dawn of Democracy, The Fifth Century B.C.," was the premiere event in the U.S. commemoration of the birth of democracy 2,500 years ago. The exhibition of 34 marbles and bronzes, which included some 20 works that had never traveled outside Greece, presented the era's great sculptural innovations in the depiction of the human form.
- In May, the gallery presented 80 works from the extraordinary collection of French impressionist, postimpressionist, and early modern paintings established by the late Dr. Albert Barnes in Merion, Pennsylvania. Due to the collector's wishes, access to the museum and reproduction of the works had been restricted and the paintings had never been exhibited outside Merion. Relatively few people had seen them before their exhibition at the gallery, which drew more than 520,000 visitors.
- Other exhibitions included "Ellsworth Kelly: The Years in France, 1948-1954," which traced a pivotal period in which the artist turned from representation to sophisticated, colorful abstraction. During an exhibition of the photography of Alfred Stieglitz, a

National Symphony Orchestra members perform with trombone students in Barrow, Alaska, as part of the first program in a national outreach initiative of the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts. William Michael Harnett's The Old Violin, 1886, was a gift to the National Gallery of Art by Mr. and Mrs. Richard Mellon Scatfe in honor of Paul Mellon.



three-day colloquium addressed conservation issues related to Stieglitz's palladium prints. An exhibition devoted to the trompe l'oeil still lifes of William Harnett was the first comprehensive exhibition since the artist's death 101 years ago. Other exhibitions presented prints by Helen Frankenthaler; a survey of the great age of British watercolors from the period between 1750 and 1880; old master and modern drawings from the gift and promised gift to the gallery of William B. O'Neal's collection; and 70 prints and drawings by the turn-of-the-century German artist Lovis Corinth, a gift of the Sigbert H. Marcy family.

- ♦ Purchases for the collections are made possible by funds donated by private citizens. Some significant acquisitions were a large landscape, *The Fortress of Königstein* (1756–58), by Bernardo Bellotto; *The Old Violin* (1886), by William Harnett; and a large watercolor and gouache drawing by the Flemish painter Jacob Jordaens entitled *Saint Martin of Tours Healing the Servant of Tetrodias* (ca. 1630). Among the gifts received during the year were works by Robert Frank, Georgia O'Keeffe, Philip Guston, Jacob Lawrence, Arthur Dove, Louise Bourgeois, and Helen Frankenthaler, as well as 35 17th- and 18th-century drawings from the collection of the late Arthur Liebman.
- The Education Program focused on the permanent collection, inaugurating an annual series of lectures.

films, and talks with "Rediscovering Picasso at the National Gallery of Art." The education division also published three new family guides to the collection and issued a videodisc, American Art from the National Gallery of Art, made possible through the generosity of the Annenberg Foundation.

♦ The computerization of the Index of American Design, a full inventory of the collection of more than 18,000 watercolor renderings depicting American decorative arts objects, was completed after several years of work.

Reading Is Fundamental, Inc.

Ruth Graves, President

Millions of children are developing a love of reading through Reading Is Fundamental's grassroots network of 4,500 projects that span all 50 states, the District of Columbia, and U.S. offshore possessions. Last year more than 152,000 citizens volunteered their time to bring 9.5 million books and reading activities to more than 3 million young people. RIF reaches youngsters at 15,000 sites and in many different kinds of settings: schools, Indian reservations, libraries, hospitals, facilities for children with disabilities, homeless shelters, migrant camps, clinics for teen parents, juvenile detention centers, and even a prison, where fathers hold RIF book distributions and plan reading activities for their children on visitors' day.

♦ Across the country, children were involved in reading with older kids and community leaders, as RIF celebrated its ninth annual Reading Is Fun Week with a "Reading Buddies" theme. At a RIF National Awards ceremony, six members of Congress joined children from Washington, D.C.-area RIF



A volunteer shares a book with children at one of the 15,000 sites served by Reading Is Fundamental. Since RIF began nearly three decades ago, it has brought more than 130 million books to America's youngsters and involved millions of parents in their children's reading activities. (Photograph by Rick Reinbard)

projects and shelters in honoring the RIF National Poster Contest winner and the National RIF Reader.

- ♦ Private-sector backing for RIF's Project Open Book®, which sets up reading corners for children in shelters and other facilities for the homeless, this year included American Express. By year's end the program was reaching nearly 206,000 children at 421 sites.
- ♦ With support from GE and Chrysler, RIF worked closely with teachers and science resource specialists to develop Science Technology and Reading (STARsm), an interdisciplinary program for upper elementary students.
- In partnership with the Maryland State Department of Education and two youth organizations, RIF is launching a program in which students will earn credits for sponsoring RIF programs.
- RIF is working to expand Shared Beginnings, a literacy program for teen parents and their children. Demand for the program is high. This year, organizations that work daily with teen parents obtained grants underwritten by the Hearst Foundation to operate Shared Beginnings programs.

Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars

Charles Blitzer, Director

The Woodrow Wilson Center was established as a living memorial to the nation's 28th president to commemorate President Wilson's lifelong commitment to uniting scholarship with public affairs. Through an annual fellowship competition, outstanding scholars from around the world are invited to Washington, D.C., for extended periods of research and writing. The center also maintains an ambitious program of public meetings and publications to explore issues and trends. The center carries out these activities through its formal divisions: History, Culture, and Society; International Studies; United States Studies; and Regional Comparative Studies, which includes the Kennan Institute for Advanced Russian Studies and programs on Asia, Eastern and Western Europe, and Latin America.

♦ This year the Wilson Center celebrated the achievements of several former fellows who were appointed to positions in the Clinton administration.

Madeleine K. Albright is the U.S. permanent representative to the United Nations. William A. Galston



The Woodrone Wilson Center Press and the Johns Hopkins University Press celebrated the republication of Herbert Hoover's The Ordeal of Woodrow Wilson, first issued in 1958, at a reception held at the center. Here. Senator Mark Hatfield, who wrote a new introduction describing the extraordinary relationship between Wilson and Hoover, signs copies. (Photograph by Alan Hart)

is deputy assistant to the president for domestic policy. Lynn Davis, a specialist in arms control policy, is undersecretary of state for international security affairs. Jenonne Walker has joined the staff of the National Security Council, where she is responsible for overseeing Eastern and Western European matters. Joseph S. Nye, Jr., is chairman of the National Intelligence Council of the U. S. Intelligence Community.

- ♦ The Wilson Center welcomed new trustees James A. Baker III and Marlin Fitzwater, who were appointed by President Bush. Serving as ex-officio members are Warren Christopher, secretary of state; Joseph Duffey, director, U.S. Information Agency; Sheldon Hackney, chairman, National Endowment for the Humanities; Richard Riley, secretary of education; and Donna Shalala, secretary of health and human services.
- ♦ A workshop on ethnic conflict in the former Yugoslavia brought together a distinguished group of academic experts and diplomatic officials to discuss prospects for peace in war-torn Bosnia. The results of the workshop were published by the Wilson Center Press and broadcast nationally on C-SPAN.
- ♦ The Wilson Center Press and the Johns Hopkins University Press reissued *The Ordeal of Woodrow Wilson*, written by Herbert Hoover and first published in 1958, with a new introduction by U.S. Senator Mark Hatfield.
- ♦ A Wilson Center Dialogue program featured former U.N. Ambassador Jeane Kirkpatrick, Pulitzer Prize—winning Washington Post columnist James Hoagland, and University of Southern California professor Ronald Steele in a panel discussion on "Security and the Single Superpower" at the Public Radio Conference in Washington, D.C.

BENEFACTORS

The Smithsonian gratefully acknowledges the support of the individuals, foundations, and corporations whose gifts, grants, bequests, and contributing memberships have helped sustain the work of the Institution over the past fiscal year, October 1, 1992, through September 30, 1993.

The Smithsonian owes its founding to the generosity of one individual, James Smithson. The spirit of private support, as exemplified by James Smithson's gift, continues to play a vital role in giving the Smithsonian the flexibility and independence essential to its creative growth.

During most of its history since 1846, the Institution has relied on a combination of federal and private funding to carry out the terms of James Smithson's will. As a trust instrumentality of the United States, the Smithsonian has received federal appropriations to support its basic operations and selected initiatives. The national and international reputation for excellence held by the Smithsonian is in large part a result of the innovative and imaginative activities underwritten by visionary private citizens. Of particular importance are gifts that have supported the Smithsonian's core functions—exhibitions, collections acquisition, research, and public education—which are central to its achievements.

Several outstanding gifts during fiscal year 1993 exemplify the diversity, spirit, and impact of private support on the Smithsonian's programs:

♦ Mrs. Enid A. Haupt, a renowned New York philanthropist who established the Enid A. Haupt Garden as part of the Smithsonian's Quadrangle complex in 1987, gave \$3 million to maintain the garden in perpetuity and create the Enid A. Haupt Fellowship in Horticulture, the first such fellowship at the

Smithsonian. The Enid A. Haupt Garden Endowment Fund is one of the largest endowment gifts ever received by the Smithsonian from an individual. Mrs. Haupt's vision will ensure that future generations will continue to enjoy the Smithsonian's magnificent rooftop garden.

- ♦ The National Museum of Natural History received a \$3 million contribution from Mrs. Janet A. Hooker toward the renovation of the museum's geology, gems, and minerals exhibition. The renovation, to occur between 1994 and 1996, will include enhancement of the current displays and addition of new features and will incorporate up-to-date earth science information. The new exhibition will be renamed the Mrs. James Stewart Hooker Hall of Geology, Gems, and Minerals in honor of Mrs. Hooker's generosity.
- ◆ The Arthur M. Sackler Gallery received \$2.8 million from an anonymous donor to create the Arthur M. Sackler Gallery Public Affairs Endowment. The endowment will be used to support promotion of the museum's programs and activities.
- ♦ Smithsonian Regent Samuel C. Johnson, Jr., affirmed his ongoing support of the Institution by giving \$1 million to create the Samuel C. Johnson Theater Endowment at the National Museum of Natural History. The gift is the first leadership contribution through the Smithsonian Fund for the Future, a Smithsonian National Board endowment initiative. The Johnson Endowment will underwrite educational programs in a new theater to be constructed as part of the museum's West Court project.
- ♦ The National Museum of the American Indian National Campaign received \$1.15 million from the Ford Foundation, the largest foundation gift to date

for the campaign. The gift will be used to link the museum's programs to tribal communities throughout the Western Hemisphere through telecommunications and special services provided by the museum's Cultural Resources Center.

♦ The Smithsonian Tropical Research Institute again received a significant gift from Mr. Glenn O. Tupper. Mr. Tupper gave an additional \$1 million to strengthen the Tupper Endowment Fund, which will support scientific research in tropical biology.

♦ The Institution's research in plant biology was enhanced significantly by the renewal of a \$700,000 grant over three years from the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation for Fellowships in Terrestrial Ecosystem Studies, administered by the Office of Fellowships and Grants. Scientists from the Smithsonian Tropical Research Institute and the National Museum of Natural History have benefited from collaboration with fellows representing numerous universities in the United States and abroad.

Smithsonian National Board

The Smithsonian National Board is composed of community, corporate, and cultural leaders from across the nation. As the Secretary's premier volunteer advisory body, the Board considers issues related to institutional advancement and public outreach. During fiscal year 1993, for example, the Board established the Smithsonian Fund for the Future, an effort to garner increased endowment support from the private sector, and its members contributed nearly \$500,000 in annual gifts to the Secretary's Special Fund.

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Smithsonian National Board members Frank Hoch, with his wife, Lisina, and Dollie Cole experience a lift into the upper reaches of a tropical forest on the Smithsonian Tropical Research Institute's canopy access crane during the National Board's spring meeting in Panama, April 1–5, 1993.

Donors of Financial Support

The following donors have made gifts of \$1,000 or more to the Smithsonian. Certain donors have requested anonymity. If the name of any other donor has been omitted, the omission is unintentional and in no way diminishes the Smithsonian's appreciation.

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Mrs. James Stewart Hooker and son Gilbert S. Kahn attend the National Museum of Natural History's Founders Dinner given to honor the founding donors of the museum's National Gem and Mineral Collection. Mrs. Hooker is wearing the 75-carat Hooker emerald, which he donated to the museum in 1977. This year, she contributed \$3 million to the renovation of the new Hall of Geology, Gems, and Minerals, which will be named in her honor on its completion in 1996.



On an early spring day, Enid A. Haupt takes a stroll through the 4.2acre garden she established and endowed. (Photo by Rick Vargas)

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With special appreciation we remember and acknowledge those friends who made gifts by will and thus continue the legacy of James Smithson, the Smithsonian's founder.

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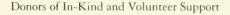
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In addition to the financial support of individuals, foundations, and corporations, the Smithsonian Institution acknowledges donors of in-kind gifts. Ranging from equipment for office or program use to pro bono professional consulting services, such in-kind gifts contribute greatly to the success of research and educational programs as well as to efficient administration of the Institution

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Vice-President Albert Gore addresses members of the Smithsonian Corporate Membership Program and Board of Regents at a luncheon following the May 10, 1993, Corporate Membership panel, "The Future of Knowledge." (Photograph by Jeff Tinsley)

Friends of the National Zoo

In support of the mission of the National Zoological Park, Friends of the National Zoo (FONZ) is dedicated to providing biological education, to preserving biological diversity, to protecting the environment, and to serving the needs of visitors and the community for high-quality recreational experiences. To that end, in Fiscal Year 1993 FONZ provided services to 58,000 individuals through nearly 23,000 memberships; contributed \$27,000 towards purchase of a van for FONZ's new Zoo on Wheels program; gave 86,000 volunteer hours at the Zoo; sponsored Zoo Olympics for D.C. children; and hosted "Orang Shebang," the Zoo's annual ZooFari benefit, which raised a record \$190,000 for the Theodore Reed Animal Fund.

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The Contributing Membership of The Smithsonian Associates supports the Institution's work through generous annual contributions.

The James Smithson Society was created in 1977 to encourage and recognize major gifts to the Institution. The society, which is the highest level of Contributing Membership, is composed of Annual Members (\$2,000 or more), Life Members (appointed before 1985 for contributing significant gifts to the Institution), and Endowed Life Members. Endowed Life Members are individuals who make a one-time gift of \$40,000 or pledge \$45,000 over three years to become lifetime society members. Extraordinary contributions to the Smithsonian are recognized through the Society's Founder Medal award and its accompanying Life Membership.

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FINANCIAL REPORT

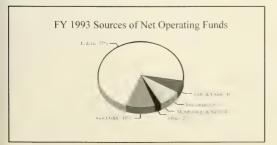
NANCY D. SUTTENFIELD, CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER

Introduction

The Smithsonian Institution receives funding from both federal appropriations and nonappropriated trust sources. Federal appropriations provide funding for the Institution's operations, for building repair and restoration, and for new construction. They currently comprise approximately 70 percent of the Institution's net operating revenues and are the primary source of funding for the Institution's fundamental responsibilities: caring for and conserving the national collections, sustaining basic research on the collections and in selected areas of traditional and unique strength, and educating the public through exhibitions and other outreach programs about the collections and research findings. Federal appropriations also fund a majority of the administrative and support functions.

Nonappropriated trust funds account for the remaining 30 percent of the Institution's net operating revenues. The Smithsonian defines trust funds as all funds it receives from sources other than direct federal appropriations. These sources include gifts and grants from individuals, corporations, and foundations; grants and con-

FY 1993 Sources of Net Operating Funds



tracts from federal agencies and other government sources; earnings from short- and long-term investments; and receipts from membership programs and sales activities, such as *Smithsonian* magazine, museum shops, food service concessions, and mail order catalogues.

Smithsonian trust funds, depending on their source, purpose, and restrictions, cover the expenses of income-producing auxiliary activities, allow the Institution to undertake new ventures and enhance existing programs in ways that would not otherwise be possible, and support a portion of the Institution's administrative expenses. Funds received from donors or funding agents who have placed limitations on their use are classified as restricted. Over 64 percent of the trust net operating funds received in fiscal 1993

While the primary support for the Institution's capital program is federal appropriations, growing constraints on the federal budget have required that the Smithsonian rely increasingly on public-private cooperation through both donative and business opportunities for new construction projects. Recent examples include the National Museum of the American Indian, which will combine support from the state of New York, New York City, federal appropriations and private donations, and the West Court complex at the National Museum of Natural History which will be paid for by income from business activities within the museum.

The following sections describe the external environmental factors affecting the Institution's general financial condition, the Institution's financial status and its planned response to changing conditions; specific financial outcomes for fiscal 1993; measures, both organizational and financial, to assure the future fiscal health of the Institution; and relationships with other affiliated organizations.

Financial Situation and Prospects

Like most educational or nonprofit institutions, the Institution has not been immune to the impact of a fragile and sluggish economy. As income from revenue-producing activities has declined, net unrestricted trust fund income generated through investments and

central auxiliary activities has fallen to pre-1987 levels. The much reduced levels of income that the Institution is experiencing in the 1990's combined with increased unrestricted trust expenses during the late 1980's has resulted in a serious imbalance in unrestricted financing. At the same time, annual increases in federal appropriations to the Institution, although generous and consistent, have largely been dedicated to specific programs and projects, such as the National Museum of the American Indian, and have not been available for other general operating expenses.

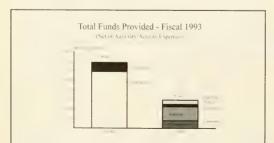
In the spring of 1992, the Secretary initiated a comprehensive, multi-year financial restructuring to permit the Smithsonian to continue its history of excellence in research, exhibitions, and educational outreach. He established two near-term goals: to redirect approximately \$30 million within the federal operating budget and to reduce baseline expenses supported by unrestricted trust funds by \$10 million.

During fiscal 1993, the Institution made significant progress toward realizing these goals. With the understanding and support of the Congress, over \$14 million in federal funding was redirected to cover high priority but unfunded operating expenses. At the same time, the Institution reduced fiscal 1993 unrestricted trust fund expenses by over \$4 million. An early retirement program for trust-funded employees will generate additional annualized savings in fiscal 1994. In total, the workforce paid from unrestricted trust funds has been reduced by over 8 percent.

In the process of achieving the economies described above, the Institution realized many benefits. It sharpened its programmatic planning and priority setting, eliminated redundant and outdated programs not central to the Smithsonian mission, and examined the appropriateness of sources and uses of program funding.

The Institution has undertaken numerous special studies in preparation for the second phase of restructuring. These studies focus not only on options for future year downsizing and cost containment, but also on identification of new revenue-producing opportunities and fund-raising strategies. While the restructuring that will restore financial equilibrium is not yet complete, the Institution has made considerable progress toward restoring its vitality and advancing toward its primary goals.

Total Funds Provided - Fiscal 1993 (Net of Auxiliary Activity Expenses)



Fiscal 1993 Results

Revenues and other additions during fiscal 1993 totalled \$670 million. When adjusted to eliminate auxiliary activity expenses of \$175 million, net revenues provided \$495 million for operations, construction and additions to endowment principal.

Operations (Tables 1, 2, and 3)

Fiscal 1993 Sources of Net Operating Funds

	Gross Sources (\$millions)	Net Sources (\$millions)	Net Sources (%)
Federal Appropriation	295.6	295.6	72
Trust			
Unrestricted	215.8	40.3	10
Restricted			
Gov't Grants and Contracts	43.8	43.8	11
General Restricted	29.2	29.2	7
Total Available for Operations	584.4	408.9	100

The fiscal 1993 federal appropriation of \$295.6 million provided the funding nucleus for ongoing programs of the Institution and increased support for the new National Museum of the American Indian, the proposed African-American Museum, major scientific instrumentation, and global change research. Approximately \$6 million of the \$14 million in federal funds that were redirected as part of the Institution's multi-year restructuring and realignment covered the unfunded cost of legislated fiscal 1993 salary adjustments. The balance of approximately \$8 million was redirected to high priority programs including exhibition modernization at the National Museum of Natural History, replacement of outdated research equipment, information resource management initiatives, and preventive maintenance and building repairs.

The Smithsonian ended fiscal 1993 with an increase of \$1.1 million in the unrestricted trust fund balance, compared to a decrease of \$7.4 million for the previous year. Factors contributing to this improved result were the reduction of baseline operating costs of \$4.1 million and the decision to forego on an interim basis the annual \$3 million transfer of unrestricted funds to endowment. Net income from auxiliary activities improved slightly from fiscal 1992, providing over \$24 million of the Institution's net revenues. While food service concessions, the Smithsonian Press and product development and licensing recorded significant gains, the Associates Programs, Mail Order and the Museum Shops experienced a decrease in earnings, in part as a result of capital investments designed to enhance future years' revenues.

In fiscal 1993, the Institution received \$43.8 million from government agencies, an increase of \$1.1 million, or 3 percent, over fiscal 1992. Support from government agencies constitutes an important source of research monies for the Institution while also benefiting the granting agencies by providing access to Smithsonian expertise and resources. Table 2 reflects the primary sources of this funding. The Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory accounted for \$39.2 million, or 90 percent, of all government grant

 Table 1.
 Source and Application of Operating Funds for the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 1993 (in \$000s)

		Nonappropri	ited Trust Funds		To	tal
		Resi	ricted	Total		unds and
Federal	Un-		Gov't Grants &	Non- Appropriated	Trust	Funds
Funds	Restricted	General	Contracts		FY 1993	FY 1992
\$3,792	\$37,516	\$28,132	\$	\$65,648	69,440	62,766
\$205.560					295 560	281,183
9297,700	10.086	9.059		19.145		14,170
			43,767			42,689
	9,386	16,162	_	25,548	25,548	40,110
	190,821		_	190,821	190,821	188,591
_	5,490	4,037		9,527	9,527	6,046
295,560	215,783	29,258	43,767	288,808	584,368	572,789
299,352	253,299	57,390	43,767	354,456	653,808	635,555
853	.160	254	320	1.043	1.896	2,198
8))	409	234	320	1,045	1,090	2,198
+37	1.659	360		2,019	2,456	2,698
14,000	7,489	610	39,221	47,320	61,320	58,620
	(6,048)	_	_	(6,048)	(6,048)	(5,009)
7,691	1,345	834	522	2,701	10,392	9,190
2,459	270	152	795	1,217		3,844
			775			20,484
			_			957
6,794	743	61		804	7,598	6,780
725					725	903
				_		2,282
		3.457	1.248	6.683		39,368
						2,823
3,125	1			1	3,126	7,104
103,563	9,061	6,353	42,881	58,295	161,858	152,467
			_			2,422
563						627
_	_			_	_	278
11.060	4.045	1.50/	260	6 917	19 677	125 18,872
						23,860
			201			25,000
		2,2-		0 10 0 -		
9,072	237	14	_	251	9,323	8,485
7,673	1,271	1,597	-	2,868	10,541	10,275
5,105	466	105		571	5,676	5,260
			_			10,524
			_			6,332 4,595
						2,210
			37			5,043
	64	75	5,	139		3,961
1,153	222	27	_	249	1,402	1,283
2,245	34	_	_	34	2,279	2,163
2,261	1,002	1,782	1	2,785	5,046	i ,619
77,335	14,562	20,313	670	35,545	112,880	110,93+
408	307	26	_	333	7.11	775
1 220	1 171	120	(75)	1.216	2///	2.01
						2,919
489	285	146	65	496	985	773
	\$3,792 \$295,560 	Funds Restricted \$3,792 \$37,516 \$295,560 — 9,386 190,821 5,490 295,560 295,560 215,783 299,352 253,299 853 -469 -437 1,659 14,000 7,489 (6,048) 7,691 2,459 270 17,986 1,023 1,367 80 6,794 743 735 — 10,172 — 35,082 1,978 2,862 52 3,125 1 103,563 9,061 1,878 912 563 63 — — 11,860 4,945 17,982 1,891 447 15 9,072 237 7,673 1,271 5,105 466 4,121 653 2,368 200	Restricted General \$3,792	Federal Funds Un. Restricted General General Contracts \$3,792 \$37,516 \$28,132 \$ \$295,560 — — — — 10,086 9,059 — — 9,386 16,162 — — 5,490 4,037 — 295,560 215,783 29,258 43,767 299,352 253,299 57,390 43,767 854 -169 254 320 — -437 1,659 360 — 14,000 7,489 610 39,221 (6,048) — — — 7,691 1,345 834 522 2,459 270 152 795 17,986 1,023 607 775 1,367 80 10 — 735 — — — 10,172 — — — 3,082 1,978 3,457 1,248	Federal Funds Un- Restricted Gov't Grants & Grants & Appropriated Trust Funds Total Non- Appropriated Trust Funds \$3,792 \$37,516 \$28,132 \$ — \$65,648 \$295,560 — — — — 19,145 — — — — 19,145 —	Federal Funds

Table 1. Source and Application of Operating Funds for the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 1993 (in \$000s) (continued)

			Nonappropria	ited Trust Funds		To	otal
	r 1 1		Resi	Gov't	Total Non-	Nonapp	unds and ropriated Funds
	Federal Funds	Un- Restricted	General	Grants & Contracts	Appropriated Trust Funds	FY 1993	FY 1992
National Science Resources Center	269	215	_	_	215	484	433
Total Education and Public Service	2,396	1,978	292	(10)	2,260	4,656	4,900
International Center/Activities	780	467	301	276	1,044	1,824	2,577
External Affairs:							
Assistant Secretary	155	743	170	8	921	1,076	1,107
Office of Telecommunications Visitor Information &	362	616	211	2	829	1,191	1,295
Associates' Reception Center	186	1,295	65		1,360	1,546	1,258
Office of Special Events & Conferences	95	138		_	138	233	255
Smithsonian Institution Press	1,532	16,513	31		16,544	18,076	21,231
Associates Programs		100,216	59	_	100,275	100,275	96,489
Media Activities		21	***		21	21	
Total External Affairs	2,330	119,542	536	10	120,088	122,418	121,635
Institutional Initiatives	57	4,966	260		5,226	5,283	5,007
Business Management/Activities		52,096	_		52,096	52,096	51,724
Admininistration	27,829	17,139	1,532		18,671	46,500	42,933
Less Overhead Recovery	- (02)	(10,466)	-	_	(10,466)	(10,466)	(10,591)
Facilities Services	78,991	1,381	12	_	1,393	80,384	78,105
Transfers Out/(In):							
Treasury	1,917		_	_	_	1,917	1,653
Plant .		(238)	2,249	(60)	1,951	1,951	743
Endowment		4,234	3,380		7,614	7,614	7,574
Total Transfers	1,917	3,996	5,629	(60)	9,565	11,482	9,970
Total Funds Applied	295,198	214,722	35,228	43,767	293,717	588,915	569,661
Increase/(Decrease) in Unobligated							
Balance, Annual Appropriation	4,815	_		_	_	4,815	3,546
CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES	5,177	1,061	(5,970)		(4,909)	268	6,674
FUND BALANCES - End of Year (see Note 1)	\$8,969	\$38,577	\$22,162		\$60,739	\$69,708	\$69,440

Note 1: FY 1993 Federal fund balances include unobligated funds in annual and no-year appropriations, offset by the cost of unfunded annual leave. FY 1992 Federal fund balances and expenditures reflected in last year's report have been adjusted to incorporate the cost of unfunded annual leave.

Note 2: Excludes \$154 thousand in FY 1992 and \$179 thousand in FY 1993 received as a permanent indefinite appropriation for Canal Zone Biological Area Fund. Also excludes \$1,319 thousand received in FY 1992 and \$1,145 thousand received in FY 1993 from the Department of State for research projects in India.

Table 2. Auxiliary Activities, Fiscal Years 1992 and 1993 (in \$000s)

	Sales and Membership Revenue	Gifts	Expenses	Net Revenue (Loss)
FY 1992	\$188,591	\$8,296	\$173,366	\$23,521
FY 1993:				
Central Auxiliary Activities:				
Associates Programs	\$103,764	\$8,500	\$100,183	\$12,081
Business Management: (see Note 1)				
Museum Shops/Mail Order	53,106	-	48,406	4,700
—Concessions	4,010	_	2,791	1,219
—Other	2,092	_	899	1,193
Smithsonian Institution Press	16,845		16,388	457
Media Activities (see Note 1).	76	_	21	55
Bureau Auxiliary Activities:				
Air and Space Theatre & Einstein Planetarium	4,216	_	2,359	1,857
Cooper-Hewitt Museum	1,004	32	694	342
Traveling Exhibition Service	679	_	509	170
Other	5,029	373	3,190	2,212
Total FY 1993	\$190,821	\$8,905	\$175,440	\$24,286

Note 1: Before revenue-sharing transfers to participating Smithsonian bureaus of \$1,869 thousand (FY 1992) and \$2,058 thousand (FY 1993)

Table 3. Government Grants and Contracts-Expenditures, Fiscal Years 1992 and 1993 (in \$000s)

Government Agencies	FY 1992	FY 1993
Department of Defense	\$779	\$1,464
Department of Energy	499	676
Department of Health and Human Services	591	471
Department of Interior	807	485
National Aeronautics and Space Administration (see Note 1)	35,999	37,402
National Science Foundation (see Note 2)	1,627	1,897
Other	2,387	1,372
Total	\$42,689	\$43,767

Note 1: Includes \$895 thousand (FY 1992) and \$204 thousand (FY 1993) in subcontracts from organizations receiving prime contracts from the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

Note 2: Includes \$314 thousand (FY 1992) and \$118 thousand (FY 1993) in National Science Foundation subcontracts from Chesapeake Research Consortium.

and contract activity at the Smithsonian in fiscal 1993. The National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) provided the majority of this funding to support research.

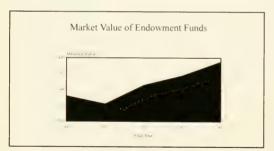
Restricted income from gifts, non-government grants, and endowments totalling \$29.3 million supported a wide range of educational and exhibition programs throughout the Institution. The Smithsonian is especially grateful to its many friends in the private sector whose generosity contributed vitally to its work. Donors are listed in the Benefactors section of the report.

Endowment (Tables 4, 5, 6, and 7)

The Institution pools its endowment funds for investment purposes into a consolidated portfolio, with each endowment purchasing shares similar to an investor in a mutual fund.

The Investment Policy Committee of the Smithsonian's Board of Regents establishes investment policy and recommends the annual payout for the consolidated endowment. The investment policy focuses on the total return (i.e., dividends, interest, and realized and unrealized capital gains) on the portfolio. The Institution strives to provide a growing stream of payouts for current expenditures and to maintain the real purchasing power of the endowment. Current policy calls for an average payout of 4.5 percent of the average market value over the prior 5 years. With this payout policy, to achieve the endowment's objectives, the investment policy targets a <u>real</u> rate of return of 5 percent. The following chart illustrates the growth in market value of the endowment funds over the past five years.

Market Value of Endowment Funds



During fiscal 1993, the market value of the endowment increased from \$343.6 million to \$387.6 million. The \$44 million growth included \$10.5 million in new gifts and internal transfers. Particularly noteworthy were gifts received for the Enid A. Haupt Garden Endowment, the Sackler Public Affairs Endowment, and the Earl S. Tupper Endowment for the Smithsonian Tropical Research Institute. The total return for the consolidated endowment was 13.9 percent, the payout was 4.6 percent of the average market value over the prior five years, and fees were 0.3 percent of the average market value of the portfolio. With an annual inflation rate of 2.7 percent, the real purchasing power of the endowment increased by 7.4 percent. At year-end, the Institution's consolidated portfolio comprised 59 percent in equities, 33 percent in bonds, and 8 percent in cash and cash equivalents.

Construction and Plant Funds (Table 8)

In fiscal 1993, the Smithsonian received federal appropriations for construction totalling \$48.7 million. Approximately half, \$24.2 million, was for general repair, restoration, and code compliance projects throughout the Institution, including the replacement of major building systems at the National Museum of Natural History and National Museum of American History. Appropriations for major construction included \$9.9 million for the reconfiguration of the National Museum of Natural History's East Court and \$2.1 million for the planned National Museum of the American Indian. The National Zoological Park received \$7.8 million for repairs and other projects in its master plan, including construction of the Aquatic Trail, Grasslands and Forest exhibits. Appropriations for minor construction and planning for future capital projects totaled approximately \$4.7 million.

Additions and transfers to plant funds totalled \$14.2 million, including \$12.4 million for constructing facilities for the National Museum of the American Indian and the first payment of a \$3 million pledge for construction of the Mrs. James Stewart Hooker Hall of Geology, Gems and Minerals in the National Museum of Natural History.

Financial Management

The Institution's Chief Financial Officer, the Assistant Secretary for Finance and Administration, has responsibility for safeguarding all of the Institution's assets, ensuring integrated financial planning, and coordinating all financial management functions.

The Institution took the first major step towards replacement of its outdated central accounting system with a phased implementation of a new accounts payable/purchase order module beginning on October 1, 1993. This action coincided with the implementation of a new contracting system in the Office of Contracting and Property Management. These two systems provide greatly enhanced control over and improved information about purchasing and payables activities at the Smithsonian. Planning for implementation of a new general ledger and budgeting system is well underway.

Other financial management improvement initiatives undertaken in fiscal 1993 include:

- Expanded scope and depth of annual audit to assure compliance with all relevant government and private sector standards.
- Reorganization and system upgrades by the Museum Shops, reducing inventory investment by \$1 million.
- Change from a fully insured health plan to a minimum premium arrangement, whereby the Institution maintains its own reserves and retains premiums until funds are required to pay claims. This change allows the Institution to earn interest on the over \$1 million recovered.
- Identification of information technology priorities through an Institution-wide information resource management planning process. The resulting acquisition plan will result in wiser distribution of resources in this critical area.
- Implementation of a number of organizational and reporting realignments recommended following an independent

Table 4. Endowment and Similar Funds, September 30, 1993 (in \$000s)

	Book Value	Marke Value
ASSETS:		
Pooled Consolidated Endowment Funds:	400.070	
Cash and equivalents	\$28,840	\$28,840
Mutual Funds	28,726	33,602
Interfund Receivable	2,511	2,511
U.S. Government and Government Obligations	60,166	64,670
Bonds	66,230	70,707
Convertible Preferred	1,428	1,785
Stocks	142,025	192,590
Receivable for Securities Sold	181	18
Total Pooled Funds	330,107	394,89.
Nonpooled Endowment Funds:		
Loan to U.S. Treasury in Perpetuity	1,027	1.100
Receivables	19	19
Investments in Charitable Trusts	656	93.
TT. LAT. LAT. LAT. L	1,702	2.05
Total Nonpooled Funds	1,.02	
Total Assets	\$331,809	\$396,949
Total Assets		
Total Assets		\$396,949
Total Assets	\$331,809 \$8,430	\$396,946 \$8,430
Total Assets LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES: LIABILITIES: Payables for securities purchased. Deferred Revenue—Charitable Trusts. Total Liabilities FUND BALANCE:	\$331,809 \$8,430 656	\$8,430 932 9,362
Total Assets LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES: LIABILITIES: Payables for securities purchased. Deferred Revenue—Charitable Trusts. Total Liabilities FUND BALANCE: Unrestricted Purpose: True Endowment Quasi Endowment Total Unrestricted Purpose	\$331,809 \$8,430 656 9,086	\$8,436,946 \$8,436,936 9,366 10,846,163,546
Total Assets LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES: LIABILITIES: Payables for securities purchased. Deferred Revenue—Charitable Trusts. Total Liabilities FUND BALANCE: Unrestricted Purpose: True Endowment Quasi Endowment	\$331,809 \$8,430 656 9,086 8,405 138,938	
Total Assets LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES: LIABILITIES: Payables for securities purchased. Deferred Revenue—Charitable Trusts. Total Liabilities FUND BALANCE: Unrestricted Purpose: True Endowment Quasi Endowment Total Unrestricted Purpose Restricted Purpose: True Endowment Total Unrestricted Purpose Restricted Purpose: True Endowment True Endowment	\$331,809 \$8,430 656 9,086 8,405 138,938 147,343 114,337	\$396,946 \$8,430 9,36: 10,846 163,546 174,392 140,325 72,866
Total Assets LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES: LIABILITIES: Payables for securities purchased. Deferred Revenue—Charitable Trusts. Total Liabilities FUND BALANCE: Unrestricted Purpose: True Endowment Quasi Endowment Total Unrestricted Purpose Restricted Purpose: True Endowment Quasi Endowment Quasi Endowment	\$331,809 \$8,430 656 9,086 8,405 138,938 147,343 114,337 61,043	\$8,430 93: 9,36: 10,844 163,546 174,39:
Total Assets LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES: LIABILITIES: Payables for securities purchased. Deferred Revenue—Charitable Trusts. Total Liabilities FUND BALANCE: Unrestricted Purpose: True Endowment Quasi Endowment Total Unrestricted Purpose Restricted Purpose: True Endowment Quasi Endowment Quasi Endowment Total Restricted Purpose	\$331,809 \$8,430 656 9,086 8,405 138,938 147,343 114,337 61,043 175,380	\$396,946 \$8,434 933 9,363 10,844 163,546 174,392 140,322 72,866 213,193

Fund	9/30/89	9/30/90	9/30/91	9/30/92	9/30/93
Unrestricted Freer. Other Restricted	\$127,394 53,731 98,540	\$117,123 47,963 89,430	\$143,205 57,775 112,796	\$156,395 61,523 125,695	\$174,392 67,484 145,711
Total	\$279,665	\$254,516	\$313,776	\$343,613	\$387,587

Table 6. Changes in Market Value of Endowment and Similar Funds (in \$000s)

	Unrestricted	Freer	Restricted	Total
Market Value - 10/1/92	\$156,395	\$61,523	\$125,695	\$343,613
Changes:				
Gifts-True	79	_	5,785	5,864
Gifts-Quasi	3,725		2,920	6,645
Internal Transfers	(859)		(1,168)	(2,027)
Other				
Interest and Dividends	7,823	3,043	6,421	17,287
Market Value Appreciation	13,674	5,428	11,379	30,481
Payout .	(5,885)	(2,290)	(4,857)	(13,032)
Managers' Fees	(560)	(220)	(46-1)	(1,244)
Market Value - 9 30 93	\$174,392	\$67,484	\$145,711	\$387,587

Table 7. Endowment Funds, September 30, 1993

	Pr	incipal	1	Income
	Book Value	Market Value	Net Income	Unexpended Balance
UNRESTRICTED PURPOSE—TRUE				
Avery Fund (See Note 1)	\$275,975	\$363,771	\$12,753	\$
Higbee, Harry, Memorial	99,186	127,734	4,334	_
Hodgkins Fund (See Note 1)	394,931	464,252	19,156	
Morgan, Gilbert B. and Betty J., Memorial Fund	43,631	50,445	1,711	
Morrow, Dwight W	497,717	666,469	22,611	_
Mussinan, Altred	151,151	194,904	6,613	
Olmsted, HelenA	5,149	6,803	231	_
Poore, Lucy T and George W (See Note 1)	1,099,466	1,466,033	50,521	_
Porter, Henry Kirke, Memorial	1,839,228	2,461,027	83,496	
Santord, George H. (See Note 1)	7,442	9,511	355	_
Smithson, James (See Note 1)	268,246	280,437	7,815	
Smithson Society, James	850,408	919,581	47,090	_
Walcott, Charles D. and Mary Vaux, Research (Designated)	2,872,444	3,835,576	130,131	125,358
Subtotal	8,404,974	10,846,543	386,817	125,358
UNRESTRICTED PURPOSE—QUASI:				
Ettl, Charles H. Fund	1,261,968	1,472,134	49,945	
Ferguson, Frances B., Endowment	644,175	730,435	24,782	_
Forrest, Robert Lee	6,406,168	7,416,527	251,622	_
Fund for the Future Unrestricted	48,617	50,620	675	_
General Endowment (See Note 1)	109,078,379	128,909,906	4,379,024	_
Goddard, Robert H.	50,712	58,734	1,993	_
Habel, Dr S (See Note 1)	785	849	43	
Hart, Gustavus E.	3,479	4,396	149	_
Henry, Caroline	8,598	10,840	368	
Henry, Joseph and Harrier A.	344,938	433,582	14,710	_
Heys, Maude C.	618,354	721,668	24,484	_
Hinton, Carrie Susan	172,319	211,111	7,162	
Koteen, Dorothy B	228,551	251,826	8,544	_
Lambert, Paula C.	312,930	387,311	13,140	_
Medinus, Grace L.	6,136	7,183	244	_
O'Dea, Laura I	207,093	246,604	8,367	_
Phillips, Roy R., Estate	863,495	993,580	36,607	_
Rhees, William Jones (See Note 1)	4,267	5,205	194	_
Safford, Clara Louise	285,186	337,084	11,436	_
Smithsonian Bequest Fund (See Note 1)	2,267,457	2,173,163	73,836	_
Sultner, Donald H., Endowment	529,467	904,116	30,652	
Taggart, Ganson	3,091	4,107	139	_
Winterer, Alice I.	157,845	155,219	5,297	_
Abbott, William L. (Designated)	809,157	1,019,153	34,577	59,531
Barstow, Frederic D. (Designated)	6,769	8,518	289	6,425
Hirshhorn Museum Acquisition Fund (Designated).	3,258,009	3,974,061	129,062	_
Lindbergh Chair of Aerospace History (Designated)	2,973,196	3,529,776	119,756	202,879
Lindbergh, Charles A. (Designated)	48,562	56,830	1,928	12,450
Lyon, Marcus Ward, Jr (Designated)	32,825	38,659	1,311	4,901
Martin Marietta Internship (Designated)	210,402	253,642	8,605	2,422
NMNH Research (Designated)	99,742	100,860	3,344	3,806
NZP Programs (Designated)	3,318,479	3,325,735	56,417	41,417

Table 7. Endowment Funds, September 30, 1993 (continued)

	Р	rıncıpal	I	ncome
	Book Value	Market Value	Net Income	Unexpended Balance
Smithsonian Agency Account (Designated)	17,606 1,967,090	22,570 2,473,530	978 83,920	(18,702) 16,487
Endowment Fund (Designated) Webb, James E., Fellowship (Designated) Women's Committee Fellowship (Designated)	980,830 1,516,230 195,549	1,408,149 1,643,525 204,399	60,964 54,012 6,935	46,006 77,614 529
Subtotal	138,938,456	163,545,607	5,505,511	455,765
Total Unrestricted Purpose	\$147,343,430	\$174,392,150	\$5,892,328	\$581,123
RESTRICTED PURPOSE—TRUE:				
Aitken, Annie Laurie, Endowment Fund	381,208	467,744	15,869	40,458
Arthur, James	248,152	333,813	11,325	16,576
Baird, Spencer Fullerton	223,321	298,394	10,124	26,960
Barney, Alice Pike, Memorial	177,863	239,212	8,116	70,002
Batchelor, Emma E	205,035	247,439	8,395	21,770
Beauregard, Catherine, Memorial	329,055	398,849	12,619	57,715
Bergen, Charlotte V.	21,539	24,705	838	3,996
Brown, Roland W.	204,038	256,221	8,484	9,933
Burch, George, Fellowship in Theoretic Medicine and				
Affiliated Theoretic Sciences Fund	1,998,036	2,245,006	76,117	159,697
Canfield, Frederick A.	263,873	367,786	12,478	35
Casey, Thomas Lincoln	85,095	107,170	3,636	14,064
Chamberlain, Frances Lea	174,637	234,876	7,969	29,691
Cooper Fund for Paleobiology	252,575	287,545	9,576	_
Deibel, Charles P.	104,365	104,588	2,661	2,661
Division of Mammals Curators Fund	18,206	22,000	746	2,757
Drake Foundation	1,155,310	1,401,405	47,325	79,105
Drouet, Francis, and Louderback, Harold B., Fund	418,072	471,788	14,976	12,141
Dykes, Charles, Bequest	326,805	406,131	13,779	93,008
Eaton, Harriet Phillips	73,799	81,941	2,780	8,768
Eickemeyer, Florence Brevoort	67,389	90,625	3,075	12,787
Eppley Memorial	34,622	38,442	1,304	4,113
Forbes, Edward Waldo	1,146,648	1,295,110	43,940	88,127
Freer, Charles L.	53,650,662	67,484,324	2,289,557	1,689,250
Global Environmental Endowment Fund	3,455	3,823	130	402
Grimm, Sergei N.	182,421	211,433	7,173	54,972
Groom, Barrick W.	185,729	212,835	7,221	31,916
Guggenheim, Daniel and Florence	725,805	863,472	29,295	46,339
Hamilton, James (See Note 1)	6,561	7,856	340	4,706
Haupt, Enid A. Garden	1,695,041	1,691,574	48,489	43,353
Henderson, Edward P. and Rebecca R., Meteorite Fund	311,367	333,616	9,836	9,844
Hewitt, Eleanor G., Repair Fund	44,525	54,288	1,842	2,262
Hewitt, Sarah Cooper	263,060	320,439	10,872	8,594
Hillyer, Virgil	44,623	56,200	1,907	10,832
Hitchcock, Albert S.	9,902	13,372	454	2,284
Hodgkins Fund (See Note 1)	156,953	169,718	8,693	28,073
Hrdlicka, Ales and Marie	326,914	415,584	14,100	11,293
Hugnes, Bruce	118,806	159,836	5,423	9,699
Huntington Publication Fund	296,678	328,432	11,095	34,494
Johnson, Seward, Trust Fund for Oceanography	22,253,585	28,067,729	952,261	_
Kellogg, Remington and Marguerite, Memorial	358,805	423,346	14,363	899
Kramar, Nada	25,074	29,592	1,004	888
Krombein, Karl V. Mandil, Harry and Beverly	52,831	54,381	615	615
Mandil, Harry and Beverly	111,584	117,316	3,980	3,509
Maxwell, Mary E.	121,732	163,767	5,556	48,432
Mellon Foundation Challenge Grant/Endowment	762,464	913,394	30,989	57,110
Mellon Publications Endowment Fund	996,406 967	1,061,148 1,596	31,965 54	23,585
Milliken, H. Oothout, Memorial	600,910	737,030	25,005	361
Mineral Endowment Mitchell, William A.	81,848	100,613	3,414	575
Museum of the American Indian—Heye Foundation.	1,054,909	1,171,286	39,739	125,385
NMAI Educational Endowment Fund	48,033	48,436	1,353	1,798
Nelms, Henning Endowment Fund	260,947	276,486	9,344	29,186
Nelson, Edward William	140,457	185,452	6,292	17,713
recion, Luward william				
Petrocelli, Joseph, Memorial Reid, Addison T. (See Note 1)	46,130 137,961	62,118 170,652	2,107 6,113	14,341 30,056

Table 7. Endowment Funds, September 30, 1993 (continued)

	P	rincipal		ncome
	Book Value	Market Value	Net Income	Unexpended Balance
Ripley, S. Dillon and Mary Livingston	 243,345	283,260	9,407	
Roebling Fund	745,974	1,001,801	33,988	979
Rollins, Miriam and William	1,621,126	2,037,846	68,499	53,277
Sackler Public Affairs	2,981,582	2,987,953	76,030	76,030
Schmitt, John J	21,563	23,942	812	2,562
Sims, George W	189,904	218,491	7,413	32,545
Sprague Fund	10,116,134	12,183,315	409,525	152,303
Springer, Frank	111,443	149,491	5,072	26,518
Stern, Harold P., Memorial	1,181,197	1,427,545	48,433	291,721
Stevenson, John A., Mycological Library	32,521 464,602	40,842 518,918	1,386	6,395
Tupper, Earl S	2,088,662	2,159,795	17,605 52,284	498 65,186
Walcott, Charles D. and Mary Vaux, Research	1,077,918	1,335,498	44,752	53,194
Walcott Research Fund, Botanical Publications	364, 153	505,633	17,155	23,735
Williston, Samuel Wendell Diptera Research	37,819	43,970	1,452	2,753
Williams, Blair & Elsie	45,403	50,412	1,710	5,394
Zerbee, Frances Brinckle	5,856	7,861	267	8,512
Zirkle, Nancy Behrend	20,241	20,671	167	_
Subtotal	114,336,531	140,329,178	4,692,670	3,898,732
RESTRICTED PURPOSE—QUASI:				
Abbott, Marie Bohrn	201,728	203,647	6,901	473
Armstrong, Edwin James	26,882	31,758	1,058	_
Au Panier Fleuri	119,261	138,325	4,693	3,710
Bacon, Virginia Purdy	570,988	694,265	23,554	68,359
Bateman, Robert	111,112	116, 199	3,963	3,115
Becker, George F	985,943	1,201,643	40,768	15,653
Cooper Hewitt Acquisition Endowment Fund	561,152	596,070	21,060	285
Denghausen, Luisita I. and Franz H. Fund	10,443,628	11,714,777	397,450	152,030
Desautels, Paul F Friends of Music Endowment Fund	5,190 107,447	20,515 117,478	1,863 3,883	1,082 2,640
Fund for the Future Samuel C. Johnson Theater	253,120	260,544	2,947	2,640
Gaver, Gordon	13,633	15,839	516	1,102
Haas, Gloria, Fellowship	18,908	18,773	53	1,102
Hachenberg, George P and Caroline	28,519	36,526	1,239	10,757
Hammond, John, Performance Series Fund	563, 125	386,564	13,115	21,615
Hanson, Martin Gustav and Caroline R	60,329	75,968	2,577	14,697
Hirshhorn Collections Endowment Fund	8,588,636	9,976,587	347,222	1,657
Hirshhorn, Joseph H., Bequest Fund	2,091,697	2,548,219	83,154	25
The Holenia Trust Fund	6,322,758	7,451,841	244,166	400,067
Hunterdon Endowment	20,635,524	25,644,851	865,642	152,302
Johnson, E. R. Fenimore	17,611	56,247	1,908	5,901
Loeb, Morris	596,663	753,428	25,562	18,530
Long, Annette E. and Edith C.	3,436	4,653	158 975	1,118
Louie, Richard Memorial Myer, Catherine Wałden	40,308 137,123	40,523 172,675	5,858	975 54,352
Noyes, Frank B.	6,816	8,703	295	4,859
Noyes, Pauline Riggs	56,180	65,182	2,211	5,146
Pell, Cornelia Livingston	50,546	63,746	2,163	12,883
Ramsey, Adm. and Mrs. Dewitt Clinton (See Note 1)	1,180,654	1,495,645	50,743	4,571
Rathbun, Richard, Memorial	72,448	91,337	3,099	26,639
Ripley Library	107,478	109,663	917	130,732
Roebling Solar Research	159,385	196,377	6,663	19,165
Ruef, Bertha M.	185,717	219,195	7,437	9,212
Schultz, Leonard P.	135,796	160,639	5,450	28,461
Seidell, Atherton	3,903,370	4,747,473	161,069	472,823
Smithsonian Agency Account	1,539,654	1,880,414	65,224	(1,297,495)
Smithsonian Institution Libraries	362,829	361,520	9,034	4,194
Strong, Julia D. Witherspoon, Thomas A., Memorial	68,084 874,849	85,828 1,101,279	2,912 37,363	22,753 227,136
Subtotal	61,042,793	72,865,516	2,454,865	604,471
Total Restricted Purpose	175,379,324	213,194,694	7,147,535	4,503,203
TOTAL ENDOWMENT FUNDS	\$322,722,754	\$387,586,844	\$13,039,863	\$5,084,326

Table 8. Construction and Plant Funds, Fiscal Years 1992 and 1993 (in \$000s)

	FY 1992	FY 1993
FUNDS PROVIDED		
Federal Construction Appropriations:		
National Zoological Park	\$ 7,899	\$ 7,833
Restoration and Renovation of Buildings	23,599	24,192
Construction Planning and Minor Construction	5,233	4,641
National Museum of the American Indian	2,370	2,132
National Museum of Natural History - East Court	9,874	9,914
General Post Office Building - Construction	1,678	
Total Federal Construction Appropriations	50,653	18,712
Nonappropriated Trust Plant Funds: Income - Gift and Other		
Environmental Research Center	149	153
Tropical Research Institute - Tupper Research Facilities	576	68
Cooper-Hewitt Museum.	57	46
Visitor Information and Associates Reception Center	10	1
Visitor Information and Associates Reception Center National Museum of the American Indian	2,022	10,245
Free Gallery and Auditorium.	686	121
National Museum of Natural History - Gem Hall	352	1,413
National Museum of Natural History - Insect Zoo .	105	174
Total Income	3,957	12,221
Transfers from Other Funds		
National Museum of the American Indian.	950	2,113
Freer Gallery and Auditorium	_	(25)*
National Museum of Natural History - Gem Hall	(202)*	(51)*
National Museum of Natural History - Insect Zoo	(6)*	_
Visitor Information and Associates Reception Center		(84)*
Other	_	(2)*
Total Transfers	742	1,951
Total Funds Provided	\$55,352	\$62,884

^{*} Funds reclassified to current operating funds.

- assessment of financial management functions conducted by the Private Sector Council. These changes will result in better economies of scale and improved accountabilities.
- Completion of a vulnerability assessment for the Institution's major management information systems, which resulted in the adoption of tighter security standards and contingency plans for all critical systems.

Audit Activities

The Institution's financial statements are audited annually by an independent public accounting firm. After an extensive evaluation process, the Board of Regents selected KPMG Peat Marwick to perform the Institution's audit for fiscal 1993. Beginning in fiscal 1993, the audit plan was expanded to include a more in-depth review of the Institution's internal control structure and conformance with the Chief Financial Officers Act. In addition to the audit report, management receives a report from the auditors with suggested operational improvements, which management acts upon as appropriate. KPMG Peat Marwick's Independent Auditors' Report for fiscal 1993 and the accompanying financial statements are presented on pages 95 through 100.

The Smithsonian's internal audit staff, part of the Office of Inspector General, assists the external auditors and regularly audits the Institution's various programs, activities, and internal control systems. In accordance with the government requirement for the

use of coordinated audit teams, the Defense Contract Audit Agency, the Smithsonian Office of Inspector General, and KPMG Peat Marwick coordinate the audit of grants and contracts received from federal agencies, including the allowability and allocability of indirect costs.

The Audit and Review Committee of the Board of Regents met three times during the fiscal year pursuant to its fiduciary responsibilities and the bylaws of the Board of Regents. The Committee reviewed the results of the 1992 audit of financial statements and the 1993 audit plan, received reports from the Inspector General, and conducted inquiries on a variety of topics directed at safeguarding the Institution's assets.

Related Organizations

The National Gallery of Art, the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts, and the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars were established by Congress within the Institution. Each organization is administered by its own board of trustees and reports independently on its financial status. The Smithsonian provides the Wilson Center with certain fiscal, administrative, and support services, and office space, on a reimbursable basis.

The Institution provides administrative services on a contract basis for Reading is Fundamental, Inc. The Friends of the National Zoo (FONZ), an independent nonprofit organization, operates under a concessions contract; proceeds accrue to the Zoo.

Independent Auditors' Report

Board of Regents

Smithsonian Institution:

We have audited the accompanying statement of financial condition of the Smithsonian Institution as of September 30, 1993, and the related statements of financial activity and cash flows for the year then ended. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Smithsonian Institution's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Smithsonian Institution as of September 30, 1993, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the year then ended, in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles.

December 7, 1993

KPMG Reat Marwick

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION: Statement of Financial Condition, September 30, 1993 (with comparative totals for September 30, 1992) (In thousands)

	Trust funds	Federal funds	Total all funds	Totals 1992
Assets:				
Fund balances with U.S. Treasury and cash	\$1,364	165,420	166,784	165,496
Investments (note 3)	399,111	_	399,111	372,884
Receivables (note 5)	45,971	_	45,971	48,650
Advance payments (note 6)	_	11,767	11,767	13,095
Inventory	17,283	1,355	18,638	19,862
Prepaid, deferred expense and other	20,186	-	20,186	21,483
Property and equipment, net (note 7)	84,335	330,671	415,006	388,823
Collections (note 11)		- '	-	-
Total assets	\$568,250	509,213	1,077,463	1,030,293
Liabilities:				
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	34,289	22,523	56,812	65,976
Payable for investment securities purchased	8,431		8,431	16,148
Deposits held in custody for others (note 2)	5,753	_	5,753	5,839
Accrued annual leave	3,559	12,184	15,743	14,920
Deferred revenue	46,763	_	46,763	50,497
Long-term debt (note 9)	11,536	-	11,536	13,113
Total liabilities	110,331	34,707	145,038	166,493
Unliquidated obligations (note 8)	-	69,588	69,588	68,713
Commitments and contingencies (note 8)				
Fund balances:				
Trust:				
Current:				
Unrestricted general purpose	10,193		10,193	9,959
Unrestricted special purpose	28,384		28,384	27,557
Restricted	22,162	_	22,162	28,132
Endowment and similar funds (note 4)	322,723	_	322,723	292,074
Plant funds	74,457		74,457	63,055
Federal:				
Operating funds (note 10)		10,661	10,661	4,494
Construction funds	_	62,231	62,231	56,582
Capital funds	-	332,026	332,026	313,234
Total fund balances	457,919	404,918	862,837	795,087
Total liabilities, unliquidated obligations and fund balances	\$568,250	509,213	1,077,463	1,030,293
and the same of th				

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION: Statement of Financial Activity. For the year ended September 30, 1993 (with comparative totals for the year ended September 30, 1992) (In thousands)

	Trust Fur	nds		Federal Funds					
Current funds (note 15)	Endowment and similar tunds	Plant tunds	Total trust funds	Operating funds	Construction funds	Capital funds	Total federal funds	Total all funds	Totals 1992
5:									
S			_	295,560	48,712	_	344,272	344,272	331,836
43,768			13,768	-	_	-	_	43,768	42,689
19,076	_	493	19,569		-	_		19,569	14,563
1.1	1 1,171		17,215	-			_	17,215	17,790
25,547	5,864	11,728	43,139		-			43,139	45,012
		10,5±2	10,5 ±2	-		48,607	48,607	59,149	58,341
			9,52-	1,324			1,324	10,851	7,519
190,846		_	190,846		_		-	190,846	188,591
288,808	23,035	22,763	334,606	296,884	48,712	48,607	394,203	728,809	706,341
91.804	_	_	91.804	186 795			186 705	278 500	268,843
					_	_			50.021
	_								78,085
				70,771					40,139
					15,005				
		2,816		-	-	29,815	29,815		28,544
166,671	-		166,671		_		_	166,671	164,302
284,152	-	13,312	297,464	293,615	43,063	29,815	366,493	663,957	629,934
	23.035	9.451	37.142	3.269	5.649	18.792	27.710	64.852	76,407
								- 1,-/-	
(9,565)	7,614	1,951	-	-	-	-	-	-	_
(4,909)	30,649	11,402	37,142	3,269	5,649	18,792	27,710	64,852	76,407
_	_	_	_	4,815			4,815	4,815	3,546
_	_	_	-	(1,917)	_	-	(1,917)	(1,917)	(1,653)
65,648	292,07+	63,055	120,777	4,494	56,582	313,234	374,310	795,087	716,787
\$60,739	322,723	74,457	457,919	10,661	62,231	332,026	404,918	862,837	795,087
	(note 15) \$	Endowment funds and similar funds (note 15) \$	Current funds (note:15) and similar funds Plant funds 8 13,768 493 19,076 - 493 11,171 11,171 11,728 25,547 5,864 11,728 190,846 - - 288,808 23,035 22,763 91,804 - - 24,285 - - 13,392 - - 284,152 - 10,496 4,656 23,035 9,451 (9,565) 7,614 1,951 (4,909) 30,649 11,402 - - - 65,648 292,074 63,055	Endowment and similar funds S: \$	Eurrent funds and similar (note 15) and simi	Eurrent funds and similar funds and sinch similar funds and similar funds and similar funds and similar funds and simila	Eurrent funds and similar (note 15) and simi	Eurrent funds and similar fund	Endowment funds Endowment funds Plant funds Total funds Plant funds Total funds Plant

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION: Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended September 30, 1993 (with comparative totals for the year ended September 30, 1992) (In thousands)

	Trust funds	Federal funds	Total all funds	Totals 1992
Cash flows from operating activities:				
Excess of revenue and other additions over expenditures				
and other deductions	\$37,142	27,710	64,852	76,407
Adjustments to reconcile to net cash provided by operating activities:				
Depreciation and amortization	5,299	29,176	34,475	30,858
Loss on disposition of property and equipment	_	313	313	_
Provision for losses on accounts receivable.	3,248	_	3,248	4,006
Gain on disposition of investments	(17,215)	_	(17,215)	(17,790)

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION: Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended September 30, 1993 (continued) (with comparative totals for the year ended September 30, 1992) (In thousands)

	Trust funds	Federal tunds	Total all funds	Totals 1992
Increase in unobligated balances.		4,815	4,815	3,546
Funds returned to U.S. Treasury		(1,917)	(1,917)	(1,653)
(Increase) decrease in receivables	(68)	-	(68)	(1,829)
(Increase) decrease in inventory	898	326	1,224	(741)
(Increase) decrease in prepaid and deferred expense	1,297	-	1,297	(3,648)
Decrease in advance payments	-	1,328	1,328	452
Cash flows from operating activities:				
Adjustments to reconcile to net cash provided by operating activities: (continued)				
Increase (decrease) in accounts payable and accrued expenses	(6,482)	(7,887)	(14,369)	4,248
Increase (decrease) in deposits held in custody	(86)	_	(86)	1,363
Increase in accrued annual leave	122	701	823	1,337
Increase (decrease) in deferred revenue	(8,025)	_	(8,025)	11,146
Increase (decrease) in unliquidated obligations		875	875	(13,073)
Net cash provided by operating activities	16,130	55,440	71,570	94,629
Cash flows from investing activities:				
Payments for purchase of property and equipment	(10,764)	(48,607)	(59,371)	(59,822)
Purchases of investment securities.	(593,865)	_	(593,865)	(509,374)
Proceeds from sale of investment securities	584,531	_	584,531	480,855
Net cash used for investing activities	(20,098)	(48,607)	(68,705)	(88,341)
Cash flows from financing activities:				
Proceeds from issuance of long-term debt		_		3,800
Repayments of long-term debt	(1,577)	_	(1,577)	(1,401)
			(*,,,,,,,	(1,101)
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	(1,577)	-	(1,577)	2,399
Net increase (decrease) in fund balances with				
U.S. Treasury and cash	(5,545)	6,833	1.288	8,687
,	(-,/	-,	-,	-,
Fund balances with U.S. Treasury and cash at the beginning of year	6,909	158,587	165,496	156,809
Fund balances with U.S. Treasury and cash at the end of year	\$ 1,364	165,420	166,784	165,496

Supplemental information: Cash paid for interest was \$986,000 and \$1,079,000 in 1993 and 1992, respectively. See accompanying notes to financial statements.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

Notes to Financial Statements: September 30, 1993

(1) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

(a) Basis of Presentation

These financial statements reflect the Smithsonian Institution's receipt and expenditure of funds obtained from all sources. These include federal appropriations, private sources, government grants and contracts, investment income, and certain business activities.

Funds received from direct federal appropriations are shown in the columns titled Federal Funds in the financial statements. These funds are accounted for on the obligation basis of accounting, which differs in some respects from generally accepted accounting principles. Under this method of accounting, obligations of the federal operating fund, such as purchase orders and contracts, have been recognized as expenditures, and the related obligations have been reported on the Statement of Financial Condition at September 30, 1993, even though the goods and services have not been received.

All other funds are shown in the columns titled *Trust Funds* in the financial statements. Trust funds are accounted for on the accounting

These financial statements do not include the accounts of the National Gallery of Art, the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts, or the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars, which were established by Congress within the Institution, but are administered under separate boards of trustees.

(b) Fund Accounting

To ensure observance of the limitations and restrictions placed on the use of resources available to the Institution, accounts are maintained in accordance with the principles of fund accounting. This procedure classifies resources for control, accounting and reporting purposes into distinct funds established according to their nature and purposes. Separate accounts are maintained for each fund; however, in the accompanying financial statements, funds that have similar characteristics have been combined for presentation into fund groups. Accordingly, all financial transactions have been reported by fund group.

The assets, liabilities, and fund balances of the Institution are self-balancing as tollows

Federal operating funds represent appropriated funds available for support of the Institution's operations and are generally available for obligation only in the year received. Separate subfund groups are maintained for each appropriation as follows: Salaries and Expenses; Special Foreign Currency; and the Barro Colorado Island Trust Fund, which supports the Smithsonian Tropical Research Institute.

Federal construction funds represent the portion of appropriated funds available for building and facility construction, restoration, renovation and repair and are available for obligation until expended. Separate subfund groups are maintained for each appropriation: Construction and Improvements, Repairs and Restoration of Buildings, and the National Zoological Park.

Federal capital funds represent the value of the Institution's assets acquired with federal funds plus nonexpendable property transfers from U.S. Government agencies.

Trust corrent funds, which include unrestricted and restricted resources, represent nonappropriated funds available for support of the Institution's operations. Amounts restricted by the donor to specific purposes are segregated from other current funds.

Trust endowment and similar funds include funds that are subject to restrictions of gift instruments requiring that the principal be invested in perpetuity and that only income be expended. Also classified as endowment and similar funds are gifts which allow the expenditure of principal only under specified conditions. Quasiendowment funds are funds established by the governing board for the same purposes as endowment funds; however, any portion of such funds may be expended with board approval. Restricted quasi-endowment funds represent gifts for restricted purposes where there is no stipulation that the principal be maintained in perpetuity or for a period of time, but the governing board has elected to invest the principal and expend only the income for the purpose stipulated by the donor.

Trust plant funds represent resources restricted or internally designated for future plant acquisitions, and funds expended for plant.

(c) Investments

Investments are stated at cost or amortized cost. Investments are recorded at cost on a trade date basis, if purchased, or estimated fair value at date of acquisition if acquired by gift.

All investment income, except that of endowment and similar funds, and gains and losses arising from the sale of investments and property, are accounted for in the fund in which the related assets are recorded. Income of endowment and similar funds is accounted for in the fund to which it is restricted or, if unrestricted, as revenue in unrestricted current funds. Gains and losses on the sale of investments are recognized on the trade date basis using the average cost method.

(d) Intentory

Inventories are reported at the lower of cost or market. Cost is determined using the first-in, first-out method.

(e) Deferred Revenue and Expense

Revenue from subscriptions to *Smathonnan* magazine and *Air & Space Smathonnan* magazine is recorded as income over the period of the related subscription, which is generally one year. Costs related to obtaining subscriptions to *Smathonnan* magazine and *Air & Space Smathonnan* magazine are charged against income over the period of the subscription.

The Institution recognizes revenue and charges expenses of other auxiliary activities during the period in which the activity is conducted

111 Works of Art Living and Other Specimens

The Institution acquires its collections, which include works of art, library books, photographic archives, objects and specimens, through purchase with federal or private funds or by donation. All collections are held for public exhibition, education, or research in furtherance of the Institution's mission to increase and diffuse knowledge to the public. The Institution provides protection and preservation services for its collections.

In accordance with policies generally followed by museums, no value is assigned to the collections on the statement of financial condition. Purchases of collections are expensed currently. Proceeds from deaccessions are recognized as other revenue in the year of sale, and are designated for future collection acquisitions. At September 30, 1993, approximately \$8,500,000 was so designated in the trust funds.

(g)Property and Equipment

Olifederal Funds

Property and equipment purchased with federal funds are recorded in the capital funds at cost and depreciated on a straight-line basis over their useful lives as fol-

Buildings 30 years Major renovations 15 years Nonexpendable equipment 10 years

Certain lands occupied by the Institution's buildings were appropriated and reserved by Congress for the Institution and are not reflected in the accompanying financial statements. Property and nonexpendable equipment acquired through transfer from government agencies are capitalized at the transfer price or fair value.

(2)Trust Fund

Property and equipment purchased with trust funds for use by nonincome-producing activities are recorded at cost, or appeared value at date of gift, except for gifts of certain islands in the Chesapeake Bay and the Carnegie Mansion, which have been recorded at nominal values. Property and equipment acquisitions are treated as a deduction of the current funds and are capitalized and depreciated in the plant funds.

Capital improvements and equipment purchased with trust funds for use by

income-producing activities are capitalized at cost in the current funds.

Property and equipment are depreciated on the straight-line basis over their useful lives as follows:

Buildings30 yearsMajor renovations15 yearsEquipment3-10 years

(h) Government Grants and Contracts

The Institution has a number of grants and contracts with the U.S. government and other state and local governments which primarily provide for cost reimbursement to the Institution. Governmental grant and contract revenue is recognized as reimbursable expenditures are incurred.

(i) Pledges

The Institution records pledges based upon letters signed by donors. Pledges are recorded at net realizable value as a receivable and as deferred revenue on the statement of financial condition. Revenue from pledges is recognized in the year the pledged funds are collected.

(1) Gitts, Bedwests, and Other Grants

The Institution recognizes revenue from gifts, bequests and private grants in the year the cash is received.

(k) Contributed Services and Facilities

A substantial number of volunteers make significant contributions of their time in the furtherance of the Institution's programs. The Institution also uses certain facilities for a nominal charge. The value of the contributed time and facilities is not reflected in these statements as it is not susceptible to objective measurement or valuation.

11 Annual Last

The Institution's civil service employees earn annual leave in accordance with federal laws and regulations. Annual leave is recognized as expense as earned. The 1992 federal annual leave balances were previously reported as a receivable from the federal government. The 1992 comparative amounts, including fund balances, have been restated to conform to the current federal accounting guidance.

Annual leave for trust employees is accrued and expensed in the trust fund as

om Fund Balances with the U.S. Treasury and Cash

Amounts represent cash deposited with financial institutions and balances held by the U.S. Treasury which are available for disbursement

(m) Reday the atton

Certain 1992 balances have been reclassified to conform with current presentation.

(2) Related Entities

The Institution provides certain fiscal and administrative services to several separately incorporated organizations in which certain officials of the Institution serve on the governing boards. The amounts paid to the Institution by these organizations for the aforementioned services, together with rent for Institutional facilities occupied, totaled \$165,000 for the trust funds and \$75,000 for the federal funds for fiscal year 1993.

Deposits held in custody for these organizations were \$5,753,000 at September 50, 1993

(3) Investments

At September 30, 1993, investments comprised of the following:

	(\$000s)			
	Carrying value	Market value		
Current funds:				
Cash equivalents	\$28,896	28,889		
U.S. government obligations	32,212	32,814		
Common stocks	6	1		
	61,114	61,704		
Plant funds:				
Common stocks	125	236		
U.S. government obligations	8,775	8,831		
_	8,900	9,067		
Endowment and similar funds:				
Pooled investments:				
Cash equivalents	28,840	28,840		

Mutual funds	28,726	33,602
U.S. government and		
quasi-government obligations	60,166	64,670
Corporate bonds and other obligations	66,230	70,707
Common and preferred stocks	143,453	194,381
Subtotal pooled investments	327,415	392,200
Nonpooled investments:		
Deposit with U.S. Treasury	1,027	1,106
Charitable trusts	655	932
Subtotal nonpooled investments	1,682	2,038
Total endowment and similar funds	329,097	394,238
Total investments	\$ 399,111	465,009

(4) Endowment and Similar Funds

The Institution uses the "total return" approach to investment management of endowment funds and quasi-endowment funds. Each year, the endowment pays out an amount for current expenditures based upon a number of factors evaluated and approved by the Board of Regents. The payout for 1993 was 4.6 percent of the average market value of the endowment over the prior five years. The difference between the income (i.e., dividends, interest and realized capital gains) and the payout for the year is reinvested or withdrawn from previously accumulated returns. Actual income exceeded the payout amount in fiscal year 1993 and the excess was transferred from current funds to the endowment and similar funds (see note 12).

Substantially all of the investments of the endowment and similar funds are pooled on a market value basis, with each individual fund subscribing to or disposing of units on the basis of the per unit market value at the beginning of the month within which the transaction takes place. At September 30, 1993, each unit had a market value of \$442. The market value of the pool's net assets at September 30, 1993 was \$386,461,000, representing all pooled investments (see note 3) plus net receivables and payables related to investment transactions.

Each fund participating in the investment pool receives an annual payout equal to the number of units owned times the annual payout amount per unit. The payout for fiscal year 1993 was \$15.00 per unit. Based on approved Board policy, if the market value of any endowment fund is less than 110 percent of the historical value, the current payout is limited to the actual interest and dividends allocable to that fund.

Fund balances of the endowment and similar funds are comprised of the following at September 30, 1993:

	Units	(30005)
Endowment - unrestricted	22,784	\$ 8,405
Endowment - restricted	317,115	114,337
Quasi-endowment - unrestricted	369,397	138,938
Quasi-endowment - restricted	164,809	61,043
	874,105	\$322,723

(5) Receivables

Trust fund receivables at September 30, 1993 comprised the following

	(<u>\$000s</u>)
Auxiliary activities and other,	
net of \$923 allowance for	
doubtful accounts	\$ 15,924
Investment securities sold	181
Pledges receivable	6,662
Grants and contracts	4,700
Interest and dividends receivable	3,297
Interfund receivables and other	15,207
	\$ 45,971

(6) Advance Payments

Advance payments represent prepayments made to government agencies, educational institutions, firms and individuals for services to be rendered, or property or materials to be furnished.

At September 30, 1993, the Institution had advance payments outstanding to the General Services Administration of \$8,315,000, principally for equipment purchases for the Museum Support Center and other projects to be completed in future fiscal years. Advance payments outstanding to educational institutions amounting to \$1,130,000 were principally under the Special Foreign Currency Program. Other advance payments totaled \$2,262,000.

(7) Property and Equipment

At September 30, 1993, property and equipment comprised the following:

	(<u>\$000s</u>)	
Trust:		
Current funds:		
Building	\$ 4,125	
Capital improvements	25,061	
Equipment	11,585	
Leasehold improvements	1,529	
	42,300	
Less - accumulated depreciation	(20,065)	
*	22,235	
Plant funds:		
Land and buildings	77,575	
Equipment	8,119	
	85,694	
Less - accumulated depreciation	(23,594)	
*	62,100	
Total trust funds		\$ 84,335
Federal:		
Capital funds:		
Buildings	281,305	
Capital improvements	275,352	
Equipment	49,688	
- 11	606,345	
Less - accumulated depreciation	(275,674)	
Total federal funds		330,671
Total all funds		\$ 415,006
ACCULANT IMPO		

Property use and depreciation expense in the federal funds for fiscal year 1993 included \$29,176,000 of depreciation expense in the capital funds.

Depreciation expense in the trust funds for fiscal year 1993 for income-producing assets amounted to \$2,518,000 and is included in auxiliary activities expenditures in the current funds. Depreciation for nonincome-producing equipment and buildings for fiscal year 1993 amounted to \$2,816,000 and is included in the plant funds.

At September 30, 1993, the fund balance of the trust plant funds included \$11,568,000 of restricted funds and \$788,000 of unrestricted funds designated for future plant acquisitions.

(8) Commitments and Contingencies

(a) Leasing Activities

Leases for various Smirhsonian warehouse and office spaces provide for escalation of rents to coincide with increases in property taxes, operating expenses attributable to the leased property and the Consumer Price Index. The Institution has the authority to enter into leases for up to 30 years using federal funds.

The Institution's operating leases for the warehouse and office spaces require future minimum lease payments as follows:

	(\$000s)
1994	\$ 7,085
1995	6,513
1996	4,034
1997	3,594
1998	3,061
Thereafter	12,894
	\$ 37,181

Rental expense for these real property leases totaled \$9,670,000 for fiscal year 1993.

(b) Government Grants and Contracts

The Institution receives funding or reimbursement from governmental agencies for various activities which are subject to audit. Audits of these activities have been completed through the fiscal year 1992. However, audits of fiscal years 1986 through 1992 have not been finalized with the cognizant agency. Management believes that any adjustments which may result from those audits and the audits for fiscal year 1993 would not have a material effect on the Institution's financial statements.

(c) Unliquidated Obligations

Unliquidated obligations totaled \$69,588,000 at September 30, 1993 including \$41,721,000 in the operating funds and \$27,867,000 in the construction funds.

The increase in unobligated balances reported in the Statement of Financial Activity consists of adjustments to obligations which were estimated and recorded in a prior fiscal year.

(9) Long-term Debt

Long-term debt as of September 30, 1995 consists of the following

Unsecured note payable to Riggs National Bank, bearing interest of 9%; interest only payable quarterly through September 30, 1991, interest and principal payable quarterly commencing September 30, 1991 until June 30, 1998, with the remaining unpaid principal balance due June 30, 1998.

Unsecured note payable to Signet Bank, bearing interest at 1% in excessor the Federal Funds Rate, which was 50% at September 30, 1993, payable quarterly; principal payable in quarterly installments of \$63,333 until December 31, 1996 with remaining unpaid principal balance due December 51, 1996. Total long-term debt

The proceeds of the note with Riggs National Bank hinanced construction of a restaurant addition to the National Air and Space Museum. The proceeds of the note with Signet Bank financed a warehouse facility for Institution museum shops. During the fiscal year 1995, \$986,000 was recorded as interest expense in the auxiliary activities funds.

The aggregate amount due for all borrowings for years ending September 50, are as follows

	(\$0005)
1991	\$1,700
1995	1,835
1996	1,982
[00]	1,486
1998	1 533

(10) Returned to U.S. Treasury

On November 5, 1990, the U.S. Congress enacted Public Law 101-510, the Detense Authorization Act (the Act) which prescribes the rules for determining the availability of appropriation balances and establishes the procedures for closing appropriation accounts.

The major purpose of the Act is to restructure annual appropriation accounts. Beginning with the fiscal year 1989 appropriation accounts, recipients are now required to maintain annual appropriations for a five year period following the year of appropriation. At the end of an appropriation six year life, the appropriation account is closed and any unobligated balances are returned to the U.S. Treasury. The Act also provides for the cancellation of fiscal years 1988 and prior appropriations as of September 30, 1993.

(11) Accessions and Deaccessions

For fiscal year 1993, \$5,852,000 of trust funds and \$1,0,0,000 of federal funds were expended for the acquisition of collections. Proceeds from trust funds deaccessions were \$997,000. There were no deaccessions of collections purchased with federal funds in fiscal year 1995.

(12) Transfers Among Trust Funds

The following transfers increased (decreased) trust funds for fiscal year 1993:

(\$000s)

	Current funds		Endowment	Plant
	Unrestricted	Restricted	simılar funds	
Interest in excess of payout Endowment reallocated to	\$ (1,364)	(1,632)	2,996	-
restricted and unrestricted	988	2,879	(3,867)	***
Designated as quasi-endowment	(3,859)	(4,626)	8,485	_
Other, net	239	(2,190)		1,951
Total transfers	\$ (3,996)	(5,569)	7,614	1,951

(13) Retirement Plan

(\$000s)

\$8,179

\$ 11,536

The federal employees of the Institution are covered by either the Civil Service Retirement System (CSRS) or the Federal Employee Retirement System (FERS). The features of both of these systems are defined in published government documents. Under both systems, the Institution withholds from the salary of each appropriated employee the percentage of salary required. The Institution also contributes specified percentages. The cost of the programs for fiscal year 1993 was \$15,009,000.

The Institution has a separate defined contribution retirement plan for trust employees, in which substantially all employees of the trust funds are eligible to participate. Under the plan, the Institution contributes stipulated percentages of salary which are used to purchase individual annuities, the rights to which are immediately vested with the employees. Employees can make voluntary contributions, subject to certain limitations. The Institution's cost of the plan for fiscal year 1995 was \$7.451,000

It is the policy of the Institution to pay the accrued costs of all plans currently.

(14) Income Taxes

The Institution is exempt from income taxation under the provisions of Section 501(c) (3) of the Internal Revenue Code (the Code). Organizations described in that section are taxable only on their unrelated business income. No provision for income taxes is required for fiscal year 1993 since the Institution had a net loss from its unrelated business activity.

It is the opinion of the Institution's management that it is also exempt from taxation as an instrumentality of the United States as defined in Section 501(c) (1) of the Code. Organizations described in that section are exempt from all income taxation. The Institution has not yet formally sought such dual status.

(15) Current Trust Funds Financial Activity

Current unrestricted funds are comprised of separate subfunds. These subfunds include the auxiliary activities fund that represents primarily the revenue and expenditures of the Smithsoman Associates Programs, Smithsoman and Air & SpaceSmithsoman magazines, and museum shop and mail order sales; the special purpose fund that represents funds internally designated for specific purposes; and the general purpose fund that consists of all other unrestricted activity in the current funds.

The financial activity for the current trust funds by subfund for fiscal year 1993 is as follows

\$0005)

	(\$000s)					
	Unrestricted					
	General	Auxiliary activities	Special purpose	Total	Restricted	Totals
Revenue and other additions:						
Government grants and contracts	S				13,768	43,768
Investment income	9,184		855	10,017	9,059	19,076
Net gain on sale of securities	44			44		44
Gifts, bequests and private grants	41	8,500	845	9,386	16,161	25,547
Rentals, fees, commissions and other	5()()		1,990	5,490	4,037	9,527
Auxiliary activities		179,893	10,953	190,846		190,846
Total revenue and other additions	9,769	188,393	1_,621	215,783	*3,025	288,808
Expenditures and other deductions:						
Research, educational and collection acquisition	10,593	-	15,806	26,399	65,405	91,804
Administration	7,769	7,881	626	16,276	8,009	24,285
Facilities services	1,248	-	132	1,380	12	1,392
Auxiliary activities		160,807	5,864	166,671		166,671
Total expenditures and other deductions	19,610	168,688	22,428	210,726	73,426	284,152
Excess of revenue and other additions over						
(under) expenditures and other deductions	(9,841)	19,705	(4,807)	5,05	(401)	4,656
Transfers among funds	10,075	(19,705)	5,631	(3,996)	(5,569)	(9,565)
Net increase (decrease) for the year	8 231		827	1,061	(5,970)	(1,909)





Birchbark but with quilled decoration, early to midnineteenth century. Micmac. From the collection of the National Museum of the American Indian.



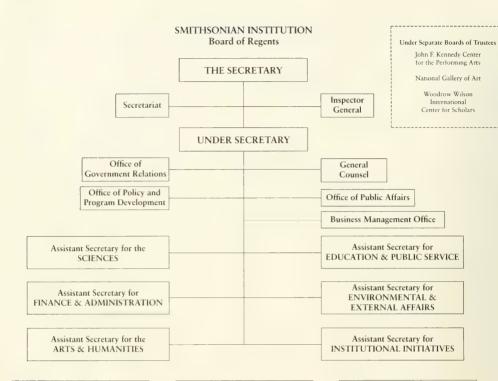


SMITHSONIAN YEAR • 1994

Annual Report of the Smithsonian Institution for the Year Ended

September 30, 1994





Assistant Secretary for the ARTS & HUMANITIES

Anacostia Museum

Archives of American Art Arthur M. Sackler Gallery and Freer Gallery of Art Cooper-Hewitt, National Design Museum Hirshhorn Museum and Sculpture Garden Institutional Studies Office International Gallery National Air and Space Museum National Museum of African Art National Museum of American Art Renwick Gallery National Museum of American History National Postal Museum National Museum of the American Indian National Portrait Gallery Office of Exhibits Central Office of Museum Programs

Assistant Secretary for FINANCE & ADMINISTRATION

Office of the Comptroller
Office of Contracting and Property Management
Office of Contracting and Property Management
Office of Facilities Services
Office of Facilities Services
Office of Design and Construction
Office of Design and Construction
Office of Environmental Management and
Safety
Office of Plant Services
Office of Forection Services
Office of Human Resources

Office of Planning, Management, and Budget Office of Printing and Photographic Services Office of Risk and Asset Management

Office of Sponsored Projects

Assistant Secretary for the SCIENCES

Conservation Analytical Laboratory
National Museum of Natural History
Museum Support Center
National Zoological Park
Office of Fellowships and Grants
Office of Smithsonian Institution Archives
Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory
Smithsonian Environmental Research
Center

Smithsonian Institution Libraries Smithsonian Tropical Research Institute

Assistant Secretary for EDUCATION & PUBLIC SERVICE

Center for Folklife Programs and Cultural Studies National Science Resources Center Office of Elementary and Secondary Education Wider Audience Development Program

Smithsonian Institution Traveling Exhibition Service

Assistant Secretary for ENVIRONMENTAL & EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

Office of International Relations
Office of Special Events and Conferences
Office of Telecommunications
The Smithsonian Associates
National Program
Resident Program
Smithsonian Institution Press
Smithsonian Magazine
Air & Space(Smithsonian Magazine
Visitor Information and Associates)

Reception Center

Assistant Secretary for INSTITUTIONAL INITIATIVES

National Museum of the American Indian National Campaign Office of Development Smithsonian Women's Committee

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Annals of the Smithsonian Institution 1994, containing a chronology of the year and records of Smithsonian advisory boards, narrative reports from museums and offices; visitor counts; fellows, interns, and research associates; publications; staff; and donations to the Institution is made available on Internet by the Smithsonian Institution Press and the Office of Information Resource Management.

STATEMENT BY THE SECRETARY EMERITUS

Robert McC. Adams

The following remarks were made at the installation ceremony of the Smithsonian's 10th secretary on September 19, 1994, by outgoing Secretary Robert McCormick Adams:

"Increase and diffusion of knowledge" is a credo for the Smithsonian to which I, and many others, resonate very warmly. It has the drawback, however, of providing neither guidelines nor limits in a time of uncertainty as well as constraint. There is, of course, no formula that applies to every setting. In the parlance of modern complexity theory, the task of managing the Smithsonian involves uneasily threading one's way along a knife-edge ridge between two deep but dangerously single-minded basins of attraction—change and opportunity on the one side, and stability and caution on the other.

My own conviction is that a decade is long enough to engage in this balancing act. Although obviously also with feelings of regret, I am confident of the timeliness of passing on this responsibility. Overshadowing any other purely personal reaction is a sense of satisfaction and pleasure at the choice the Board of Regents has made for my successor.

I have come to know Michael Heyman well during his three years as a regent, and even better during recent months as this remarkably smooth and cordial transition has been under way. He is an acutely perceptive, supple, pragmatic, broad-ranging generalist who believes in and understands this Institution. (His breadth, I might add, is significantly extended by Therese Heyman's long professional experience in the arts.) I think he can be counted upon to provide wise leadership during the lean times that lie ahead—committed to the defense of the Smithsonian's core values and priorities while always open to the prospect of new initiatives.

We are especially fortunate that he is deeply familiar with the public-private partnership on which the Smithsonian has been based since the very outset and on which it now must rely increasingly. But at the same time, he is no less wise in the ways of public organization and bureaucracies. He knows that they, too, can and must be infused anew with vision and the spirit of public service. They, too, can best be improved and made more efficient through decentralization and a greater reliance on incentives than on rules and restraints.



STATEMENT BY THE SECRETARY

I. Michael Heyman

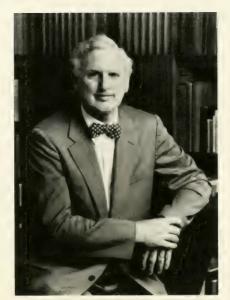
The following excerpts are from the installation address of the Smithsonian's 10th secretary, I. Michael Heyman, on September 19, 1994:

Every secretarial era reflects unique circumstances and poses its own opportunities and problems. At present, resources are relatively short. My recent predecessors until a few years ago could count on a generous Congress and executive branch. Public fiscal prospects, however, are bleaker at this time. While we must argue vigorously for special treatment, realism counsels that we not depend solely on public revenues to grow substantially in the near future. Realistically, we must work very hard to guard against erosion of our base budget and for adequate resources to fund heavy future obligations.

This means that the Smithsonian must rely more on private support from individuals and corporations. A systematic effort to increase private support has started very well under Secretary Adams. We must enhance that success by working closely with donor groups. And we must enlarge our connections with the corporate world.

This new era also demands from public (as well as private) organizations increased fiscal accountability. We must use our resources efficiently and intelligently both to husband them and to underscore our credibility to those who provide them—the government and our donors.

The Smithsonian resembles to me a great public university with a very broadly stated mission: the increase and diffusion of knowledge. Within this, we have centered on three major tasks. First is public education. Second is a university-like research



operation. The third task is hosting and maintaining, at last count, 140 million objects.

It is crucial that we sustain excellence in all that we do. If our resource base shrinks, we must be prepared to jettison the less important of our activities rather than reduce all our activities pro rata and thus threaten the excellence of our most important ones. And we must find ways to finance needed new activities, including deeper participation in the environmental debates raging in this country, development of our capacity to give electronic access to our collections throughout the nation, and educating all of us about our origins in a way that will foster senses of pride and thus counter separation and make more attainable the creation of one set of Americans out of many.

I am delighted to be named the 10th secretary of the Smithsonian Institution. I look forward with pleasure to leading one of the great cultural and scientific institutions of the United States. I urge all of you to participate deeply in our 150th-year celebration through your energy, your creativity, and, when the time comes, your pocketbook.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

The Smithsonian Institution was created by act of Congress in 1846 in accordance with the terms of the will of James Smithson of England, who in 1826 bequeathed his property to the United States of America "to found at Washington, under the name of the Smithsonian Institution, an establishment for the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men." After receiving the property and accepting the trust, Congress vested responsibility for administering the trust in the Smithsonian Board of Regents.

Board of Regents and Secretary, September 30, 1994

Board of Regents

William H. Rehnquist, Chief Justice of the United States, ex officio

Albert Gore Jr., Vice-President of the United States, ex officio

Daniel P. Moynihan, Senator from New York James R. Sasser, Senator from Tennessee

John W. Warner, Senator from Virginia

Thomas S. Foley, Speaker of the House of Representatives

Joseph M. McDade, Representative from Pennsylvania

Norman Y. Mineta, Representative from California Jeannine Smith Clark, Citizen of the District of Columbia

Barber B. Conable Jr., Citizen of New York

Hanna H. Gray, Citizen of Illinois

Samuel C. Johnson, Citizen of Wisconsin

Homer A. Neal, Citizen of Michigan

Frank A. Shrontz, Citizen of Washington

Manuel L. Ibáñez, Citizen of Texas

Wesley A. Williams Jr., Citizen of the District of Columbia

The Secretary

I. Michael Heyman, Secretary

Constance Berry Newman, Under Secretary Alice Green Burnette, Assistant Secretary for Institutional Initiatives

James C. Early, Assistant Secretary for Education and Public Service

Tom L. Freudenheim, Assistant Secretary for the Arts and Humanities

James M. Hobbins, Executive Assistant to the Secretary

Robert S. Hoffmann, Assistant Secretary for the Sciences

Thomas E. Lovejoy, Assistant Secretary for Environmental and External Affairs

Peter C. Powers, General Counsel

Mark W. Rodgers, Director, Office of Government Relations

Linda St. Thomas, Acting Director, Office of Public Affairs

Nancy Suttenfield, Assistant Secretary for Finance and Administration

Smithsonian National Board, September 30, 1994

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Mrs. Margaret D. Ankeny

Mrs. Robert M. Bass

The Honorable Max N. Berry

Mr. Joaquin F. Blaya

Dr. John Brademas

Mrs. John M. Bradley Mr. Stephen F. Brauer

Mr. Cason J. Callaway Jr.

Mr. Ivan Chermayeff

Mr. Landon T. Clay

Mrs. Dollie A. Cole

Mr. Peter R. Coneway

Mr. Thomas Edward Congdon

Mrs. William H. Cowles III

Mrs. Joan Kent Dillon

Mrs. Gloria Shaw Hamilton, ex officio

Mr. John M. Harbert III

Mr. Marion Edwyn Harrison, Esq.

Mrs. Ruth Sulzberger Holmberg

Mr. Roger Horchow

Mr. Richard Hunt

Mr. Robert L. James Mrs. James W. Kinnear

Mr. Donald G. Lubin

Mr. Frank N. Magid

Mrs. Jean B. Mahoney

Mrs. John F. Mars

Mrs. Nan Tucker McEvoy

Dr. George E. Mueller

Mr. Thomas D. Mullins

Mr. John N. Nordstrom

Mrs. Vivian W. Piasecki

Mr. Heinz C. Prechter

Mr. David S. Purvis

Dr. Alvin N. Puryear

Mr. Robert Redford

Mr. Clive Runnells

Mrs. Arthur M. Sackler

Mr. Leveo V. Sanchez

Dr. Ivan Selin

Mrs. Esther Simplot

Mr. Kenneth L. Smith

Ms. Kathy Daubert Smith

Mrs. E. Maynard Smith

Mr. Jeffrey N. Watanabe

Mr. Frank A. Weil

Honorary Members

Mr. William S. Anderson

Mr. Richard P. Cooley

Mr. Joseph F. Cullman III

Mr. Charles D. Dickey Jr.

The Honorable Leonard K. Firestone

Mr. Alfred C. Glassell Jr.

Mr. W. L. Hadley Griffin

The Honorable William A. Hewitt

Mr. James M. Kemper Jr.

Mr. Seymour H. Knox III

Mr. Lewis A. Lapham

The Honorable George C. McGhee

Justice Sandra Day O'Connor

The Honorable S. Dillon Ripley II

Mr. Francis C. Rooney Jr.

Mrs. Gay F. Wray

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REPORT OF THE BOARD OF REGENTS

Three plenary sessions (on January 24, May 9, and September 19), a special meeting on May 25, meetings of the regents' standing committees, and deliberations of its Search Committee for a new secretary marked an extremely active year for the Board of Regents.

The Board of Regents carried out its most important responsibility in electing the 10th secretary of the Smithsonian, I. Michael Heyman. The Search Committee originally consisted of regents Jeannine S. Clark, Barber B. Conable Ir., Hanna H. Grav. Mr. Heyman, and Wesley S. Williams Jr. and regent emeritus William G. Bowen. After getting the search off to a solid start, Mr. Heyman resigned in March to become a candidate for the post himself. With Mr. Conable as chairman, the committee considered more than 300 candidates and recommended Mr. Heyman. Agreeing that his talents and experience were the best fit for the Smithsonian's needs, the members of the board elected Mr. Heyman on May 25, 1994. Chancellor William H. Rehnquist installed him as secretary in a ceremony in front of the Smithsonian Castle on September 19.

The regents voted to recognize Secretary Robert McC. Adams's outstanding decade of service by presenting to him the Institution's most prestigious award, the James Smithson Medal, and naming him secretary emeritus.

The board paid tribute to regent William H. Natcher, who died on March 29, 1994, at age 84. A U.S. representative from Bowling Green, Kentucky, for nearly 41 years and chairman of the House Appropriations Committee, Mr. Natcher had been a regent since January 1993. Representative Thomas S. Foley of Washington, Speaker of the House, was appointed to the board on June 29. Frank A. Shrontz and Manuel L. Ibáñez were appointed citizen regents on May 4. Anne L. Armstrong, the first woman to serve as a citizen regent and a regent since 1978, retired from the board and was named regent emeritus. The board approved appointments of Homer A. Neal, Dr. Gray, and Dr. Ibáñez to the

Nominating Committee and Dr. Gray to the Investment Policy Committee.

The Commission on the Future of the Smithsonian Institution, supported by the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation and the John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation, met three times during the year. The commission, which was charged with developing a vision for the Smithsonian as it moved into the next century, was to submit a report for the regents' consideration in 1995. Commission Chair Maxine F. Singer and other members reported on the group's progress at regents' meetings.

The commission members, who were appointed by the regents, are: Barber B. Conable Jr., Paul J. DiMaggio, Sandra M. Faber, Henry Louis Gates Jr., Stephen Jay Gould, Robert E. Grady, Najeeb E. Halaby, Neil Harris, Irene Y. Hirano, Ruth S. Holmberg, Roy M. Huhndorf, Jorge Klor de Alva, William H. Luers, Michael A. Mares, John S. Mayo, Frank Press, Wilbur L. Ross Jr., John C. Sawhill, Lloyd G. Schermer, Maxine F. Singer, Harold K. Skramstad Jr., and R. James Woolsey.

Mrs. Clark represented the Board of Regents at the opening ceremonies for the American Festival '94 in Japan with Secretary Adams and Under Secretary Constance B. Newman.

Smithsonian management believed that if trends toward democracy in South Africa continued, the Institution should lift its restrictions on investment of Smithsonian funds in companies doing business there. The Board of Regents delegated authority for the decision to the Executive Committee, and on March 8, 1994, the committee authorized removing restrictions.

The Board of Regents authorized the secretary to establish the following institutional endowment funds: quasi-restricted funds to be known as the Holenia Trust Fund II, the Gloria Haas Fellowship Fund, the Smithsonian Fund for the Future—Restricted, the Arthur Ross Garden and Terrace Endowment, the Robert Lane and Mildred Katchmar Lane Endowment, and the Elinor Merrell

Endowment as well as a quasi-unrestricted fund to be known as the Smithsonian Fund for the Future—Unrestricted.

The regents appointed the following individuals to Smithsonian boards: Nancy Marks to the board of trustees of Cooper-Hewitt, National Design Museum: Frederick Brown, Rita Fraad, Richard J. Schwartz, Raymond J. Horowitz, Peter H. Lunder. and Samuel Yanes to the commission of the National Museum of American Art; Anthony Beilenson, Julie Harris, Ruth S. Holmberg, Bette Bao Lord, Thomas Mellon Evans, R.W.B. Lewis, Barbara Novak, and Robert Morgan to the National Portrait Gallery commission; I. Michael Heyman, Gilbert Kahn, Quentin R. Lawson, Elmer E. Rasmuson, Alan G. Spoon, and Howard H. Williams to the board of the National Museum of Natural History; and Helen Kuhn, Robert Farris Thompson, Walter E. Washington, Joseph Goldenberg, and Joseph E. Harris to the commission of the National Museum of African Art.

The regents discussed the planning for the extension of the National Air and Space Museum at Washington Dulles International Airport. They approved in principle the Smithsonian's receipt of up to \$3 million in interest-free loans from the Commonwealth of Virginia for further planning, authorized borrowing an initial \$500,000 at no interest from Virginia for extension planning, and delegated authority to the Executive Committee for borrowing up to \$2.5 million more as needed.

Over several meetings, the regents considered plans for a National Air and Space Museum exhibition on the Enola Gay, the atomic bomb, and the end of World War II. The regents were aware of the inevitable controversy of this exhibition but urged the museum director and the secretary to proceed with a balanced presentation that includes the historical events preceding the bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

The regents received the report of the Smithsonian Task Force on Latino Issues, "Willful Neglect: The Smithsonian Institution and U.S. Latinos." Secretary Adams took immediate steps to implement a significant number of the task force's recommendations with the assistance of a special consultant. These measures should lead to enhanced programming and address the presence of Latinos at the Smithsonian as a reflection of the nation's cultural mosaic.

The regents were concerned that the program to request voluntary donations from Smithsonian visitors, authorized during the previous fiscal year, might be seen as the first step toward admission fees. Boxes were first installed in unobtrusive locations, and the resulting donations were fewer than

expected. The boxes were placed in new locations, and after receiving reports on the donations, the regents authorized continuation of the demonstration program and requested annual reports.

The Board of Regents approved changing the name of Cooper-Hewitt, National Museum of Design, Smithsonian Institution, to Cooper-Hewitt, National Design Museum, Smithsonian Institution, in order to promote a new graphic identity for the museum. In recognition of Discovery Communications' pledged endowment, the board gratefully approved the naming of the National Museum of Natural History West Court facility as the Discovery Center. The regents expressed their gratitude to Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Schermer for their magnificent gift and service to the Smithsonian Fund for the Future and named the Castle's Lloyd and Betty Schermer Hall, Smithsonian National Board Room, in their honor.

In several of their meetings, the regents discussed the Smithsonian's initiatives in electronic media. A number of these programs are reaching thousands of people throughout the nation on computer networks. The regents commended the path-breaking nature of a proposed joint project with the Library of Congress and the National Archives under the auspices of the White House Office of Science and Technology Policy. The project will create digital images of 19th-century collections for use on the information superhighway.

After reviewing a range of planned activities for the Smithsonian's 150th anniversary observance in 1596, the regents authorized the secretary to seek congressional approval for commemorative coins issued by the U.S. Treasury and honorary American citizenship for the Institution's founder, James Smithson.

Staff Changes

On September 19, 1994, Secretary Adams became secretary emeritus and I. Michael Heyman, a law professor and former chancellor of the University of California at Berkeley, became secretary. Secretary Adams's 10-year tour was filled with great change for the Smithsonian. With the installation of Secretary Heyman, the Smithsonian can anticipate still further changes and challenges. Both men participated fully in a smooth transition.

On a steamy morning in July, the Smithsonian paused at the Festival of American Folklife to pay tribute to Ralph Rinzler, who died after a long illness. A former director of the Office of Folklife Programs and assistant secretary for public service,

Mr. Rinzler was highly respected within the Institution and throughout the country as an affectionate, compassionate, and inspiring pioneer in efforts to preserve, honor, and enjoy the many manifestations of American folk traditions.

During fiscal year 1994, Frank Talbot resigned from the directorship of the National Museum of Natural History to resume research and writing, and Michael League, director of the Office of Plant Services, retired after eight years in that post and 21 years at the Smithsonian. The Natural History Museum's Donald Ortner was named acting director, and Patrick Miller of the University of New Hampshire agreed to take Mr. League's place, At the National Museum of American History, Spencer R. Crew was appointed director; he had been chairman of the Division of Social and Cultural History and acting director of the museum. As the year closed, Felix Lowe, director of the Smithsonian Institution Press, retired after 17 years of service at the press. Senior Adviser to the Secretary John Jameson completed a year as acting director of The Smithsonian Associates and became acting director of the Office of Smithsonian Institution Archives

Among the most significant appointments of the year were Mara Mayor, formerly of the Annenberg/Corporation for Public Broadcasting Project, to head The Smithsonian Associates and Arthur "Lee" Denny of the Office of Information Technology, State of Maryland, to assume the new

role of senior information officer. Miguel Bretos from Paterson College in New Jersey accepted a contract to advise the secretary and under secretary on the implementation of recommendations from the Task Force on Latino Issues.

The turnover in personnel this year was significant. As in the past, the Institution owes a great debt of gratitude to the many staff and volunteers who served with distinction throughout the year. Much of the integrity and progress of the Smithsonian rests with them and their successors.



Ralph Rinzler listens through headphones during the 1988 recording session for the album Folkways: A Vision Shared. (Photograph by Dane Penland)

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE YEAR

Anacostia Museum

The Anacostia Museum's major social and cultural history exhibition, "Black Mosaic: Community, Race, and Ethnicity among Black Immigrants in Washington, D.C.," examined the linguistic, cultural, social, and national diversity within Washington's black populations. Developed in partnership with the featured communities, this innovative exhibition had changing components that focused on the music of Latin America, Brazil, Haiti, and Jamaica as well as on work, worship, food, festivals, holidays, and family celebrations. The multilingual exhibition (with text in English,

French, and Spanish) covered important social and cultural issues such as the African diaspora, childhood memories of countries of origin, race and ethnicity at home and in the United States, reasons for immigration, Washington-based connections with the home countries, and the development of distinct communities in the Washington metropolitan region. Juana H. Campos (right) is shown visiting "Black Mosaic" with her daughter Carmen Torruellas Quander to see her sewing machine, which was on exhibit. (Photograph by Clifford Russell)



Archives of American Art

Last fall, the gallery of the New York Regional Center of the Archives of American Art exhibited one of its most important recent acquisitions: the papers of renowned postwar artist Frank Stella (b. 1936). Stella's stark black abstractions in the early 1960s touched off a new round of impressive American painting and sculpture that followed abstract expressionism, American art's breakthrough to international importance. "Stella!" contained extraordinary gifts from the artist, including his famous college thesis, notebooks, drafts of lectures, the original manuscripts for his Charles Eliot Norton lectures at Harvard University (published as Working Space in 1986), and personal material. Perhaps the highlight of the exhibition was the collection of seven largely unknown sketchbooks from the 1950s and 1960s, when Stella began the black paintings and shaped canvases that established his reputation (a representative page is shown here). A selection of his prints generously lent by Ken Tyler, his master printer, complemented the show. (Photograph by Stephen Tucker)



Arthur M. Sackler Gallery

The Arthur M. Sackler Gallery's first major exhibition presenting the arts of Korea found an enthusiastic audience among Korean Americans and many other visitors during its three-month stay. A variety of public programs enriched "Korean Arts of the Eighteenth Century: Splendor & Simplicity," including videos on Korean culture, lectures, tours given by Koreanspeaking docents, and a commissioned dance concert based on the exhibition by the second-generation Korean American artist Dana Tai-Soon Burgess, shown here.

Burgess, founding director and choreographer of the Moving Forward Dance Company, used the exhibition to inspire his five-part work "Searching for the Sun and Moon," which he and members of Moving Forward performed at three public concerts held in the Eugene and Agnes E. Meyer Auditorium.

The performances were part of the gallery's efforts to express the richness of Asian cultures by linking arts in many media through both contemporary and traditional interpretations. Presentation of "Searching for the Sun and Moon" was made possible with support from the Smithsonian's Educational Outreach Fund; the Korea Society, Washington office; and the Eugene and Agnes E. Meyer Foundation.

The exhibition was organized by the Asia Society Galleries, New York, in collaboration with the National Museum of Korea. Its presentation at the Sackler Gallery was made possible by public funds and a grant from the Smithsonian Special Exhibition Fund. The Asia Society's Festival of Korea was sponsored by Philip Morris Companies, Inc. (Photograph by John Tsantes)



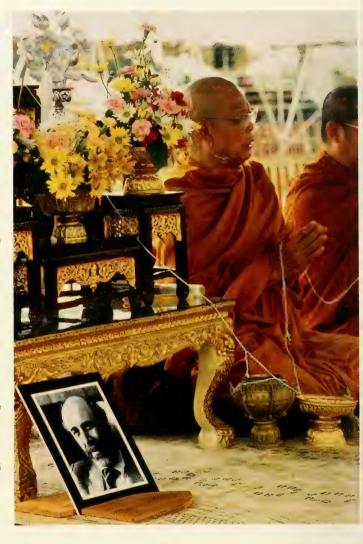
Center for Folklife Programs and Cultural Studies

Ralph Rinzler, a founder of the Festival of American Folklife in 1967, was committed to celebrating and presenting grassroots culture. Through his devotion, the festival has grown to become the largest annual cultural event in the nation's capital. Mr. Rinzler died in July 1994 during the time of the 28th annual festival. When the Thai delegation heard of Mr. Rinzler's death, they dedicated a Buddhist ceremony to his spirit.

Thailand was represented at this year's festival in a program that highlighted the cultural activities vital in the home, the public arts celebrated in Buddhist temples, and the continuing influence of the court in everyday life. Eighty-five participants from Thailand joined thousands of Thai Americans and almost a million visitors to celebrate the diversity and vitality of the country's traditional arts.

Her Royal Highness Princess Chulabhorn Didyasarin Mahidol and Thailand's ambassador to the United States inaugurated the program. More than a dozen Buddhist monks from several local wats (temples) blessed the site and performed chants each week for the well-being of the participants and the audience. These ceremonies took place in a traditional teak sala (pavilion) constructed on the Mall by Thai craftspeople especially for the occasion.

During the ceremony dedicated to Ralph Rinzler, his photograph was placed on the dais as the abbot from the Wat Thai in Silver Spring, Maryland, intoned his name as part of a chant. This dedication and several other memorials during the festival were appropriate tributes to Mr. Rinzler's inclusive vision. (Photograph by Richard Strauss)



Cooper-Hewitt, National Design Museum

Objects that have been central to "women's work" in 20th-century America—including the telephone, typewriter, washing machine, and electric iron—were the focus of "Mechanical Brides: Women and Machines from Home to Office" at Cooper-Hewitt, National Design Museum. The exhibition juxtaposed three-dimensional pieces with advertisements, film stills, photographs, and personal narratives to show how these everyday objects were designed, marketed, used, and imagined.

At the "telephone wall," visitors were introduced to the cultural history of the telephone. Designed in collaboration with NYNEX Science and Technology, this section of the exhibition featured telephones on which visitors could hear recorded oral histories of women who have spent their lives working on the telephone. Lily Tomlin produced new material especially for the exhibition, reviving her comic character Ernestine, the telephone operator.

The curatorial team sought vivid ways to incorporate individual experiences. A 15-minute video combined interviews about laundry with film clips, commercials, and documentary photographs. Passionate quotations on housework, past and present, were inscribed on bed sheets hanging on a laundry line in the museum's sunlit glass conservatory.

"Mechanical Brides" reflected the museum's mission to explore how design affects daily life by encouraging people to think in new ways about the creation and consequences of the built environment. This exhibition looked at some of those consequences by linking designed objects to cultural identity. (Photograph by Bill Jacobson)



Freer Gallery of Art



His Majesty Emperor Akihito and Her Majesty Empress Michiko of Japan visited the Freer Gallery on June 12, 1994. It was the first time in the gallery's history that a reigning Japanese emperor had visited.

The royal couple is shown touring the Freer with Director Milo Beach. Surrounded by members of the U.S. and Japanese press corps, the royal party viewed selections from the gallery's world-famous collection of Japanese art, including paintings recently conserved and remounted in Japan as part of a multimillion-dollar effort to preserve important Japanese art in cultural institutions worldwide. The project, now in its third year, is

sponsored by the Japanese government and private organizations in Japan.

Begun by Professor Ikuo Hirayama, president of the Tokyo National University of Fine Arts and Music and senior director of the Art Research Foundation, the project is supported by in-kind gifts and funding from the Art Research Foundation; Tokyo National Research Institute for Cultural Properties, a department of Japan's Agency for Cultural Affairs; Tokyo National University of Fine Arts and Music; and six distinguished private conservation studios, which are donating labor and supplies. The effort originally involved 25 Japanese paintings in the Freer

collection dating from the 12th through the 19th century. Treatment of 23 paintings has been completed, and the agreement has been expanded to include additional works.

The emperor and empress also visited the Freer's East Asian painting conservation studio, where gallery specialists trained in Asia combine high technology with centuries-old methods to repair and mount scrolls, screens, and album leaves. The studio, which was established in 1924, is one of only three such facilities in the United States. (Photograph by John Tsantes)

Hirshhorn Museum and Sculpture Garden

The Hirshhorn Museum and Sculpture Garden commemorated the 90th birthday of pioneer abstract expressionist Willem de Kooning with a major traveling exhibition showcasing its collection of paintings, drawings, and sculptures by this preeminent 20th-century artist. Considered to be the most comprehensive holdings of de Kooning's work in any public institution, the collection was built by founding donor Joseph H. Hirshhorn, a loyal patron and friend of the artist.

"Willem de Kooning from the Hirshhorn Museum Collection" was the first of a number of international celebrations to honor the Dutch-born American artist. The exhibition presented the 50 most significant works from the Hirshhorn collection and charted de Kooning's evolution and vigor in several media over nearly five decades. It was accompanied by a 215page catalogue, copublished with Rizzoli International Publications, with art historical essays by exhibition organizer Judith Zilczer of the Hirshhorn and a guest scholar; a section of previously unpublished correspondence between Hirshhorn and de Kooning; a conservator's analysis of de Kooning's technique; and extensive documentation. Public programs included a roundtable discussion, a symposium, several documentary films, two family workshops, and a seminar for high school iuniors.

The Washington presentation was made possible in part by a grant from Time Warner Inc. Honoring an artist whose work is widely known but seldom seen in depth outside of a few cities, the exhibition is touring in 1994–95 to Barcelona, Atlanta, Boston, and Houston.

Willem de Kooning (American, b. 1904), Woman, 1948. Oil and enamel on fiberboard, 136.1×113.2 cm (53 5/8×44 3/8 in.). Gift of the Joseph H. Hirshhorn Foundation, 1966. (Photograph by Lee Stalsworth, © 1993 Hirshhorn Museum and Sculpture Garden)



National Air and Space Museum

Destiny in Space, an IMAX film that examines space exploration by humans and robots, opened in June at the National Air and Space Museum. The 40-minute film features footage taken during nine space shuttle flights and includes the first IMAX footage of a shuttle in flight around the Earth. The film is the third in the IMAX space-film trilogy presented by the National Air and Space Museum and Lockheed Corporation in cooperation with the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

In breathtaking sequences created by computers, the viewer is transported to the broiling landscape of Venus and the vast canyons of Mars. The scenes are highly accurate visualizations of the data from space probes, collected and analyzed by scientists at NASA's Jet Propulsion Laboratory.

Destiny in Space illustrates the roles that robots can play in paving the way for human space explorers, or as alternatives to them. The film also shows how humans live and work in space. Astronauts are seen performing scientific experiments to learn

how weightlessness affects our senses and how our bodies adapt to zero gravity.

Destiny in Space reveals how today's space technology extends our vision far beyond the solar system. It traces the launch, servicing, and redeployment of the Hubble Space Telescope, capturing the excitement, tension, and importance of the mission. The film also features stunning images of astronomical discoveries made with the Hubble telescope. (Photograph © 1994 Smithsonian Institution and Lockheed Corporation)



National Museum of African Art

A resplendent, ornately decorated Yoruba crown-an important gift in 1994 to the National Museum of African Art-was the centerpiece of the exhibition "Beaded Splendor." The crown was one of 14 beadembellished works of art on view in the museum's Point of View Gallery, which focuses on selected objects from the museum's permanent collection and works on loan from other institutions or individuals. From a simple heart-shaped belt ornament to the brightly colored crown, the works helped museum visitors understand the important role these objects play in the personal lives of Africans and in the court life of African kingdoms.

In Yoruba tradition, wearing a beaded crown with a veil is the quintessential sign of kingship. The faces on the crown represent ancestors, one of whom might be Oduduwa, the legendary founder of the Yoruba peoples. The gathering of the birds alludes to the world of the spirits and the king's ability to mediate between the human and the supernatural realms.

The crown will eventually go on permanent display in the museum's "Images of Power and Identity" exhibition, which presents masterworks from the museum's collection.

In conjunction with "Beaded Splendor," the museum published a 28-page illustrated brochure that highlights the history and importance of beads in Africa. A family booklet produced by the museum's Education Department introduces children, their families, and their friends to five other beaded artworks in the galleries.

Crown (*ade*), Yoruba peoples, Nigeria. Glass beads, fiber, cotton, h. 78.1 × da. 22.8 × circ. 73.4 cm (30 3/4 × 8 7/8 × 28 7/8 in.). Gift of Milton F. and Friede Rosenthal. (Photograph by Franko Khoury)



National Museum of American Art

The National Museum of American Art's popular exhibition "Thomas Cole: Landscape into History" brought together more than 70 paintings to illustrate the rich variety of landscape formats Cole developed, from wilderness views and pastoral scenes to imaginary compositions and allegorical history paintings. The exhibition was the largest and most comprehensive display of Cole's work since the 1848 Cole Memorial Exhibition at the American Art-Union in New York.

Through the exhibition, a major publi-

cation, and a video in the installation, cocurators William H. Truettner, the museum's curator of painting and sculpture, and Alan Wallach, Ralph H. Wark Professor of the Fine Arts at the College of William and Mary, connected the artist's work to the social and political issues of his time, the era of Jacksonian Democracy.

Cole's dramatic five-part series *The*Course of Empire (1835–36), of which
The Consummation of Empire is the third
and largest painting, was the centerpiece of
"Thomas Cole: Landscape into History."

The occasion marked the first time the series has been lent by the New-York Historical Society. It was also the first time since 1848 that the *Empire* works and Cole's other great allegorical series, *The Voyage of Life* (1842, National Gallery of Art), have been hung together.

Thomas Cole (American, 1801–48), *The Course of Empire: The Consummation of Empire*, 1835–36. Oil on canvas, 130.2 × 193 cm (51 1/4 × 76 in.). The New-York Historical Society, New York City



National Museum of American History

"Science in American Life," a permanent exhibition that explores the intersections of science and society since the Civil War, opened in April at the National Museum of American History. Led by chief curator Arthur Molella, chair of the Department of Science and Technology, a team of 75 curators, educators, writers, designers, scientific consultants, and production staff invested more than four years in planning and creating the exhibition.

"Science in American Life" is the museum's first exhibition on the history of science to feature an interactive area, the Hands On Science Center (shown here), in which visitors of all ages can study basic scientific principles and techniques through a wide and intriguing array of experiments. Supported by \$5.3 million from the American Chemical Society, "Science in American Life" moves from the founding of the first university research laboratory at Johns Hopkins in 1876 and the teaching of science at a historically black college, Hampton Institute, to the rise of industrial research laboratories, the impact of science on daily life in the 1950s, and the emergence and social implications of genetic engineering. It emphasizes the importance of understanding basic science and the range of practical and ethical issues related to science and technology policy.

More than 900 artifacts, 600 historical photographs and graphics, and 20 computer and mechanical interactive displays illustrate the theme that society and science in modern America are inextricably linked. On view are several re-creations of pioneering laboratories, a family fallout shelter, several re-creations of pioneering laboratories, and a life-size kitchen, living room, and lawn from an Albuquerque, New Mexico, housing development of the 1950s.

"Science in American Life" documents shifting public attitudes toward the concept of scientific and technological progress, from science's identification with social progress in the 1920s to its wartime role in national defense. It concludes with more recent postwar concerns about environmental safety and the ethical, moral, and financial considerations that shape public opinion, policies, and funding for scientific research. (Photograph by Rick Vargas)



National Museum of the American Indian

From the earliest planning stages, the National Museum of the American Indian has sought the advice and opinions of native peoples about every aspect of the museum. This involvement is essential to the museum's mission as an institution of living cultures dedicated to the preservation, study, and exhibition of the life and arts of the native people of the Western Hemisphere.

This year, native participation was integral to preparations for the three exhibitions prepared for the October 30, 1994, opening of the museum's George Gustav Heye Center in New York City. An object in the exhibition "Creation's Journey: Masterworks of Native American Identity and Belief" exemplifies the museum's commitment to including the voices of the peoples and cultures it represents.

In the concluding section, "Objects Live When Used as Intended," the ceremonial bear shadakookh (crest hat) of the Chilkat clan of the Tlingit of Alaska is exhibited. The hat is somewhat analogous to a royal crown, displayed on important ceremonial occasions and worn only by the reigning head of the family. Consistent with its policy about exhibiting sensitive material, the museum asked for and received permission from the Chilkat Tlingit to show the hat and to photograph it being worn by the only Tlingit man permitted to wear it. As a result, visitors have a sense of the hat's intended use in the community.

An accompanying label by Richard W. Hill (Tuscarora), special assistant to the director, reads: "Each object in this exhibition has at least two histories—one before it left native hands and one since it has been in the hands of collectors. Seeing these objects in a display case can never replicate their original uses."

Through consultations with the Chilkat Tlingit and other native peoples, the museum is presenting objects like the shadakookh to the public in ways that are appropriate for the cultures the objects represent.



Chilkat Tlingit shadakookh (crest hat) of a bear, 19th century. Wood, copper, abalone shell, h. 36 cm (14 1/8 in.)

National Museum of Natural History

To appreciate the point of view of the spider—an animal that is perhaps as different from humans as one could imagine—is to appreciate the surroundings we share with other living things. "Spiders!," a popular exhibition at the National Museum of Natural History, gave visitors a glimpse of the world from the spider's perspective.

Scientists estimate that there may be as many as 170,000 species of spiders on our planet. Just 34,000 species have been identified. "Spiders!" invited visitors to learn about these fascinating animals through live and mounted specimens, interactive displays, weblike graphics, and spider myths. Four deadly spiders were featured:

the brown recluse, black widow, Australian funnel-web spider, and tropical wandering spider.

Museum arachnologist Jonathan Coddington—shown here enjoying a hands-on activity with the comic book hero Spider-Man and friends—says spiders are the finest architects in the animal kingdom, engineering fantastic webs like orbs, nets, tangles, sheets, and funnels. In the exhibition, visitors could see a time-enhanced video of web creation and weave their own webs on a computer. *Spiders!* explained how webs serve as homes, lifelines to food and survival, and means of communication.

Victims of Venom, an award-winning

film, revealed the strategies spiders use to catch their prey, including immobilizing their targets with poison. Scientists are now investigating the pharmaceutical uses of spider venom for such conditions as epilepsy and Alzheimer's disease.

"Spiders!" was made possible through the generous support of Marvel Entertainment Group, Inc. Organized by the museum, the exhibition is being circulated by the Smithsonian Institution Traveling Exhibition Service to 10 cities throughout North America until 1998. (Photograph by Laurie Minor-Penland)





National Portrait Gallery

Kentucky statesman Henry Clay welcomed artist John Neagle to Ashland, his home near Lexington, in November 1842 so that Neagle might paint a full-length likeness commissioned by the Clay Club of Philadelphia. This portrait, laden with political symbolism and engraved by John Sartain, was an important campaign image for the Whig Party in the 1844 presidential election.

While Neagle was still in Lexington, Clay told an acquaintance that the artist was making a "faithful and spirited" portrait, a life study for the larger image. This animated bust, praised by Clay as being the "most perfect likeness of me that has been hitherto made," was recently acquired by the National Portrait Gallery.

Clay's favorite portrait remained in the family of a well-known Philadelphia politician and newspaper publisher who had been instrumental in the Clay Club's commission for the full-length portrait. When it was sold in 1993, an inscription was discovered on the reverse of the canvas denoting it as the life portrait. This inscription and the painting's provenance make it clear that the Portrait Gallery has acquired the long-lost study—that "spirited" likeness of which Henry Clay was so fond.

John Neagle (American, 1796–1865), Portrait of Henry Clay, 1842. Oil on canvas, 70 × 54.5 cm (27 1/2 × 21 1/2 in.). National Portrait Gallery, Gallery purchase, 1994. (Photograph by Rolland G. White)

National Postal Museum

The timeless importance of written communication is a common theme of the exhibits at the National Postal Museum. The museum encapsulates the essential role of the postal service in the history of our nation while portraying the integral part that personal letters have played in recording and understanding that history. Through letters shared between family and friends, our cultural and social history is poignantly revealed.

It is difficult for a contemporary audience, accustomed to the immediacy of telephones, computers, and fax machines, to understand that mail was once the primary communication source. The exhibit "Binding the Nation" is a chronological examination of postal history from colonial times to the end of the 19th century. The flow of information was crucial to the creation and maintenance of a democratic system of government. The postal service provided the delivery system for that information.

The exhibit also highlights Benjamin Franklin's role in standardizing rates and broadening the reach of the postal service, the work of the Committees of Correspondence, and the search for mail routes to the far West. Well-known subjects such as the Civil War and the Pony Express are included alongside less familiar stories of the early overland mail service and antebellum efforts to control and censor abolitionist newspapers by removing them from the mail.

Letters are used throughout the exhibit to bring history to life in an interesting style. Presented with letters representing diverse voices and issues, visitors have said that they enjoy having the opportunity to contemplate these colorful windows on their past. (Photograph by Richard Strauss)



National Zoological Park

The National Zoological Park reached another milestone in its effort to breed endangered species when its first elephant calf was born at 9:48 P.M. on December 14, 1993. Kumari, a female Asian elephant who weighed 264 pounds at birth, is already a favorite of Zoo visitors. Kumari means "princess" in Sinhalese, one of the principal languages of Sri Lanka. Her mother Shanthi ("peace") was a gift to the people of the United States from Sri Lanka in 1976.

Assistant mammal curator John Lehnhardt devoted five years to making the birth of Kumari a reality. The wild population of Asian elephants has been reduced to about 40,000. Because their numbers will continue to decline, it is essential that zoos make every effort to propagate these magnificent animals to assure their continued existence.

Kumari was born after a 22-month gestation period. At first, both mother and calf had a difficult time. Six weeks of 24-hour care from dedicated Zoo veterinarians and keeper staff saved both newborn and mother. Kumari reached a healthy 500 pounds in July 1994. (Photograph by Jessie Cohen)



Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory

The Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory's Project IOTA (infrared-optical telescope array) is an innovative approach to achieving sharper images of astronomical objects by overcoming the size limits of conventional telescopes. Two small telescopes, each 45 centimeters in diameter, on an L-shaped track gather light from the same object and combine it into one image with the same resolution that a single telescope with a mirror 40 meters in diameter could produce.

The IOTA system can create images of

objects the size of a city bus on the surface of the moon—that is, an object more than 4 meters (12 feet) wide and some 400 million meters (240 thousand miles) away. The system can accurately measure the diameters of bright stars and observe spots on their surfaces, probe the cores of active galaxies, and, at infrared wavelengths, search for disks of dust and gas surrounding stars suspected of forming planetary systems.

Located at SAO's Whipple Observatory in Arizona, Project IOTA occupies a site

just below the summit of Mt. Hopkins and the Multiple Mirror Telescope. In this photograph, a late-summer thunderstorm creates a rainbow between the two movable shelters housing the IOTA telescopes.

Project IOTA is a collaborative effort of the Smithsonian Institution, Harvard University, the University of Massachusetts, the Massachusetts Institute of Technology Lincoln Laboratory, and the University of Wyoming. (Photograph by Wesley Traub)



Smithsonian Environmental Research Center

Although forest is the dominant vegetation over much of the world, it has been extremely difficult to study. Access to the canopy, where much of the biological activity occurs, has been very limited. The use of modified construction cranes allows scientists to gain safe, ready access over large areas of forest canopy. Here scientists from the Smithsonian Environmental Research Center use a crane to study a deciduous hardwood forest dominated by tulip poplars on the Coastal Plain of Maryland.

To understand better how the canopy harvests sunlight for photosynthesis, scientists measured leaf angles at different times of day using the canopy leaves of a number of individual trees from each of several tree species. At times of high temperature and light intensity, some species turn their leaves parallel to the sunlight to avoid absorbing too much light. Light will penetrate deeper into the canopy than is the case when the tree orients its leaves at a right angle to the sunbeam. By varying the leaf angles to match the environmental conditions, the trees can carry out photosynthesis but avoid excessive moisture losses from the leaves or destruction of leaf components by photo-oxidation.

Such detailed information about how individual trees of different species respond to temperature and light intensity allows SERC scientists to expand their understanding of this complex photobiology, which has evolved over thousands of years. The results may help us to comprehend and interpret the information obtained from satellites. (Photograph by Jeff Tinsley)



Smithsonian Institution Traveling Exhibition Service

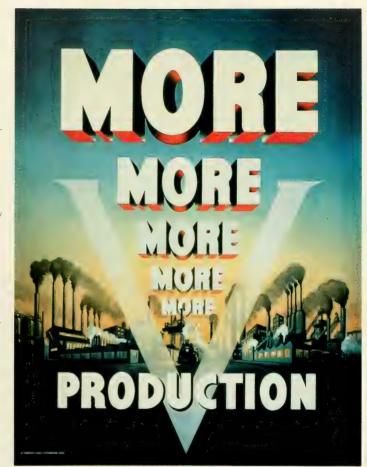
Reproductions of colorful posters, circulated throughout the United States during World War II to mobilize the nation's support of the overseas war effort, began a one-year tour in September 1994 under the auspices of the Smithsonian Institution Traveling Exhibition Service (SITES). "Produce for Victory: Posters on the American Home Front, 1941–1945" is part of an innovative program tailored to the needs of the country's rural communities.

Five lightweight copies, reformatted from the original exhibition organized by the National Museum of American History and SITES, are traveling to 25 locations in Georgia, Illinois, Oregon, Utah, and West Virginia in cooperation with the humanities councils of those states. Curator Larry Bird and labor history specialist Harry Rubenstein, both of the museum, were the curators for the original exhibition.

"Produce for Victory" focuses on the artwork—displayed in factories, shop windows, schools, and other public places—that rallied a nation. This exhibition of 26 poster images also includes objects such as ration cards, victory garden cookbooks, period magazines, and airplane spotter guides.

The freestanding panel version was created with rural sites in mind. It is less expensive, smaller, and more flexible than many other traveling exhibitions, and it was specially designed by the Office of Exhibits Central to fit into smaller, tighter public spaces. Rural exhibitors will complement the display with local objects and public programming.

This partnership between the Smithsonian and state humanities councils is making the Institution's offerings accessible in underserved areas of the nation, one of SITES' primary goals. Funding was provided by the Rockefeller Foundation, the Smithsonian Special Exhibition Fund, and the National Endowment for the Humanities. (Poster by General Cable Corporation, 1942)



Smithsonian Tropical Research Institute

The Smithsonian Tropical Research Institute (STRI) has initiated the most ambitious exhibition project in its history at the Culebra Island Marine Education Center. Located near STRI's major marine research facility at Naos Island, Culebra features a microcosm of Panama's near-shore habitats and a spectacular view of the Bay of Panama and the entrance of the Panama Canal. It is an ideal site to foster understanding by local residents and international visitors of Panama's marine environments and the importance of their conservation.

Exhibitions at Culebra began in 1990, when STRI, with support from the Smith-

sonian Women's Committee, purchased and installed large salt-water aquariums for the display of marine fauna from both sides of the Isthmus of Panama, STRI is now developing "Where Land Meets Sea," which will incorporate indoor and outdoor exhibits, including nature trails. The exhibition will have displays on Panama's geologic history and the rise of the isthmus: Panama's marine environments; human use of the area's abundant marine resources from 11,000 years ago to the present; and important conservation issues. Outdoor signs will describe the island's habitats and historical features, including the sandy beach, rocky shore, dry forest, and remnants of major military fortifications that once defended the Panama Canal.

STRI's Office of Education conducts environmental education programs, shown here, for local schoolchildren and other visitors several times a week at Culebra. Development of the Culebra exhibition is supported by the Smithsonian Special Exhibition Fund, the Smithsonian Women's Committee, STRI internal funds, contributions from local corporations, and a major grant from the Department of Defense Legacy Resource Management Program. (Photograph by Marcos A. Guerra)



THE YEAR IN REVIEW

Sciences

Office of the Assistant Secretary for the Sciences

ROBERT S. HOFFMANN, ASSISTANT SECRETARY

Since its inception, the Smithsonian has nourished a commitment to a scientific research program characterized by breadth, depth, and outreach. The Smithsonian's scientific studies, known for their benefit to the entire scientific community, are carried on in specialized research institutes and laboratories, in museums, in the National Zoological Park, and in central support units. In all its scientific endeavors, the Smithsonian strives to maintain an institutional atmosphere that enhances creativity and stimulates new insights into the natural and human worlds that will enable us to deal successfully with the challenges we face now and in the future.

- During 1994, scientific studies continued to emphasize global environmental research. Smithsonian scientists are working to develop an adequate understanding of the structure and composition of natural communities and ecosystems so that their richness and stability can be maintained or restored in the face of increasing human pressures. Through fundamental research by the Institution's systematic biologists, the species richness of the biosphere is being inventoried and described. In addition to environmental research by Smithsonian scientists, anthropologists at the Institution are examining changing cultures, ranging from contemporary West African art and culture to the influence on the Caribbean region of the importation of peoples and their cultures during the slave era.
- The Environmental Awareness Program continued design and production of "Ocean Planet," a traveling exhibition on ocean conservation that will open at the

National Museum of Natural History in April 1995. The program also participated in an interagency working group convened by the White House on federal environmental research and educational activities.

Conservation Analytical Laboratory

LAMBERTUS VAN ZELST, DIRECTOR

The Conservation Analytical Laboratory (CAL) engages in research and training in the conservation and technical study of museum objects and other materials of cultural importance. CAL addresses questions of concern to archaeology and art history as well as problems facing museums, including the Smithsonian, in the preservation and conservation of collections. A multifaceted training program provides valuable educational opportunities for students in conservation, materials science, archaeology, and art history.

- Conservation scientists at CAL announced an important advance in understanding the effects of environmental conditions on materials and complex objects in museum collections. The allowable fluctuations appear to be larger than had been generally assumed, and it is now possible to calculate safe ranges of relative humidity for storage and exhibition areas. Significant savings in climate control costs may result.
- In a collaborative project with the National Museum of African Art and outside scholars, CAL researchers are using lead isotope mass spectrometry to examine the origins of the metal ores used for the manufacture of Benin bronzes. The project promises to make interesting contributions to our knowledge of these objects and the people who made them.
- Collaborative studies of Maya polychrome ceramic vessels, in which CAL scholars' research led to provenance attributions, culminated with the opening of a major traveling exhibition, "Painting the Maya Universe: Royal Ceramics of the Classic Period." The project made important additions to our understand-



Conservation Analytical Laboratory intern Elizabeth Brown practices furniture finishing techniques as part of her preparation for admission to a graduate conservation training program. ing of the political, social, and economic structure of Maya society.

• The preservation of archival materials is the focus of the RELACT (research collections, libraries, and archives conservation training) program, conducted by CAL in collaboration with the Office of the Smithsonian Institution Archives and the Smithsonian Institution Libraries. This year, many collections maintenance staff received training in preservation management and practices, and staff in four research collections undertook preservation projects. Several CAL conservation interns gained practical experience through the projects.

National Museum of Natural History

DONALD J. ORTNER, ACTING DIRECTOR

The National Museum of Natural History (NMNH) is dedicated to understanding the natural world and the place of humans in it. The nation's largest research museum, it has a staff of more than 600, including 114 scientists, and one of the world's most extensive collections of cultural artifacts and specimens of plants, animals, fossils, rocks, and minerals, now numbering more than 121 million items. Studies conducted by the museum's staff, and by scientists worldwide using its collections, increase understanding of plants and animals living today and in earlier periods; shed light on the origin and evolution of Earth and the solar system; and enhance knowledge of human evolution, adaptation, and

cultural history. Through its educational programs, scholarly and popular publications, and many public exhibitions—which attract more than 6 million visitors annually—NMNH disseminates knowledge about the natural and cultural diversity of the Earth. In 1994, the museum continued its traditions of research, public programs, and collection acquisition and management through a variety of activities.

- "Spiders!," a traveling exhibition created by the museum and made possible through the generous support of Marvel Entertainment Group, Inc., explored the fact and fiction of spiders. Visitors learned how spiders solve the fundamental problems that confront all living things, such as finding food, producing healthy offspring, and fending off danger. The exhibition curator was arachnologist Jonathan Coddington.
- A new National Museum of Natural History— Alaska State Museum Arctic Studies Center opened in the spring of 1994 with the mission of generating Alaska-based research and educational programs. The five-year agreement calls for cooperation in research, exhibit development, staff training, and publications.
- "In Search of Giant Squid," a new permanent exhibition, explores and interprets the mystery and complexity of the world's largest invertebrates. A bioluminescent "giant" squid, able to flash bluegreen light in the ocean depths, is a highlight of the exhibition. The curator was Clyde Roper, a leading authority on squids. Exhibition construction was made possible by the generous support of the people of Chevron.
- Museum paleobiologist Douglas Erwin is a joint author of *The Fossils of the Burgess Shale*, a Smithsonian Institution Press book that provides the most comprehensive look yet at one of this century's most important fossil finds, discovered in 1909 by Smithsonian secretary Charles Walcott.
- Museum botanists Mark and Diane Littler announced the alarming discovery that coralline reefs in the South Pacific are being killed by an unknown bacterial pathogen called coralline lethal orange. Corallines are critical to the growth of reefs. The Littlers are continuing studies of the long-term implications of the pathogen and canvasing colleagues throughout the Pacific on the range of distribution of the disease.
- At the 1994 Society for American Archaeology annual meeting, the museum's J. Daniel Rogers noted that archaeologists are finding that climate change and overuse of natural resources have contributed to the collapse of human cultures. Recent archaeological work by the museum's Melinda
 Zeder at Umm Oseir in northern Mesopotamia



documented the expansion of grazing and farming that led to the vast deforestation and decline in agricultural productivity now evident in many parts of West Asia.

• The Smithsonian Institution Man and the Biosphere Program (SI/MAB), based at the museum, focuses on problems associated with maintaining global forest biodiversity. Projects are developed in concert with sponsoring organizations and host countries. This year, SI/MAB conducted its second five-week course in measuring and monitoring biodiversity, with participants from Asia, Latin America, Africa, and North America. A two-week course in establishing plots for studying biodiversity was held in Canada, where the methodology will be implemented in national parks.

National Zoological Park

MICHAEL H. ROBINSON, DIRECTOR

The principal mission of the National Zoological Park (NZP) is the advancement of science, biological conservation, and the education and recreation of the people. To fulfill this mission, the Zoo has moved beyond being a zoological park concerned only with animals to becoming a biological park with a scope that extends to the whole living world and exhibits that increasingly emphasize interactions among animals and plants. NZP exhibits living plants as well as animals on its 163-acre facility in Rock Creek Park in Washington, D.C., and maintains the Conservation and Research Center on 3,150 acres in Front Royal, Virginia, as a major animal breeding, conservation, and research center.

Scientists from the Zoo pursue research around the world, advancing biological understanding and the conservation of life on Earth.

- The birth of the Zoo's first elephant calf, Kumari, on December 14, 1993, was another milestone in the Zoo's efforts to conserve endangered species. The female Asian elephant, which weighed 264 pounds, was born after a 22-month gestation period. Other significant births or hatchings of threatened species included a female gorilla (the third lowland gorilla born in three years), a white-cheeked gibbon, black-footed ferrets, Eld's deer, flamingos, and Komodo dragons.
- The refurbished Great Outdoor Flight exhibit, one of the 10 largest outdoor aviaries in North America, reopened in August, 1994. This avian habitat features North and South American birds such as the scarlet ibis, roseate spoonbill, Inca tern, blue heron, and white-faced ibis as well as a collection of state birds of the United States. New shrubs complement the rock faces and waterfall, and a redesigned pathway ensures access for people with disabilities.
- Children of all ages from highly diverse communities had a firsthand look at the Zoo through several new educational programs, including NOAHS (New Opportunities in Animal Health Sciences) Scientists in the Classroom project, funded by the Hughes Foundation; the LIFE (Learning Is a Family Experience) program (pioneered at the National Air and Space Museum); and the Concerned Black Men's mentorship program. The children, and in some cases their parents, learned about the Zoo from the perspectives of keepers, curators, scientists, and exhibit designers.
- "Is Conservation Going Extinct?"—an Earth Day symposium organized by the Zoo's Office of Public Affairs—explored such central conservation issues as the role of habitat fragmentation and human population in the process of extinction; the convergence of ecology, international development, and anthropology into the new discipline of conservation biology; and the differences between media and public perceptions of conservation problems.
- The Friends of the National Zoo (FONZ) supports the efforts of the NZP to increase public awareness of wildlife conservation issues. This year, FONZ members contributed more than 86,000 hours of vital volunteer assistance, ranging from educational research to animal care; funded the Audio Tour, a self-guided safari through 30 animal exhibits; held its first annual Menagerie Masquerade on October 30, at which 300 costumed spirits danced to live music and consumed hors d'oeuvres, treats, and drinks supplied by Washington-area restaurants; and sponsored Giants, the annual Zoo-

Japanese Emperor
Akihito, an ichthyologist,
met with staff scientists
at the National Museum
of Natural History
during his visit to the
Smithsonian last summer.
Here G. David Johnson,
chair of the museum's
Department of Vertebrate
Zoology and curator of
fishes, shows specimens
of the fish family that is
the emperor's research
specialization.

This 45-foot-tall tower, one of eight erected this year at the National Zoo, will allow orangutans to "commute" by overhead steel cables between their living quarters and Think Tank, a new interactive exhibit being built 500 feet away. The towers are equipped with safety features to keep the apes from climbing down. (Photograph by Jessie Coben)



Fari gala, which raised a record \$210,000 for NZP research, exhibits, and educational programs.

- "The Tropical Nature of Venezuela," a photographic exhibition provided by the Venezuelan government, was on display in the Amazonia Gallery during the summer. The exhibition featured stunning scenes of protected natural areas in the regions of Guyana, Los Andes, El Caribe, Los Llanos, Amazonas, and Cordillera de la Costa.
- The Zoo's Conservation and Research Center expanded its training programs to include three-month undergraduate internships as well as three one-week intensive courses. A remote sensing-geographic information systems laboratory began operations for use in international training programs and biodiversity investigations.

Office of Fellowships and Grants

ROBERTA W. RUBINOFF, DIRECTOR

The Office of Fellowships and Grants manages the Smithsonian's centralized fellowship and internship programs, all stipend appointments, and other programs that support research. Through these research programs, scholars and students from throughout the world come to the Institution to use its varied collections and work with Smithsonian staff. The office also administers programs to increase minority participation in Smithsonian research activities

and disciplines. Two competitive grant programs managed by the office provide scholarly support for Smithsonian professional staff.

- More than 900 awards were offered to students, scholars, and scientists from the United States and abroad to use the Institution's resources and collections. These awards included fellowships, internships, and short-term travel awards.
- The office and the National Zoological Park cosponsored a public talk by Paul Ewald about his new book, *Evolution of Infectious Disease* (Oxford University Press). The book grew largely out of research conducted during Ewald's George E. Burch Fellowship, administered by the office.
- The office offered 77 awards under the Smithsonian Fellowship Program. Fifteen fellowships—19 percent of the total—were to students and scholars from underrepresented groups.
- The Minority Internship Program had more than 200 applicants. Thirty-seven students from 16 states and 29 schools received awards to assist in ongoing research and museum-related projects in 16 bureaus and offices of the Institution.

Office of Smithsonian Institution Archives

JOHN F. JAMESON, ACTING DIRECTOR

The Office of Smithsonian Institution Archives (OSIA), through its archives, institutional history, and collections management divisions, serves as a resource for Smithsonian administrative and program activities, investigates and reports on significant aspects of the Institution's history, and advises on museum, archival, and library collection management matters. OSIA responds to more than 2,000 requests for information and research assistance each year.

- This year, OSIA used funding from the Institution's Research Resources Program to begin, with the assistance of the Conservation Analytical Laboratory, a pan-institutional initiative to improve preservation of archival collections. Other participants were the National Museum of Natural History's Division of Fishes, the Freer Gallery of Art–Arthur M. Sackler Gallery Archives, and the National Air and Space Museum's Aeronautics Department.
- OSIA's Institutional History Division undertook several projects in preparation for the Smithsonian's 150th anniversary celebration in 1996. The staff began to compile a chronology, revise and enlarge a bibliography on Smithsonian history, and assemble

a database of photographic citations. Interns researched the history of African Americans at the Institution and Smithsonian–Latin American relations. Oral history interviews of Theodore H. Reed, Louis R. Purnell, Robert McC. Adams, and C. Malcolm Watkins were recorded. With volume 7 of the Joseph Henry Papers scheduled for publication in 1995, the staff began research on volume 8, which documents Henry's career from 1850 through 1853.

- The Archives Division appraised, boxed, and transferred 231 cubic feet of records from the Cooper-Hewitt, National Design Museum. The records included valuable documentation from the Office of the Director, Department of Decorative Arts, Registrar, Exhibitions Department, and a library collection on the history of the Cooper Union.
- The National Collections Program compiled and published the eighth annual collection statistics, which this year offered consolidated data on collections growth, acquisitions, deaccessioning, and loan activity for museum, archival, and library collections.



Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory

IRWIN I. SHAPIRO, DIRECTOR

The Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory (SAO) is dedicated to the "increase" of knowledge—through the discovery and explanation of the physical processes that determine the nature and evolution of the universe—and to its "diffusion"— through dissemination of research results to the scientific community, educational materials for teachers and students, teacher training, and educational outreach to the public.

Headquartered in Cambridge, Massachusetts, SAO and the Harvard College Observatory form the Center for Astrophysics (CfA), whose more than 200 professional staff are engaged in a broad program of research in astronomy, astrophysics, and earth and space sciences organized by divisions: atomic and molecular physics, high-energy astrophysics, optical and infrared astronomy, planetary sciences, radio and geoastronomy, solar and stellar physics, and theoretical astrophysics. Observational data are gathered by instruments aboard rockets, balloons, and spacecraft as well as by ground-based telescopes at SAO's Fred Lawrence Whipple Observatory in Arizona and Oak Ridge Observatory in Massachusetts and at the millimeter-wave radio installation in Cambridge.

Current initiatives include the creation of a submillimeter telescope array in Hawaii, the conversion of the Multiple Mirror Telescope to a single-mirror instrument 6.5 meters in diameter, and preparation for the launch of space experiments in x-ray, submillimeter, and solar astronomy.

• The unusual orbital history of Comet Shoemaker-Levy 9 and the prediction of its collision with Jupiter



The first full-time African American on the Smithsonian's guard force may have been James Thomas Gant (far right rear), shown here with his coworkers, ca. 1890–1900. The Office of Smithsonian Institution Archives is documenting the history of African Americans at the Institution.

Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory scientists (from left) Robert Reasenberg, Charley Noecker, and Robert Babcock observe a vacuum chamber used to test components of a proposed space-borne telescope designed to search for planets outside our solar system.(Photograph by Jon Chase)



At the Smithsonian Environmental Research Center, scientists lower a "caisson" into the Rhode River to sample invertebrate populations near underwater logs and other large woody debris. (Photograph by Greg Ruiz) were first established at SAO based on precise observations made at the Oak Ridge Observatory.

- The landmark CfA Redshift Survey of galaxy distribution was extended to the sky above the Southern Hemisphere. Done in collaboration with four other observatories, this mapping brings the total of galaxies surveyed to more than 14,000 and represents coverage of about one-third of the sky. The striking bubblelike patterns of large-scale structure seen earlier in the northern survey continue in the south.
- An experiment conceived and designed at SAO confirmed that a 20-kilometer-long, 0.8-centimeter-thick plastic cable could suspend a tethered satellite with a minimum of oscillation and swing. The tether, the longest object ever placed in orbit, was the third such SAO-developed system successfully launched by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration within a year.
- Project IOTA, a two-element optical and infrared interferometer intended for high-resolution observations of astronomical objects, took its "first light" (obtained the infrared signature of a single star) in early December 1993. The system is installed at the Whipple Observatory.
- ◆ SAO's Science Media Group received a \$2.6 million grant from the Annenberg-Corporation for Public Broadcasting Math and Science project to develop six educational videos exploring common student misconceptions in science. As part of this Private Universe Project, nationally televised interactive evaluation conferences will elicit comment and consultation on the videos from teachers.
- With a \$240,000 grant from the National Science Foundation, SAO provided 10-week summer intern-

ships for 13 college undergraduates specializing in astronomy and astrophysics. The program, which emphasizes opportunities for women and minorities, will be conducted at the observatory for two more summers.

Smithsonian Environmental Research Center

DAVID L. CORRELL, DIRECTOR

Research and education at the Smithsonian Environmental Research Center (SERC) in Edgewater, Maryland, take a range of approaches to investigating basic ecological processes and improving our ability to protect and manage important natural resources. Using the geographic features of the Chesapeake Bay region, SERC conducts intensive analyses of a complex landscape of interconnected ecosystems. SERC's research is the primary contribution on the region to the U.S. Interagency Global Change Program and an important component of the International Geosphere-Biosphere Program.

- A SERC study has been evaluating the impact of the so-called ozone hole on oceanic phytoplankton. Research into the effects of increased levels of ultraviolet radiation has helped develop a model for predicting the short-term effects of ozone depletion on photosynthesis. The model suggests that the ozone hole might reduce near-surface photosynthesis by 12 to 15 percent.
- Scientists believe that the declining population of long-distance migratory birds in temperate breeding areas is due partly to the changing land use practices that threaten tropical forests. In their studies of migratory birds that winter in the Yucatán Peninsula, SERC scientists have concluded that traditional agriculture involving the shifting cultivation of small plots poses no threat to migrant species in the Yucatán. However, more recent land use forms, such as mechanized agriculture and large-scale cattle ranching, are harmful to most of these species.
- In their continuing investigation of the Chesapeake Bay food web, SERC scientists have shown that the Baltic clam—one of the most abundant shellfish in the bay—is extremely adaptable in feeding in different environments. When there is a low population of plankton, it prefers to graze on the surface of the bottom sediments where it lives. To do so, it must extend its siphon and expose itself to predators such as crabs. Therefore, it is sometimes advantageous for the clam to avoid predators by feeding from the overlying water even if plankton densities are low.

- Coarse woody debris, such as tree branches and logs, gives aquatic animals refuge from their predators. When SERC scientists added debris to experimental plots, the populations of crabs, small fishes, and grass shrimp grew significantly. Access to coarse woody debris also increased the survival of grass shrimp in laboratory and field experiments. These results indicate the need to maintain shoreline forests and allow woody debris to accumulate along estuarine shorelines.
- The concentration of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere is expected to double in about 50 years due to the worldwide burning of fossil fuels and the destruction of forests. In studies of salt marsh communities and, most recently, a deciduous woody shrub called a spice bush, SERC scientists have been investigating how this increase will affect various natural plant communities.
- Large organisms called planktonic dinoflagellates commonly form "red tides" during the growing season in the central part of Chesapeake Bay. They obtain energy by photosynthesis and by ingesting phytoplankton and small zooplankton. In another aspect of ongoing studies of the bay's food web, SERC scientists found that these adaptable organisms had more food vacuoles, or small cavities for ingesting food, when large numbers of suitable prey were available. At other times they derived their energy from photosynthesis.

Smithsonian Institution Libraries

BARBARA J. SMITH, DIRECTOR

The Smithsonian Institution Libraries supports the research activities of the Institution's staff, scholars from around the world, and members of the public by providing reference and information services and by building, organizing, managing, preserving, and conserving its collections. The Libraries' collections—numbering 1.2 million volumes, 15,000 journals, 40,000 rare books, and 1,800 manuscript groups—are available in 18 branch libraries and through interlibrary loan, and its catalogue records are accessible on-line. The Libraries is a member of the Association of Research Libraries.

• To support Native American research and programs, the Libraries purchased, with funds donated by Ruth L. Webb, an illustrated account by the artist and topographer Heinrich B. Mollhausen of the Pacific Railroad Survey of 1853. The S. Dillon Ripley Library Endowment provided funds for purchases of other books in Native American studies as well as a 12-volume series on African American life

from 1861 to 1900 and the first of several projected volumes of the *Flora of Japan*.

- As a special member of the Research Libraries Group, the Libraries participates in a resourcesharing program along with more than 100 of the nation's largest research libraries. The program provides priority lending with expedited loan service, giving Libraries users direct access to these premiere collections.
- The Libraries opened two exhibitions this year in its gallery in the National Museum of American History. "Balloons: The Birth of Flight, 1783–1793" displayed books from three branch libraries, and "Tunnels!" featured books and manuscripts tracing the development of tunnels from antiquity to the present. At Cooper-Hewitt, National Design Museum, the branch librarian organized "Walter Crane: Design for Children," which included 19 lavishly illustrated books from the collection. The Libraries' exhibitions are funded with private donations and grants.
- After 34 years of providing research support through the Translations Publishing Program, the Libraries closed the program this year when the Special Foreign Currency operating funds that supported it were exhausted. Since 1960, the Libraries has distributed free of charge copies of 274 scientific

Secretary Emeritus S. Dillon Ripley and his wife Mary Livingston Ripley (seated). Smithsonian Institution Libraries Director Barbara I. Smith, and David Challinor, science adviser to the secretary, examine the first purchases made with funds from the S. Dillon Ripley Library Endowment, established in 1993. (Photograph by Jeff Tinsley)



Coral reef scientist
Hector Guzman is directing Smithsonian Tropical
Research Institute efforts
to help the government
of Honduras develop a
management and protection plan for the
Cochinos Archipelago
on the Caribbean coast.
(Photograph by Marcos
A. Guerra)



books and articles translated into English and made them available through the National Technical Information Service.

Smithsonian Tropical Research Institute

IRA RUBINOFF, DIRECTOR

The Smithsonian Tropical Research Institute (STRI), based in the Republic of Panama, is dedicated to research on tropical nature and peoples and to communicating this knowledge internationally. To further its mission, STRI operates tropical forest and marine field stations, well-equipped laboratories, and a major tropical science library. These facilities support the work of more than 30 staff scientists and hundreds of visiting researchers and students each year.

• STRI's new 32-meter (96-foot) general purpose research vessel, the RV Urracá, was delivered in April. Replacing the retired RV Benjamin, the new vessel is equipped with a laboratory, darkroom, scuba facilities, and the latest communication and navigation gear. The increased size, capabilities, and range of the Urracá will allow STRI scientists not only to continue their work on both sides of the Isthmus of Panama but to expand their studies much farther afield.

- STRI was awarded a five-year contract to advise the government of Honduras on management and protection of the Cochinos Archipelago, a group of small islands off the Caribbean coast that are designated for protected status. STRI will also initiate a research and biological monitoring program for the area, which contains a diverse, well-developed coral reef system of considerable scientific interest.
- The Andrew W. Mellon Foundation awarded STRI a three-year, \$900,000 grant for plant ecological research. Among the projects the grant will support are installation of a large-scale forest dynamics plot in Amazonian Ecuador; studies in botanical paleoecology; research in canopy biology using STRI's tower crane canopy access system; research in plant physiological ecology; and studies in the molecular biology of marine algae.
- STRI's Oil Spill Project submitted its final report on a five-year study of the consequences of a major oil spill on coral reefs, mangroves, and other habitats in Bahía Las Minas near STRI's Galeta Marine Laboratory on the Caribbean coast. The report, which is the most comprehensive study of its kind, has important implications for evaluating the consequences of marine contamination and the effectiveness of cleanup efforts.
- The first facilities for researchers opened at the Mpala Research Center in Kenya, located at the Mpala Ranch, a 48,500-acre working cattle ranch on the Laikipia Plateau. Mpala is operated by a consortium including the Smithsonian Institution (with STRI, the National Museum of Natural History, the National Air and Space Museum, and the National Zoological Park as the major participating bureaus), National Museums of Kenya, Kenya Wildlife Service, Mpala Wildlife Foundation, and Princeton University. The center offers scientists and students access to a rich savanna habitat where they can examine interactions among wildlife, livestock, humans, and the fragile landscape.
- ♦ The Tropical Forest Canopy Project submitted its first report to the United Nations Environment Program (UNEP) on research conducted with STRI's tower crane canopy access system. The crane, purchased with the assistance of the Smithsonian National Board and, through UNEP, of the governments of Finland, Germany, and Norway, has been a major breakthrough in advancing understanding of this highly diverse habitat. The report describes 25 research projects by scientists from 14 countries on topics including pollination, insect biodiversity, herbivory, seed predation, and the effects of carbon dioxide levels, ultraviolet light, and microclimate on plant physiology.

Arts and Humanities

Office of the Assistant Secretary for the Arts and Humanities

TOM L. FREUDENHEIM, ASSISTANT SECRETARY

The Office of the Assistant Secretary for the Arts and Humanities oversees most of the Smithsonian museums and service organizations. The office formulates museum policy and works with bureaus and offices to ensure its implementation. The office also advises the secretary and the under secretary on issues relating to museum policy, operations, and exhibitions.

- As a technical assistance and resource office, the Accessibility Program worked with almost every Smithsonian bureau to improve accessibility for people with disabilities. The program provided technical reviews of facilities and exhibitions, staff and volunteer training, and accessibility services for visitors. With the acquisition of a braille printer and software, the program was able to translate printed materials into braille for Smithsonian organizations.
- The National African American Museum Project presented an Elder Mentors Award to Cholly Atkins, recognizing his contributions to American music and dance. The project's first exhibition, "Imagining Families: Images and Voices," opened in August 1994. With photographs, installation art, and slide-projected images from 15 American photographers, the exhibition is a photographic essay about the American family experience. A catalogue and a series of public and educational programs were developed with the exhibition.
- By the close of the fiscal year, the National African American Museum Project had identified more than 1,500 potential donors who would support a future museum. The project's quarterly newsletter, Orator, is beginning its third year of publication. Legislation authorizing the National African American Museum was not approved by the Congress. Future plans for the project were scheduled to be discussed by the Smithsonian Board of Regents in early 1995.
- Exhibitions that received awards from the Smithsonian Special Exhibition Fund, administered by the office, included "Arts and Culture of the Islamic World" (Arthur M. Sackler Gallery and National Museum of African Art), "Red, Hot, and Blue" (National Portrait Gallery), and "Barro Colorado



Island Visitor Center" (Smithsonian Tropical Research Institute).

Anacostia Museum

STEVEN NEWSOME, DIRECTOR

The Anacostia Museum, a community-based, constituency-focused museum, develops exhibitions and programs that increase public awareness of the black experience in Washington, D.C., and the upper South. The museum strives to involve community residents in all its activities, including research and exhibition development. Many such cooperative and collaborative efforts marked this year.

- "Black Mosaic: Community, Race, and Ethnicity among Black Immigrants in Washington, D.C.," the museum's innovative exhibition examining national, social, cultural, and linguistic diversity in Washington's black population, opened on August 21, 1994. An advisory board representing the Afro-Latino, Brazilian, Haitian, Jamaican, Ghanaian, and Rastafarian communities worked with the museum in developing the exhibition. Members of each community conducted significant sections of the research. To celebrate the opening, the museum held a festival featuring music, crafts, and foods.
- In the second year of the museum's partnership with Moten Elementary School in Anacostia, two special exhibitions were developed. The first, a panel exhibition mounted in the school, featured 16

Members of the audience enjoy "Africa Fete '94," a half-day festival of diverse musical styles of Africa and the African diaspora, held at the Anacostia Museum in July 1994. (Photograph by Harold Dorwin) African American collectors who shared their objects and their expertise with the students. The second, mounted in the museum, highlighted the students' collections and those of adults in the school's evening sewing class.

- To coincide with the presentation of the Walker Art Center's "Malcolm X: Man, Ideal, and Icon," the museum organized "Takbir! Allah Akbar! Photographs of African American Muslims in Washington" with the American Muslim Center. This exhibition was the first in the nation to focus on African American Muslims in a museum setting.
- In celebration of Hispanic Heritage Month, the museum mounted "Afro-Caribe: The Art of Dennis Rivera." Rivera, who works in Washington, San Juan, and Paris, designed the 1993 Hispanic Heritage Month poster.
- Work began on two new collaborative, community-based projects that will result in exhibitions. The first, "How Excellent: The African American Church in Contemporary Society," will address black churches' response to a variety of social issues that affect the Washington-area black community. It is an outgrowth of "Unbroken Circle," the museum's archival and documentation technical assistance project. The second, "Positive: HIV and AIDS and Washington's African American Community," is the first attempt by a museum to present a comprehensive examination of AIDS and its impact on African Americans.
- Director Steven Newsome traveled to South Africa to conduct workshops at community art centers and the University of Fort Hare. He also met with arts and cultural administrators and historians.

tion for advanced study in American art history and in other fields. The Archives' *Journal*, published quarterly, presents articles based on research conducted in the collections along with book reviews and collecting reports from the regional centers.

- The Archives restructured some of its operations during the year to make its microfilm collections more accessible. In Boston, the New England Research Center and its bank of unrestricted microfilm were relocated to the Boston Public Library, where the materials are now available during extended evening and weekend hours. In San Francisco, an Archives Depository opened at the M. H. de Young Memorial Museum of the Fine Arts Museums of San Francisco. California now has two Archives microfilm libraries; the second is at the Huntington Library, Art Collections, and Botanical Gardens in San Marino.
- The Archives published its newest finding aids to the collections—A Guide to Archival Sources for Italian-American Art History in the Archives of American Art and Philadelphia: A Guide to Art-Related Archival Materials.
- The Archives and the Hirshhorn Museum and Sculpture Garden cosponsored a symposium, "Willem de Kooning Reconsidered," which explored such topics as de Kooning's early work in the Netherlands, the critical response to his paintings of women in the 1950s, and the continuity of a pictorial tradition in his painting.
- The gallery of the New York Regional Center organized a special exhibition of letters, diaries,

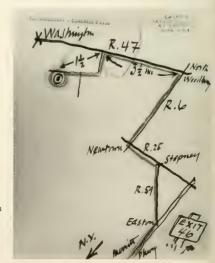
Archives of American Art

RICHARD J. WATTENMAKER, DIRECTOR

The Archives of American Art is the nation's repository for documentation of the visual arts and culture in the United States. It collects, preserves, and makes available for study a range of records, original papers, photographs, diaries, sketchbooks, and oral history interviews. On the subject of art in America, it is the largest archive in the world, holding more than 13 million documents.

Dedicated to encouraging research in American art and cultural history, the Archives makes its collections easily accessible through reference centers across the country and an extensive interlibrary loan program. Its catalogue database is available nationwide and internationally on the Internet and through the Research Libraries Information Network. The Archives' varied holdings are a founda-

Alexander Calder drew this map in a 1949 letter to Ben Shahn that marked the beginning of a long friendship between the two artists. The map, which bears a striking similarity to Calder's work, was on view in the Archives of American Art exhibition "Artist-Made" ture in the Ur makes availal nal papers, pl oral history in America, it is ing more than Dedicated art and culture lections easily across the core exhibition "Artist-Made" program. Its



Maps." (Ben Shahn Papers, Archives of

American Art)

sketchbooks, and works of art from the Frank Stella Papers. The gallery also presented "Provincetown Papers: Selections from New Collections," which highlighted the newly available papers of Houghton Cranford Smith, George Yater, and Ross Moffett, and "The 'Aura of Human Experience': Jacob Kainen from the Archives of American Art," which examined the career of painter, printmaker, writer, teacher, and Smithsonian curator Jacob Kainen. Exhibitions presented by the Washington Center of the Archives included "Artist-Made Maps" and "The Mural Drawings of George Biddle, 1935–1945."

• Among the great strengths of the Archives are its holdings related to women in the visual arts. Collected as part of ongoing efforts to document art in America, many of the papers were acquired well before feminist history and women's studies were firmly established. Several significant recent acquisitions in this area are the papers of artists Henriette Wyeth, Florence Arnold, and Beatrice Wood, collected by the West Coast Regional Center.

Arthur M. Sackler Gallery

MILO C. BEACH, DIRECTOR

The Arthur M. Sackler Gallery is devoted to expanding public knowledge of the arts and cultures of Asia through exhibition, research, and education programs. Founded on a gift of nearly 1,000 works of Asian art from Dr. Arthur M. Sackler (1913–87), the gallery opened in 1987. Its collection has grown beyond the original donation through gift, purchase, and transfer. The gallery's calendar features important thematic loan exhibitions, which are enhanced through a varied schedule of free public programs, scholarly activities, and special events.

- "Contemporary Porcelain from Japan," an exhibition of 30 innovative and dramatically varied porcelain vessels by 30 Japanese artists, celebrated the Japan Foundation's gift of these masterworks to the Sackler Gallery. The exhibition, presented in cooperation with the Embassy of Japan, the Japan Foundation, and the Kokusai Bunka Kyokai (International Cultural Association), emphasized the crafting of porcelain as a living art. An accompanying videotape showed the makers at work, and gallery text highlighted their commentary on the creative process.
- The full-color journal Asian Art & Culture, formerly called Asian Art, began its seventh year with a new name, a new design, and a new board of advisers, including artists, writers, and scholars. Published three times a year by the Sackler Gallery and Oxford University Press, the journal examines new interpre-

tations of the arts, literature, and history of Asia as they relate to cultural, social, and religious life.

- The gallery's first example of Korean art—a 14th-century painting of Ji-jiang, the bodhisattva (enlight-ened being) revered by Buddhists for his merciful deliverance of living beings from the world of suffering—was placed on exhibition this year. The painting, a hanging scroll executed in ink, color, and silk, was an anonymous gift to the gallery.
- The Sackler Gallery and the Freer Gallery of Art organized a symposium, "Artists and Traditions: New Studies of Indian Paintings," in connection with a small Sackler Gallery exhibition, "A Mughal Hunt." The exhibition examined how a scholar uses evidence from other paintings to identify the subject, artist, and origin of a work of art. The symposium was made possible by the generosity of Leon B. Polsky and Cynthia Hazen Polsky.
- A week-long symposium in Lahore, Pakistan, culminated a three-year project to document the evolution of urbanism and garden design under the Mughals, a dynasty of Mongol and Turkic origin that ruled most of present-day north India and Pakistan for 200 years beginning in the early 16th century. The project was a joint endeavor of the Sackler Gallery; the School of Architecture and Planning, Lahore University of Engineering and Technology; and the Department of Archaeology of the Government of Pakistan, with funding from the Smithsonian Foreign Currency Program.
- Funds provided by the Friends of Asian Arts at the Freer and Sackler Galleries enabled the gallery to acquire its first example of calligraphy from



This porcelain plate by Japanese artist Hazama Koichi was a gift to the Arthur M. Sackler Gallery from the Japan Foundation. A contemporary interpretation of the traditional Kutani style, the plate was shown along with the work of 29 other artists in the exhibition "Contemporary Porcelain from Japan."

Japan, a hanging scroll by the 17th-century Buddhist monk Obaku Kosen. Born in China, Kosen emigrated to live and work in Kyoto at the principal temple of the Obaku school in Japan. The artist's close association with the elite patronage of the emperor and the shogun relates the scroll to examples of painting and lacquerware in the Sackler Gallery collection.

Cooper-Hewitt, National Design Museum

DIANNE H. PILGRIM, DIRECTOR

Cooper-Hewitt, National Design Museum presented a variety of exhibitions during 1994 that reflected the museum's mission to "enrich the lives of all people by exploring the creation and consequences of the designed environment." These exhibitions encompassed many aspects of design, from consumer culture in "Packaging the New: Design and the American Consumer, 1925–1975" to individual objects in "A Royal Gift: The 1826 Porcelain Jewel Cabinet."

• For the first time, an exhibition created by Cooper-Hewitt, National Design Museum was presented at the Smithsonian Institution in Washington. "The Power of Maps," which featured more than 200 maps from diverse periods and cultures, opened to acclaim at the International Gallery on the National Mall just one year after its debut at the museum in New York. Both the New York and

Washington venues were generously underwritten by the American Express Company. With the Washington showing, the New York museum established a presence in the nation's capital while bringing one of its most innovative exhibitions to a broader audience.

- The museum unveiled a new graphic identity created by the New York design firm of Drenttel Doyle Partners. The graphic identity gives a visually recognizable point of view to all the museum's communication, from stationery to signage to business cards to the building itself. This new identity signals a broad spectrum of changes reflecting the museum's mission: to raise public awareness about the ways in which design affects every aspect of daily life.
- With the Board of Education of the City of New York, Division of School Facilities, the museum cosponsored the first annual Summer Design Institute, "The Urban School: A Resource of Design Education." Seventy-five public school teachers took part in this collaborative effort. They worked with architects, graphic designers, industrial designers, urban planners, interactive multimedia specialists, environmental educators, and museum educators to explore how design shapes the world and how New York City public schools can be laboratories for design education across the curriculum.
- The museum concluded the preconstruction phase of its \$10 million renovation and accessibility project. The firm of Polshek and Partners Architects completed the design, which includes renovating two townhouses into collection storage and study centers and building an accessible connector between the Carnegie Mansion, the townhouses, and the Arthur Ross Terrace and Garden. National Design Museum staff planned and executed a complex move of almost 48,000 collection objects from the townhouses to temporary storage in the Carnegie Mansion. In addition, plans were made to move staff and offices from the townhouses to the Mansion for the duration of the project.
- In the spring of 1994, the museum held a gala benefit auction. More than 400 friends of the museum attended the benefit, which raised over \$40,000 for the National Design Museum's general operating funds.

Freer Gallery of Art

MILO C. BEACH, DIRECTOR

The Freer Gallery of Art, known around the world for its outstanding collections of Asian art dating

New York City public school teachers (from left) Paul Kaplan, Helen Henderson, Joyce Vagle, and Michael Butler designed a chair during Cooper-Hewitt, National Design Museum's first annual Summer Design Institute. (Photograph by Janet C. Koltick) from Neolithic times to the early 20th century and for its important holdings of works by James McNeill Whistler, opened to the public in 1923 as the first art museum of the Smithsonian. Gifts and purchases have expanded the number and character of the original collection, which was deeded to the United States by Charles Lang Freer of Detroit in 1906. While only a small portion of the gallery's holdings can be displayed at once, regular exhibition changes present the collections in all their

- ♦ The Eugene and Agnes E. Meyer Auditorium of the Freer Gallery was the Washington, D.C., venue for Musicians from Marlboro, who presented three free public concerts this year. The series commemorates a long association between the Marlboro musicians and the Meyer family and is given in memory of the Meyers' son, Dr. Eugene Meyer III, and his wife, Mary Adelaide Bradley Meyer. The concerts are generously supported by the Island Fund in the New York Community Trust and Elizabeth E. Meyer.
- Prime Minister Narasimha Rao of India was honored at a tea given at the Freer by director Milo Beach and Thomas Pritzker, cochairman of the Indo-U.S. Subcommission on Education and Culture. After a tour of the South Asian gallery, the prime minister greeted other guests, including Senator Daniel Patrick Moynihan and Mrs. Moynihan, Mrs. Arthur M. Sackler, and Smithsonian Secretary Robert McC. Adams.
- Stephen Y. Liang was selected from among 120 high school juniors and seniors to serve as the Freer and Sackler Galleries' first Dick Louie Intern. The eight-week summer internship, awarded annually to a high school student of Asian descent living in the Washington metropolitan area, is an opportunity for a young person to gain practical experience in a museum setting. The internship includes a stipend supported through contributions to the Richard Louie Memorial Fund, which honors the galleries' late associate director.
- Two simultaneous Chinese calligraphy exhibitions focused on the Freer's large and varied collections. "Masterpieces of Chinese Calligraphy" explored the work of more than 30 masters from the mid-first century B.C. to the 20th century, with almost half of the scrolls, album leaves, and folding fans dating from the Ming dynasty (1368–1644). "Beyond Paper: Chinese Calligraphy on Objects" examined the often-surprising uses of writing on utilitarian and decorative objects made of clay, lacquer, metal, jade, bamboo, silk, wood, and rhinoceros horn.
- · Significant additions to the collection included a



This 15th- to 16thcentury Ming dynasty hanging scroll is the mate to the first Chinese painting purchased by Freer Gallery of Art founder Charles Lang Freer. It was given to the gallery by staff member Kyoichi Itoh exactly 100 years after Freer's original purchase.

mate to Herons and Water Plants, by an anonymous Ming dynasty artist, which was the first Chinese painting purchased by Charles Lang Freer. The similar hanging scroll, which shows a heron with a large pink lotus blossom, was donated by Kyoichi Itoh, an East Asian painting conservator on the gallery's staff, 100 years after Freer's purchase. Also this year, a painting from India's Mughal dynasty and a Qing dynasty porcelain basin and hardwood stand were purchased for the Freer using funds from the Friends of Asian Arts at the Freer and Sackler Galleries and an anonymous gift.

New York-based artist Glenn Ligon with Mrs. Joseph H. Hirshhorn at the opening reception for an exhibition of his new work at the Hirshhorn Museum and Sculpture Garden. In the background is one of Ligon's stenciled wall drawings, applied in oilstick, based on writer Zora Neale Hurston's ironic ruminations on "being colored."

Hirshhorn Museum and Sculpture Garden

JAMES T. DEMETRION, DIRECTOR

The Hirshhorn Museum and Sculpture Garden, the Smithsonian Institution's showcase for modern and contemporary art, is committed to increasing the awareness and understanding of art through acquisitions, exhibitions and publications, research activities, public programs, and the presentation of the collection in its galleries and outdoor exhibition spaces. The museum provides a public facility for the exhibition, study, and preservation of 19th- and 20th-century art while presenting a spectrum of contemporary work.

- With the help of various acquisitions funds, as well as gifts from generous donors, the museum continued to acquire significant works by modern and contemporary artists. Among highlights for the year were Claes Oldenburg's painted plaster-soaked cloth relief 7-Up (1961), Gerhard Richter's oil painting The Annunciation after Titian (1973), Georg Baselitz's oil painting Meissen Woodsmen (1968–69), Julian Schnabel's oil painting Portrait of Andy Warhol (1982), and Alison Saar's carvedwood sculpture Snake Charmer (1985).
- "The Collection Reviewed," the Hirshhorn's reinstallations integrating American and European art with a new emphasis on contemporary art, included single-gallery educational presentations of works by Alexander Calder and Thomas Eakins and the development of an area in the garden primarily for whimsical and fanciful sculptures.
- The Hirshhorn's exhibition program highlighting contemporary American artists included a major touring show of Willem de Kooning's work from the museum's collection in honor of the artist's 90th birthday. Video installations by Gary Hill and a multigallery exhibition of mixed-media installations by Felix Gonzalez-Torres were also presented, together with smaller shows focusing on works by Glenn Ligon, Sue Coe, and Jeanne Dunning.
- Among the education programs presented this year was the Mordes Lecture in Contemporary Art, which launched an annual series sponsored by Dr. Marvin Mordes and Elayne Mordes of Baltimore. Also presented were a roundtable discussion and a half-day symposium on Willem de Kooning. Designed to broaden public awareness and understanding of the Hirshhorn's permanent collection, "The Collection Reviewed" program included lectures by sculptor Siah Armajani and painter Elizabeth Murray, artists represented in the museum's galleries.
- · "Conversations with a Conservator" consisted



of informal talks by a Hirshhorn conservator, held twice weekly during the summer, about the preservation of the sculpture in the garden and plaza. Six "Young at Art" family programs enthralled more than 120 6-to-11-year-olds and their parents with tours of an exhibition followed by hands-on art projects.

• More than 22,000 people attended free film programs featuring cutting-edge international independent cinema, documentaries on contemporary artists, and family-oriented animation.

Institutional Studies Office

ZAHAVA D. DOERING, DIRECTOR

The Institutional Studies Office (ISO) is a pan-institutional resource dedicated to the scientific study of the characteristics, attitudes, opinions, and experiences of Smithsonian constituencies. Its research program includes long-term visitor studies at Smithsonian museums, background studies and assessments of exhibitions and public programs, and studies of staff. On a limited basis, ISO conducts seminars in applied quantitative and qualitative research and program evaluation and provides technical consultation to cultural organizations throughout the country.

 A new ISO report, Visits and Visitors to the Smithsonian Institution, provides a demographic profile of the millions of local, national, and international visitors to Smithsonian museums and the National Zoological Park. It is based on information from ISO studies conducted between 1987 and 1993 and on data from the Smithsonian's Office of Protection Services, the U.S. Bureau of the Census, and the Washington Convention and Visitors Association.

- The office provided research and technical support for three activities associated with planning the Smithsonian's 150th anniversary celebration. ISO participated in all aspects of an economic impact study conducted by the Greater Washington Research Center. For a national telephone survey of public expectations and views of the Smithsonian, ISO assisted in questionnaire development, sample selection, and data collection oversight. ISO also tested, at a variety of United States locations, the effectiveness of several proposed logo designs.
- Research for Smithsonian bureaus included an assessment of visitor experience at the "Mechanical Brides: Women and Machines from Home to Office" exhibition at Cooper-Hewitt, National Design Museum; background research for a forthcoming study at the Freer Gallery of Art and Arthur M. Sackler Gallery; preliminary research for a year-long visitor study at the National Museum of American History; data collection for an update of the 1988 National Air and Space Museum survey; and data collection for a year-long visitor study at the National Museum of Natural History.

International Gallery

ANNE R. GOSSETT, DIRECTOR

The International Gallery presents exhibitions that deal with significant topics from various disciplinary or cultural perspectives and either complement the work of Smithsonian bureaus or represent an area outside the Institution's collections. Public and scholarly programs are planned in conjunction with the exhibitions.

- Among the special programs and activities developed to accompany "The Power of Maps" were teacher workshops for Washington metropolitan area teachers, docent-led tours for schoolchildren, a popular series of family day activities, and the publication of Geographic Journey. A collaborative effort between Cooper-Hewitt, National Design Museum and the International Gallery resulted in the successful Washington presentation of this exhibition.
- Organized by the International Gallery in conjunction with an important conference of archaeologists and biblical scholars, "In the Temple of Solomon and the Tomb of Caiaphas" presented two unique antiquities, an ivory pomegranate and lime-

stone ossuary, on loan from the Israel Museum and the Israel Antiquities Authority.

- "Talents of the Brush: Jill Sackler Chinese Calligraphy Competition," organized by the International Gallery in cooperation with the Arthur M. Sackler Gallery, featured more than 100 examples of the highest achievements of the art of beautiful writing. Regular calligraphy demonstrations and a rich menu of other educational activities accompanied the exhibition.
- "Sculptures from the Flames: Ceramics by Gustav and Ulla Kraitz" presented contemporary Swedish art.

National Air and Space Museum

MARTIN HARWIT, DIRECTOR

The National Air and Space Museum takes great pride in its status as the world's most-visited museum and its ability to present high-caliber exhibitions, films, and public programs. That tradition continued in 1994, with a spectacular new IMAX film and exhibitions and public programs that brought attention to the environment and to women in aviation.

Most of the activity, however, took place behind the scenes. The museum increased its planning and design efforts for a new extension near Washington's Dulles International Airport. These efforts included a continuation of master planning, ongoing meetings with representatives of local government and the Commonwealth of Virginia, and discussions with community groups about the planned facility.

The contributions of Patty Wagstaff, the first woman to win the U.S. National Aerobatic Championship, were highlighted in a 1994 exhibition at the Air and Space Museum. The plane in which Wagstaff won the championship was on view in the exhibition. (Photograph by Carolyn Russo)





The artist applies dye to a silk canvas that later went on view in the Air and Space Museum exhibition "Aerial Inspirations: Silk Batiks by Mary Edna Fraser."

- In June, with partners Lockheed Corporation and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, the museum premiered *Destiny in Space*, the third film in its IMAX space-film trilogy. The film introduces viewers to the excitement and challenges of future human and robotic space exploration.
- Two exhibitions highlight the contributions of women in aviation. "Patty Wagstaff: National Aerobatic Champion" honors the three-time and current U.S. champion. In "Aerial Inspirations: Silk Batiks by Mary Edna Fraser," the artist uses satellite images and her own aerial photography to create beautiful abstract renderings of coastal and mountainous regions of North America.
- As part of the museum's commemoration of the 25th anniversary of the first lunar landing, the plexiglass covering of the Apollo 11 command module Columbia was removed for the first time in nearly 20 years so conservators could inspect and treat the capsule and its contents. A new protective covering was added in time for the July 19, 1994, anniversary celebration. The conservation effort was made possible by a generous contribution from Omega Watch.
- The Educational Services Department expanded its programming for visitors. Two events of exceptional quality were an evening program honoring Bessie Coleman, the first African American to receive a pilot's license, and a day-long paper airplane workshop and contest.
- The museum expanded its internal research activities with two initiatives. A year-long visitor survey, conducted in cooperation with the Smithsonian's Institutional Studies Office, will help determine how visitors are being served and what improvements can be made. A survey of museum employees led to the formation of internal working groups that are examining workplace issues.
- The museum began construction on an urgently needed chemical corrosion treatment shop at the Paul E. Garber Preservation, Restoration, and Storage Facility for treating metal aircraft and spacecraft com-

ponents and coating them with preservatives to ensure their long-term place in the national collection.

National Museum of African Art

SYLVIA H. WILLIAMS, DIRECTOR

The National Museum of African Art celebrates the rich visual traditions and extraordinarily diverse cultures of Africa. Through its collections, exhibitions, research, and public programs, the museum fosters an appreciation of African art and civilizations. It is also a research and reference center, housing the Eliot Eliosfon Photographic Archives and the Warren M. Robbins Library, a branch of the Smithsonian Institution Libraries, as well as exhibition galleries and educational facilities.

- The museum opened a major exhibition, "Face of the Spirits: Masks from the Zaire Basin," accompanied by an extensive series of programs for teachers and the general public. The exhibition featured more than 100 masks from 40 ethnic groups in the Zaire River Basin.
- A carved figure called an elek from the Baga peoples of Guinea and Guinea Bissau was added to the museum's collection. A composite of a human



A student in a week-long mask-making workshop, held in conjunction with the National Museum of African Art exhibition "Face of the Spirits: Masks from the Zaire Basin," puts the finishing touches on his creation. (Photograph by Jeff Tinsley)

face, a bird beak, and the jaws of a crocodile, figures such as this one were used in agricultural rites and funeral celebrations.

- ♦ The museum published The Voyage of King Njoya's Gift: A Beaded Sculpture from the Bamum Kingdom, Cameroon, in the National Museum of African Art. The illustrated volume, which examines an important work in the permanent collection, was written by Christraud Geary, curator of the Eliot Elisofon Photographic Archives.
- The museum acquired an important collection of Tuareg metalwork, including jewelry boxes, tea glass containers, locks and keys, a sword and daggers with sheaths, and a bed. The works will be featured in a 1995 exhibition, "Art from the Forge: Tuareg Metalwork."
- The Eliot Elisofon Photographic Archives completed the first year of an extensive motion picture film collection preservation and classification project. The Smithsonian Research Resources Program funded the project.
- The exhibition "Beaded Splendor" featured an important new gift to the museum's permanent collection: a beaded crown from the Yoruba of Nigeria. In conjunction with the exhibition, the museum published a 28-page illustrated brochure and an educational guide for families.

National Museum of American Art

ELIZABETH BROUN, DIRECTOR

The National Museum of American Art, the nation's museum dedicated to the arts and artists of the United States from colonial times to the present, provides collections and research resources that enable the public and scholars to use and enjoy America's visual arts. The museum, which includes the Renwick Gallery, serves diverse audiences throughout the nation as well as those who visit its two historic landmark buildings in Washington, D.C. Outreach takes the form of circulating exhibitions, educational materials, publications, automated research resources, and participation in an interactive computer network.

• A major retrospective exhibition of works by Thomas Cole (1801–48), America's most important landscape painter of the early 19th century, opened at the museum in March. "Thomas Cole: Landscape into History" presented the rich variety of landscape formats Cole developed and introduced new ideas about the relationship of the artist's work to the social and political issues of his day. The exhibition,

organized by William H. Truettner, the museum's curator of painting and sculpture, and Alan Wallach, Ralph H. Wark Professor of Fine Arts at the College of William and Mary, reexamined the messages Cole's canvases might have conveyed to viewers during his era. For the first time in nearly 150 years, Cole's two masterful allegorical series, *The Course of Empire* (1834–36) and *The Voyage of Life* (1842), were hung in the same exhibition.

- An outstanding collection of 22 contemporary American crafts was presented to the Renwick Gallery by KPMG Peat Marwick. The objects, made from clay, fiber, wood, paper, and metal by 18 modern masters, included a large stoneware wall plate by Peter Voulkos, two unusual collages on paper by Lenore Tawney, two luminous porcelains by Rudolf Staffel, and an earthenware "landscape" of five lidded boxes by Wayne Higby.
- Eighty paintings from public and private collections representing the career of Jacob Kainen, long known for his gift for form and color, were mounted in a traveling exhibition that opened at the museum. The works on view represented Kainen's exploration of abstraction and figurative subjects during six decades. They included examples of his early, expressive responses to human suffering during the Depression; turbulent abstractions created during the McCarthy era of the 1950s; evocative figurative studies from the 1960s; and recent canvases noted for their assured compositions and poetic color.



This view of the Washington Monument is one of 14 panels in a full-circle panorama of Washington, D.C., taken by Mark Klett and commissioned by the National Museum of American Art. The commission was made possible by Hogan & Hartson and by Hines Interests Limited Partnership.

Familiar American icons welcomed Japanese visitors to "The Smithsonian's America," an exhibition created by the National Museum of American History for American Festival Japan '94 near Tokyo in July 1994. (Photograph by Rick Vargas)

Virginia Mecklenburg, chief curator, was the exhibition coordinator.

- A 35-foot-long print of a monumental, full-circle color panorama of Washington, D.C., which the museum commissioned from photographer Mark Klett, was highlighted in a summer exhibition. Klett photographed the view from the Nancy Hanks Tower of the Old Post Office Building on Pennsylvania Avenue. It was shown with two historic panoramas of the city: an 1875 view from the Smithsonian Castle on the National Mall, taken by railroad photographer Francis Hacker, and a 1903 view from the Treasury Annex on Pennsylvania Avenue photographed by Frederick Brehm.
- The museum began to make extensive information about its collections, publications, and activities available to home and school personal computer users through America Online. Selected publications—including articles from the quarterly journal American Art and the text of the best-selling book Free Within Ourselves, complete with images—can be read on-line or printed. Press releases, exhibition schedules, informational brochures, and up-to-theminute information about museum events are included, as are digital images from the permanent collection.

National Museum of American History

SPENCER R. CREW, DIRECTOR

The National Museum of American History (NMAH) dedicates its collections and scholarship to inspiring a broader understanding of our nation and its many peoples. Drawing on the 17 million artifacts and the holdings of its Archives Center, the museum creates learning opportunities, stimulates the imagination, and presents challenging ideas about our country's past through original research, publications, exhibitions, and public programs.

◆ "The Smithsonian's America: An Exhibition on American History and Culture" opened outside Tokyo at the American Festival Japan '94 in July. The \$40 million effort was supported by the Japan Broadcasting Corporation (NHK) and Yomiuri Shimbun, Japan's largest newspaper. In a multimedia setting, "The Smithsonian's America" presented more than 300 icons of American life, including a Kiowa tepee, an Apollo 15 space capsule, George Washington's mess kit, Judy Garland's ruby slippers from The Wizard of Oz, and Wilbur and Orville Wright's 1911 "Vin Fiz" airplane. Two weeks of performances by traditional and contemporary American musicians accompanied the exhibition.



- Secretary Robert McC. Adams announced the appointment of acting director Spencer Crew, a historian and a former NMAH curator, as director of the museum.
- Museumwide task forces recommended new approaches to achieving the goals of a new museum mission statement. The task forces were the leading edge of a major strategic planning initiative designed to restructure the museum and address the challenges of the 21st century while striving to enhance the working environment for staff and make the best use of resources.
- NMAH swept the top two categories in the Smithsonian Exhibition Awards. Nancy McCoy of the Education Division won the Superior Individual Effort Award for creating the Hands On History Room, and director Spencer Crew accepted the prize for Best Overall Exhibition ("Field to Factory: Afro-American Migration, 1915–1940"). A third award, for Best Public Programs within an Exhibition, was accepted by Lonn Taylor on behalf of the Department of Public Programs for "American Encounters."
- With the Woolworth Corporation's announcement that it would close 970 stores around the country, Bill Yeingst of the Division of Community Life began a successful campaign to acquire the lunch counter from the store in Greensboro, North Carolina. The sit-in that four black students began there on February 1, 1960, led to the desegregation of lunch counters throughout the South. Assistant director Lonnie Bunch described the acquisition as "one of the most significant in recent years for the museum in the realm of human rights activities."
- Descendants of some of the 5,000 black cowboys who worked in Texas following the Civil War gathered at the museum to share experiences of

ranching, rodeos, and racism and to sing traditional cowboy songs. "Preserving the Legacy: African American Cowboys in Texas" was produced by Niani Kilkenny of the Program in African American Culture.

• This year, the National Postal Museum mounted its first major temporary philatelic exhibition, "Gems of Hawaii: The Persis Collection of Hawaiian Stamps." The museum also began work on the second stage of exhibition openings and conducted an impressive array of highly popular public programs, including lectures, seminars, and musical performances.

National Museum of the American Indian

W. RICHARD WEST JR., DIRECTOR

The National Museum of the American Indian (NMAI) recognizes and affirms to native communities and the non-native public the historical and contemporary culture and cultural achievements of the natives of the Western Hemisphere by advancing—in consultation, collaboration, and cooperation with natives—knowledge and understanding of native cultures. The museum has a special responsibility through innovative public programming, research, and collections to protect, support, and enhance the development, maintenance, and perpetuation of native cultures and communities. Museum activities during the year were directed toward fulfilling this mission.

- The installation of "All Roads Are Good: Native Voices on Life and Culture," one of three inaugural exhibitions at the museum's George Gustav Heye Center in New York City, began in August as the October 30, 1994, opening approached. The exhibition includes more than 300 objects chosen and described in labels by 23 Native American selectors. The second exhibition, "Creation's Journey: Masterworks of Native American Identity and Belief," features 165 objects dating from 3200 B.C. to the 20th century, selected for their beauty, rarity, and historical significance from tribal groups throughout the hemisphere. "This Path We Travel: Celebrations of Contemporary Native American Creativity," the third exhibition, is a collaborative installation combining sculpture, performance, poetry, music, and video by 15 contemporary Native American artists.
- Publications and products developed in preparation for the opening of the Heye Center include three exhibition books, a recording of Native American music on compact disc and audiocassette, a calendar, a postcard book, and T-shirts.



- Nobel Peace Prize laureate Rigoberta Menchú, Quiche Maya exile from Guatemala, proposed a Decade of Indigenous People to an audience of 1,200 during a speech sponsored by the National Museum of the American Indian and The Smithsonian Associates.
- In ceremonies at the museum's Research Branch in the Bronx, New York, 86 ceremonial objects were repatriated to the Pueblo of Jémez, New Mexico. The board of trustees voted unanimously to return the objects based on the museum's repatriation policy, which provides for the return of objects of religious, ceremonial, and historical importance as well as communally owned materials illegally acquired and later transferred to the museum.
- The museum's Repatriation Office mailed itemized inventories of the museum's collections to tribes with possible cultural affiliation to the materials. The inventories went to more than 700 tribes recognized under the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) and to state-recognized tribes not included under NAGPRA but covered in policies adopted by the museum's board of trustees.
- Fifty-five people attended a repatriation workshop sponsored by the museum, the Office of Repatriation of the National Museum of Natural History, and the Keepers of the Treasures, National Park Service. The workshop was designed to inform American Indians, Native Alaskans, and Native Hawaiians who are beginning the repatriation process about the procedures outlined under NAGPRA.

National Museum of the American Indian Registrar Lee Callender (left) and Registration Technician Ann Drumheller (Onondaga) prepare for the opening of the museum's George Gustav Heye Center as they unpack a jar made by the Southern California Serrano-Cahuilla tribes. (Photograph by Roy Gumpel)

National Portrait Gallery

ALAN FERN. DIRECTOR

The National Portrait Gallery (NPG) is dedicated to the exhibition and study of portraits of people who have made significant contributions to American history and culture and to the study of the artists who created such portraiture. The gallery sponsors a variety of scholarly and public activities for audiences interested in American art and American history.

- A major special exhibition, "VanDerZee, Photographer (1886-1983)," featured more than 100 photographs by one of the most important African American photographers of the 20th century, James VanDerZee, who is best known for the photographs he took in New York's Harlem during the 1920s and 1930s. The Smithsonian Institution Traveling Exhibition Service will circulate a smaller version of the exhibition beginning in 1995. In connection with the exhibition, the museum held a symposium for a general audience about African American photographers in America, 1920-50, "Iames VanDerZee and His Contemporaries." VanDerZee: Photographer 1886-1983, by Deborah Willis-Braithwaite and Rodger C. Birt, was published by Harry N. Abrams to accompany the exhibition.
- With funds from the Research Equipment Pool, the National Portrait Gallery and the National Museum of American Art acquired an infrared reflectography video system with accompanying computer imaging capabilities for the museums' shared Conservation Laboratory. Conservators will use this equipment to expand the ongoing technical examination of major works in the collection. The Research Equipment Pool also funded the purchase of a reflection densitometer and a colorimeter to measure the effects of light damage on works of art and a new deionized water system to provide filtered water for testing and treatment.
- \bullet The gallery has acquired the ability to scan black-and-white and color photographs up to $8\times$ 10 inches in size. Black-and-white or color prints can be produced immediately, reducing reliance on commercial laboratories. These images will be used in the computerized collection management file and in printed and electronic-media publications.
- The Catalog of American Portraits (CAP) continued its field survey of portraits in public and private collections, cataloguing major collections in Kansas and at the Sterling and Francine Clark Art Institute, Massachusetts; New York Genealogical and Biographical Society; Seattle Art Museum; Westmoreland Museum and Woodmere Art Museum, Pennsylvania; Hillwood Museum, Washington, D.C.; and the collection of American portraits belonging

to Versailles. With a grant from the Smithsonian Women's Committee, CAP completed biographical research on sitters and artists represented in Puerto Rican collections. CAP staff continued to add digitized images to the interactive research database.

- With a grant from the James Smithson Society, the gallery purchased 24 color photographs of prominent contemporary artists and architects by Hans Namuth.
- A major exhibition, "Reporting the War: The Journalistic Coverage of World War II," showed the experiences and perspectives of 35 men and women—including Edward R. Murrow, John Hersey, Bill Mauldin, and Margaret Bourke-White—who brought the story of the war home to the American people. Reporting the War: The Journalistic Coverage of World War II, by Frederick S. Voss, was published by Smithsonian Institution Press to accompany the exhibition.

Office of Exhibits Central

JOHN COPPOLA, DIRECTOR

The Office of Exhibits Central (OEC) provides Smithsonian museums, galleries, and exhibitors with expertise in the creation of permanent, temporary, and traveling exhibitions, from concept to crating. The office's services include thematic development, writing, editing, design, prototyping, graphics pro-



Spanning the last 60 years and encompassing presidents from Hoover to Clinton, the National Portrait Gallery exhibition "To the President: Folk Portraits by the People" showcased one-of-a-kind creations given as gifts of generosity and affection to our heads of state. (Photograph by Judith Hummer)

duction, matting and framing, fabrication, model making, artifact mounting, packing, and installation.

This year, OEC's principal clients were the Smithsonian Institution Traveling Exhibition Service (SITES), the International Gallery, the Center for Folklife Programs and Cultural Studies, the National Museum of Natural History, and the National Museum of American History.

- ◆ The exhibitions that the office designed, edited, and produced for SITES included "Louis Armstrong: A Cultural Legacy"; "Before Freedom Came: African American Life in the Antebellum South"; "Mexico: A Landscape Revisited"; "The Tongass: Alaska's Magnificent Rain Forest"; "Saynday was coming along . . . : Silverhorn's Drawings of the Kiowa Trickster"; "Produce for Victory: Posters on the American Home Front, 1941-1945"; and "More Than Meets the Eye."
- For the National Museum of Natural History and SITES, the office designed "Spiders!" and produced the models and some of the cases and graphic panels for that exhibition. For the International Gallery, the office designed and installed "The Power of Maps" in collaboration with Cooper-Hewitt, National Design Museum and "In the Temple of Solomon and the Tomb of Caiaphas." OEC installed "Talents of the Brush: The Jill Sackler Chinese Calligraphy Competition" in the International Gallery. For the National African American Museum Project, a new client this year, the office installed the project's first exhibition, "Imagining Families: Images and Voices."

Office of Museum Programs

REX M. ELLIS, DIRECTOR

The Office of Museum Programs helps museums fulfill their public service mission. In its programs, the office emphasizes the needs of staff working in small, emerging, minority, and rural museums and, as the Smithsonian's central intern office, more than 600 participants in the Institution's internship programs.

- Through its programming, the office continued to bring new voices to the Smithsonian for discussion and debate on issues affecting the Institution and the national museum community. Programs included "Interpreting Latino Cultures: Research and Museums," the 1994 Latino Graduate Training Seminar coorganized with the Center for Mexican American Studies, University of Texas at Austin; the Asian/Pacific Islander/Smithsonian Institution Working Meeting on Collection Indexing; and the annual Awards for Museum Leadership, a management seminar for people of color working in museums.
- The American Indian Museum Studies program



sponsored workshops with the Makah Cultural and Research Center in Neah Bay, Washington; the Kenaitze Indian Tribe I.R.A. in Kenai, Alaska; and the Wichita and Affiliated Tribes in Anadarko, Oklahoma. The program also organized the Research Methods seminar in cooperation with the National Museum of the American Indian.

- The office's Fellowships in Museum Practice, funded by the Smithsonian Women's Committee, sponsored four research projects at the Institution on exhibitions as agents of social critique; current and new approaches to traveling exhibitions; lifelong learning and museums; and the development of science education lessons about Maryland dinosaurs.
- The office inaugurated a new on-line database featuring more than 2,000 citations to museology theses, dissertations, and references to museum legal and educational issues.

Smithsonian Institution Traveling Exhibition Service

ANNA R. COHN, DIRECTOR

Since 1952, the Smithsonian Institution Traveling Exhibition Service (SITES) has been sharing the wealth of the Smithsonian's exhibitions, collections, and research with audiences around the world. Each

Rex M. Ellis, director of the Office of Museum Programs, moderates a town meeting held during the Awards for Museum Leadership program, an annual management seminar for people of color working in museums. year, millions of people beyond Washington, D.C., experience the treasures and opportunities of the National Mall by visiting SITES exhibitions on view in local museums, libraries, science centers, historical societies, zoos, aquariums, community centers, and schools.

· "Beyond Category: The Musical Genius of Duke Ellington," an exhibition organized by SITES and the National Museum of American History and the inaugural exhibition of a 10-year Smithsonian jazz initiative, America's Jazz Heritage: A Partnership of the Lila Wallace-Reader's Digest Fund and the Smithsonian Institution, began its national tour. In October, the exhibition traveled to the Museum of the City of New York, where it opened with a concert at Harlem's historic Apollo Theater that featured the Smithsonian Jazz Masterworks Orchestra. The museum offered an impressive array of public programs throughout the exhibition's stay. In June, "Beyond Category" traveled to the American Adventure rotunda of Epcot Center at Walt Disney World. "Ellington under the Stars: A Salute to the Duke," a musical tribute featuring many of America's jazz legends, was planned in conjunction with the exhibition. In addition, Disney's All-American College Big Band offered concerts that featured Ellington's best-known compositions. "Beyond Category" will continue traveling the United States through mid-1996.

• The Queens Museum of Art and SITES opened "Louis Armstrong: A Cultural Legacy," an exhibition that is also part of the America's Jazz Heritage initiative. Organized by the museum and SITES in cooperation with the Louis Armstrong Archives at

Queens College, City University of New York, the exhibition illuminates the life and countless contributions of the artist who defined the modern voice of jazz. It is traveling nationally under SITES' auspices through 1996.

· In association with the Mexican Cultural Institute, Washington, D.C., and with support from the Mexican Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the National Council for Culture and the Arts, Mexico City, SITES opened "Mexico: A Landscape Revisited/Mexico: Una Visión Paisaje," spanning more than 200 years in the history of landscape painting in Mexico. The paintings, which were selected from many of Mexico's leading private collections. museums, and galleries, illustrate the origins and evolution of the landscape tradition and its various expressions in 19th- and 20th-century art. The exhibition was made possible through the generous support of Vitro, S.A., Monterrey, Mexico. Additional support was provided by the U.S.-Mexico Fund for Culture. The exhibition will travel to museums in North America through 1996.

Education and Public Service

Office of the Assistant Secretary for Education and Public Service

JAMES EARLY, ASSISTANT SECRETARY

The Office of the Assistant Secretary for Education and Public Service fosters and facilitates educational activities—throughout the Institution, nationwide, and in many foreign countries—that strengthen the Smithsonian's leadership role as a national educational institution. A particular emphasis is on programs that meet the needs of diverse constituencies, especially underrepresented and underserved communities, in the arts, humanities, and sciences. The office and the units it oversees provide information about the Smithsonian to national and international audiences, engage in applied research and documentation of living cultures, and collaborate with elementary and secondary schools, museums, and educational associations.

 The Educational Outreach Fund, an unrestricted trust fund administered by the office, expanded its scope to include the emerging needs of the Smithsonian's educational units. A range of planning, implementation, and consultation grants from the fund

This modern print of a 1932 photograph by James VanDerZee, the principal chronicler of the Harlem Renaissance, is featured in "VanDer Zee: Photographer (1886–1983)," culled from a National Portrait Gallery exhibition and circulated by the Smithsonian Institution Traveling Exhibition Service, (Photograph

courtesy of Consolidated

Freightways, Inc., Palo

Alto, Calif.)



focused on education, cultural interpretation, and audience development.

- Through a new category of the Educational Outreach Fund—Research in Museum Education—two Smithsonian educators pursued independent research and critical thinking projects. Proposals were evaluated through a peer review process. One research project proposed using established learning patterns to measure how elementary and secondary school students learn in programs cosponsored by museums and schools. The second project proposed using new methods for teaching museum visitors about difficult, complex contemporary art exhibitions.
- The office appointed a director of college and university relations to evaluate alliances between colleges and universities and the Smithsonian. The analysis will allow the Institution to suggest mutually beneficial collaborations with institutions of higher education.
- David Perkins, codirector of Project Zero at Harvard University School of Education, delivered the keynote address, "Learning from Things," at a forum organized with the Council of Museum Education Directors.

Center for Folklife Programs and Cultural Studies

RICHARD KURIN, DIRECTOR

The Center for Folklife Programs and Cultural Studies promotes the understanding and continuity of diverse contemporary grassroots cultures in the United States and throughout the world. A primary goal is to foster the importance of community culture in our society. The center produces the annual Festival of American Folklife, Smithsonian/Folkways Recordings, museum and traveling exhibitions, documentary films and videos, symposiums, and educational materials, and it maintains a documentary archive.

• The 28th annual Festival of American Folklife featured four programs: "The Bahamas" presented participants of African, British, and Seminole descent who demonstrated and discussed traditions of family, community, and religious life. "Culture and Development" examined how grassroots culture has contributed to participatory economic and social development programs in Latin America and the Caribbean with 16 self-help organizations from nine countries. "Thailand: Household, Temple Fair, and Court" highlighted the diversity and vitality of Thai culture through the arts in those three settings. Finally, "Masters of Traditional Arts" featured



exemplary traditional artists who are recipients of the National Endowment for the Arts National Heritage Fellowships.

- The African Immigrant Folklife Study continues to work with African-born community scholars living in the Washington area. This year, the group completed a 12-week training program to develop skills in folklife research and begin to explore ideas and issues of community cultural identity.
- The American Bus Association named the Festival of American Folklife the Top Event in the United States.
- The New Mexico program at the 1992 Festival
 of American Folklife was restaged in Las Cruces,
 featuring artists from 35 communities and representing every part of the state.
- "Workers at the White House," a traveling exhibition based on the 1992 Festival of American Folklife program, is touring presidential libraries across the nation.
- Smithsonian/Folkways Recordings continues to use high-technology CD-ROM and multimedia CDinteractive to disseminate traditional, communitybased art forms. Sounds from Folkways recordings, for example, are among those used on the CD-ROM Microsoft Musical Instruments, produced by Microsoft Corporation.

National Science Resources Center

The National Science Resources Center (NSRC), a program of the Smithsonian Institution and the National Academy of Sciences, helps the nation's

A member of The Bahamas delegation's 150-person Junkanoo contingent to the Festival of American Folklife dances in a July 4th procession. His costume and the banner are made of intricately cut and pasted crepe paper. (Photograph by Richard Strauss)



The National Science Resources Center's 1994 institutes and conferences featured workshops on the elements of successful elementary science education programs. (Photograph by Rick Vargas)

schools improve the teaching of science. The NSRC collects and publishes information about current science teaching resources, develops innovative curriculum materials, and sponsors activities to help teachers and administrators develop and sustain exemplary hands-on science programs.

In the past year, the NSRC continued to involve teachers and school system officials, scientists and engineers, community organizations, and corporations in science education reform through the National Science Education Leadership initiative (NSEL), the Science and Technology for Children (STC) curriculum development project, and distribution and revision of the popular guide, Science for Children: Resources for Teachers.

- This year's Elementary Science Leadership Institutes, a part of NSEL, brought together teams of lead teachers and top administrators from 34 school districts for training in the planning and implementation of exemplary science education programs. To date, 140 school districts have participated, serving as many as 3 million children in kindergarten through grade six.
- Scientists and engineers from universities, corporations, museums, and government laboratories shared their views on critical issues in precollege science education at the third annual Working Conference for Scientists and Engineers on Science Education in the Schools, another component of NSEL.
- Sixteen of 24 STC hands-on science modules for the elementary and early middle school grades are now available in commercial or field-test editions. This year, *Chemical Tests*, *Measuring Time*, and Food Chemistry were published, and Soils and

Rocks and Minerals reached the field-test stage. STC units have been tested in more than 60 school districts, and more than 12,000 have been distributed for classroom use.

• The NSRC has continued to review exemplary curriculum materials for the new edition of *Science* for *Children: Resources for Teachers*, a guide to hands-on science teaching. More than 50,000 copies of the first edition have been distributed in the United States and abroad.

Office of Elementary and Secondary Education

ANN BAY, DIRECTOR

The Office of Elementary and Secondary Education (OESE), the Smithsonian's central office focusing on precollege education, has a threefold mission: First, it fosters communication and collaboration among Smithsonian education units and between those units and outside educational organizations. Second, it makes Smithsonian resources available to teachers and students in the Washington, D.C., area and nationwide. Finally, it provides materials and training that enable teachers and students to use museums, and the primary sources they contain for hands-on, experiential learning in classroom and museum settings.

- Smithsonian Online—a pan-institutional project via America Online—celebrated its first anniversary, with subscribers in the first 12 months spending almost 49,000 hours on-line. OESE coordinates Smithsonian Online, which offers interactive services as well as message boards, research services, publications, and photographs.
- Collecting Their Thoughts, an activity guide that shows teachers how to teach writing using museums, was published and distributed. It was also published on-line and adapted for the spring 1994 issue of Art to Zoo, the office's journal for elementary teachers. The publication was supported by a grant from Brother International Corporation.
- A program with the National Faculty for the Humanities, Arts, and Sciences has extended the office's work in developing new models for museum-school collaborations. Working with schools and museums in Atlanta, St. Paul, Seattle, and Washington, D.C., the program helps teachers explore ways to use material culture across the curriculum and from a multicultural perspective.
- "Teaching and Learning in a Diverse Society," a series of professional development seminars, was taught by Smithsonian staff with museum and school educators in 10 California cities. The semi-



nars gave teachers an overview of their community's and the Smithsonian's resources for multicultural education. The program was funded by the Smithsonian Educational Outreach Fund, the California Council for the Humanities, Wells Fargo Bank, and ScottForesman.

Wider Audience Development Program

MARSHALL J. WONG, DIRECTOR

The Wider Audience Development Program (WADP) assists efforts to strengthen the Institution's interaction with culturally diverse communities. Examples of the program's work include coordinating pan-institutional observances of federally designated ethnic and women's heritage commemorations, organizing periodic forums for Smithsonian staff on issues relating to cultural diversity, and building collaborations with organizations, networks, and institutions that represent nontraditional audiences. The program also provides operational support to the Smithsonian Institution Cultural Education Committee, a board of private citizens that advises Smithsonian management on issues of cultural pluralism in education and hiring.

- This year, the program sponsored lectures and panel discussions on topics as diverse as the impact of pop culture on youth violence, gender influences in visual art, and the current state of Asian Pacific American film.
- Performing arts presentations included a festival of Latino music and dance, a concert featuring a

traditional Japanese instrument, the shamisen, and a tribute to women in jazz.

• The program cosponsored conferences and special educational events with national organizations such as the Japanese American Citizens League, MANA (the national Latina organization), and the Filipino American National Historical Society.

Latin American dancers join in a parade at the third annual Fun Fiesta Musicál during Hispanic Heritage Month 1993. (Photograph by Vilma Ortíz)

Environmental and External Affairs

Office of the Assistant Secretary for Environmental and External Affairs

THOMAS E. LOVEJOY,
ASSISTANT SECRETARY

The Smithsonian Institution's response to the needs and concerns of its many external constituencies is the primary responsibility of the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Environmental and External Affairs. The office frames the Institution's goals and impact beyond the National Mall by supervising its component units, using print and electronic media, hosting diplomatic events and events in honor of friends of the Institution, and addressing the role of the Smithsonian in national and international affairs.

- During a six-month assignment as science advisor to Secretary of the Interior Bruce Babbitt, the assistant secretary coordinated the establishment of the National Biological Survey and worked to consolidate the biological research of several different agencies into a comprehensive and accessible database.
- The assistant secretary served as cochair of the Committee for Environmental and Natural Resources (CENR) within the President's National Science and Technology Council. CENR is leading the effort to coordinate federal environment and natural resource research and development activities and improve the links between the scientific and policy components of the executive branch.
- Through its International Project Development Group, the office worked with various Smithsonian bureaus to develop sources of outside funding for research and training initiatives.
- The assistant secretary chaired the planning advisory group for a possible National Biodiversity Information Center, which would link existing U.S. databases on biodiversity in an electronic information network.

- The secretary approved the final plan for the Smithsonian's 150th anniversary observance. The deputy assistant secretary for external affairs heads the steering committee for the celebration.
- The secretary invited Thomas Ybarra-Frausto of the Rockefeller Foundation to serve as chair of the Smithsonian Council upon the retirement as chair of Maxine F. Singer, who assumed a new role as chair of the Commission on the Future of the Smithsonian Institution.

Office of International Relations

FRANCINE C. BERKOWITZ, DIRECTOR

The Office of International Relations (OIR) provides technical assistance and diplomatic support for Smithsonian programs abroad and for international exchanges of museum objects and staff. It is the Smithsonian's channel of communication with foreign institutions and individuals as well as with international organizations and government agencies. OIR administers two funding programs to encourage international cooperation in scholarly research and museum programs.

- The office coordinated more than 80 official visits to the Smithsonian during 1994, including the emperor of Japan, the ministers of culture from Belarus, the Czech Republic, Mongolia, Norway, and Tajikistan, and the president of the Slovenian Academy of Sciences and Arts. The office continued to handle arrangements for the long-term exchange program between the Smithsonian and Japan's Ministry of Construction, working with the Tokyo University of Fine Arts and Music.
- OIR obtained more than 200 foreign visas for Smithsonian staff members traveling abroad and provided U.S. visa documentation for more than 175 foreign researchers and interns working at the Smithsonian and other institutions in this country.
- The office arranged for Smithsonian staff to obtain permits to conduct research and collect or export specimens from a number of countries, including Australia, the Bahamas, Germany, and Japan.
- Special conferences, meetings, or briefings were organized by OIR for a number of international groups, including the delegates to the ASEAN-U.S.
 Economic Dialogue and planners for new museums in Australia, Japan, and Thailand.
- To help Smithsonian staff who pursue re-search in foreign countries or work with colleagues from abroad, OIR prepared and distributed the Guide to International Research and Exchanges, a 200-page compendium of practical advice and useful technical information.

Office of Special Events and Conferences

KATHERINE KIRLIN, ACTING DIRECTOR

The Office of Special Events and Conferences (OSEC) organizes events and conferences throughout the Institution that contribute to developing and maintaining important current and potential constituencies. In 1994, the office coordinated activities with Smithsonian bureaus, corporations, and organizations whose missions coincide with those of the Institution. Each year, the office handles all arrangements for the Smithsonian Board of Regents, the Smithsonian Council, and, this year, the Commission on the Future of the Smithsonian Institution. The office also helps Smithsonian scholars and managers plan and coordinate conferences, international symposiums, and collaborative programs.

- In September 1994, OSEC coordinated all logistics for the installation of I. Michael Heyman as the 10th secretary of the Institution. The office also organized the regents' dinner in honor of Secretary Robert McC. Adams.
- This year, OSEC coordinated several large conferences, including the 75th Annual Meeting of the American Society of Mammalogists, the Second International Conference on Ancient DNA, and the Society for the History of Technology annual meeting.
- OSEC assisted staff from the National African American Museum Project with arrangements for the project task force meeting as well as for the special event "From Tap to R&B: Celebrating Cholly Atkins." OSEC also worked with staff from the Program in African American Culture at the National Museum of American History to present a symposium, "Currents of the Spirit in the African Diaspora."
- OSEC supervised the opening events for the International Gallery exhibitions "Talents of the Brush: The Jill Sackler Chinese Calligraphy Competition," "Sculptures from the Flames: Ceramics by Gustav and Ulla Kraitz," and "The Power of Maps." Other special events coordinated by OSEC included the Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization Program reception and the Black Family Reunion celebration and reception.

Office of Telecommunications

PAUL B. JOHNSON, DIRECTOR

The Office of Telecommunications (OTC) shapes a cohesive electronic media presence for the Smithso-

nian by combining the Institution's unsurpassed resources with advanced technologies and delivery systems. OTC's efforts include television and radio broadcasts, multimedia productions, and video and audio programs, all aimed at broadening the Smithsonian's national and international audience.

- In preparation for creation of new multimedia projects, OTC continued to identify partners and funders, develop content with Smithsonian bureaus, and serve as a primary liaison with the electronic media industry.
- With 50 hours of original programming, Radio Smithsonian was a leading source of programs for public radio. It was heard on three continents, on the Internet, and on cassettes sold nationwide. Major series this year included the premiere of Jazz Smithsonian, hosted by Lena Horne; the fourth season of the award-winning Folk Masters; and the sixth season of the Dialogue series, produced with the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars.
- Expanding outreach to multicultural audiences,
 OTC released three new videos inspired by the National Museum of American History's exhibition
 "American Encounters." These programs about the lifestyles of Latino and Native American people in
 New Mexico will be distributed to schools and



general audiences. The office also began developing the pilot for a television feature series for Spanishspeaking audiences, highlighting Smithsonian collections, research, exhibitions, festivals, and performances relating to Latino culture.

• Among the exhibitions that OTC supported with productions were "Reporting the War: The Journalistic Coverage of World War II" at the National Portrait Gallery and "Louis Armstrong: A Cultural Legacy," mounted by the Smithsonian Institution Traveling Exhibition Service. In collaboration with the Visitor Information and Associates' Reception Center, OTC updated the interactive orientation to Smithsonian museums to include the National Postal Museum and the renovated Freer Gallery of Art.

The Smithsonian Associates

MARA MAYOR, DIRECTOR

Created from the merger of the National and Resident Associate Programs, The Smithsonian Associates (TSA) strengthens the ties of the American people to the Institution by providing a wide array of educational programs on the National Mall and around the world. Through TSA, participants can become members, or "Associates," of the Institution and receive special benefits as well as the opportunity to provide direct financial support for the work of the Smithsonian.

- Membership grew to a new high of 134,200 households, including 77,100 Contributing Members, 54,500 Resident Members, and 2,600 Young Benefactors. Their joint contributions reached a record \$11.5 million.
- Through a competitive grant process, the James Smithson Society awarded \$432,000 to diverse projects that enrich collections, acquisitions, research, and education programs throughout the Institution.
- Associates traveled on 330 study tours and seminars to all seven continents and more than 35 states and on 400 short study tours in the mid-Atlantic region. Led by experts and staff, Smithsonian travelers learned about topics from the indigenous arts of Bali, to theater in London, to environmental issues in East Africa.
- The Smithsonian Associates' offerings mirrored the cultural diversity of the nation. More than 80 programs, including discussions with James Earl Jones and Judith Jamison and a lecture on racism by Cornel West, explored and celebrated the history, research, and talents of African Americans. The culture and influences of Asian Americans, Latinos, and American Indians were the focus of dozens of other programs, ranging from a California series on the theme of "Many Cultures—One Nation" to a

Abner Jay, minstrel banjo player from Fitzgerald, Georgia, brought 60 years of experience to the Radio Smithsonian Folk Masters program "Banjo Breakdown." The awardwinning Folk Masters in now in its fourth season and is broadcast nationwide by Public Radio International.



Nobel Peace Laureate Rigoberta Menchú greets participants after her lecture and a musical tribute to her sponsored by The Smithsonian Associates. (Photograph by Hugh Talman) tribute to 1992 Nobel Peace Prize winner Rigoberta Menchú, a Quiche Mayan Indian from Guatemala.

- Highlighting the research, collections, and exhibitions of the bureaus was an important goal. Through the Research Expeditions program, volunteers contributed 15,000 hours of service and \$115,000 to the projects of 25 Smithsonian scientists. Many educational programs were developed in conjunction with exhibitions, including the National Museum of American Art's "Thomas Cole: Landscape into History," the National Portrait Gallery's "VanDerZee, Photographer (1886–1983)," and Cooper-Hewitt, National Design Museum's "The Power of Maps."
- The Smithsonian Associates developed programs for all ages. Preschoolers learned in summer camp about moon travelers; more than 70,000 youngsters attended live performances in Discovery Theater; families experienced the thrill of flying at the annual Kite Festival on the National Mall; and senior citizens enjoyed daytime lecture series featuring Smithsonian scholars.

Smithsonian Institution Press

FELIX C. LOWE, DIRECTOR

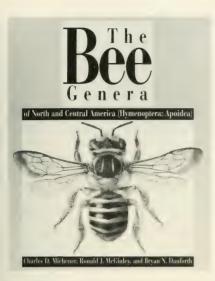
The more than 125 titles the Smithsonian Institution Press publishes or distributes each year encompass a range of scholarship, from technical academic subjects to general-interest illustrated books, classic recordings, historic videos, and publications created with commercial partners. As the Institution's publisher, the press also produces *Smithsonian Year* and *Annals of the Smithsonian* as well as other documents for distribution to designated Depository Libraries and the international academic community.

- Smithsonian University Press received favorable reviews for books such as The Bee Genera of North and Central America, in Spanish and English, by Charles D. Michener, Ronald McGinley, and Bryan Danforth; South of the Border: Mexico in the American Imagination, another bilingual work, by James Oles; American Indian Lacrosse: Little Brother of War, by Thomas Vennum Jr.; and Reporting the War: The Journalistic Coverage of World War II, by Frederick S. Voss. The Book Development division copublished, with Dorling Kindersley, Smithsonian Timelines of the Ancient World: A Visual Chronology from the Origins of Life to A.D. 1500.
- Smithsonian Books copublished *The Native Americans* with Turner Publishing; *Atlas of Wild Places* with Marshall Editions Limited; and, with the Roland Company, *Nature on the Rampage*, assisted by Harm de Blij, geographer and television commentator. This division also oversaw production of the first five volumes of *Ancient Civilizations*.
- Smithsonian Collection of Recordings released eight volumes in the *American Songbook* series and two collections documenting radio shows from the 1930s, 1940s, and 1950s. A double-CD Duke Ellington collection and a four-CD Louis Armstrong set were produced in association with the Smithsonian jazz initiative, America's Jazz Heritage: A Partnership of the Lila Wallace–Reader's Digest Fund and the Smithsonian Institution.
- Smithsonian Video division coproduced with the Library of Congress a collection of vintage silent films featuring fantasy, animation art, and films by African American and women filmmakers. Additional releases include Eastern Europe: Breaking with the Past—a 13-part series on the 1989 revolutions targeted for teaching use—and the full-length version of Dinosaurs.

Smithsonian Magazine

RONALD C. WALKER, PUBLISHER DONALD B. MOSER, EDITOR

Since its founding in 1970, *Smithsonian* magazine has extended the Institution's message, expanded its influence, and increased its public visibility throughout the United States and abroad. Considered one of the greatest success stories in magazine publishing



history, Smithsonian is now the 21st largest magazine in the country, with a circulation of 2.1 million. It continues to generate revenue for the Institution.

Editorial subjects inevitably extend beyond the scope of the Institution's museums. Leading authors contribute articles about the arts, history, the environment, conservation, and the sciences, always written with the layperson in mind.

Monthly features include "Phenomena, Comment, and Notes," a commentary on nature and the natural world; "Smithsonian Horizons," a column by the Smithsonian secretary; and reviews of recently released nonfiction. Smithsonian activities are covered in three regular departments: "Around the Mall and Beyond," "Smithsonian Highlights," and "The Object at Hand."

- In July, to coincide with the Institution's exhibition at the American Festival Japan '94, the magazine ran a cover story on Matthew Perry and the opening of Japan to the West. Copies were distributed to attending Smithsonian Corporate Members, members of the press, and special guests.
- The Thomas Cole exhibition at the National Museum of American Art and the Korean art exhibition at the Arthur M. Sackler Gallery were featured in articles during the year. Other stories reflected the broad interests of the Institution: the architectural restoration of Ponce, Puerto Rico; tropical vines; tsunamis; Roberto Clemente; Comet Shoemaker-Levy 9's collision with Jupiter; Plessy vs. Ferguson; kangaroos; and Modigliani.
- At this summer's Unity '94 Convention, which brought together professionals from the four minor-

ity journalism associations, *Smithsonian* magazine conducted a workshop on freelancing and cosponsored a reception for journalists interested in magazine work.

• In partnership with the American Society of Travel Agents (ASTA), the magazine awarded the third annual ASTA/Smithsonian Magazine Environmental Award to the government and people of Bermuda and Sven Olof Lindblad's Special Expeditions, Inc. The award recognizes outstanding achievements by individuals, corporations, and countries toward furthering the goals of environmental conservation.

The Bee Genera of North and Central America, published in Spanish and English, garnered favorable reviews for Smithsonian Institution Press.

Air & Space/Smithsonian Magazine

RONALD C. WALKER, PUBLISHER GEORGE C. LARSON, EDITOR

Air & Space/Smithsonian is published bimonthly as a benefit of membership in the National Air and Space Museum. With a circulation of 320,000, it ranks in the top half of major magazines in the United States and has the largest paid circulation of any aerospace periodical in the world. Since 1990, just four years after its launch, the magazine has generated revenue for the Institution.

Articles cover the range of air- and space-related topics that appeal to the magazine's general readership. Regular features include "In the Museum," a



Featured on the cover of Smithsonian magazine's December 1993 issue, mannequin Charlie McCarthy was mentioned in an article about ventriloquism. Photographer Theo Westenberger took this shot of Charlie McCarthy in his permanent home at the Smithsonian Institution's National Museum of American History.

Sheila Stampfli, president of the Washington, D.C., Convention and Visitors Association (left) presented the 1994 Capital Ambassador Award to Katherine Neill Ridgley of the Visitor Information and Associates' Reception Center during National Tourism Week in May.

column about happenings in the museum; "Soundings," short takes on events in the aerospace community; "Above & Beyond," usually a first-person account of a personal experience; "Viewport," comments from the museum director; and "Collections," a narrated tour of less-visited aerospace museums and collections.

- New products relating to Air & Space/Smithsonian magazine included a three-video set, Dreams of Flight, which traces the history of human flight; in-depth "Special Reports," the first of which described the art and science of aircraft restoration; "Showtime," a magazine insert distributed at air shows; an appointment calendar; and an informational publication for visitors to the museum's theater and planetarium.
- The award-winning series "Astronomy's Most Wanted" inspired a 1994 lecture series in Boston and Washington sponsored by the Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory.
- Two issues included full-color graphic supplements featuring classic airplanes: "Aircraft of the Skunk Works" and "The X-Planes." Both images were available by mail order as posters.
- A new series on the Cold War began in the August/September issue with a feature describing top-secret missions to the Soviet Union and their lingering after-effects.
- As part of its continuing participation in Smithsonian-wide experimentation with on-line services through America Online, the magazine offered access to the editors via e-mail during 1994.

Visitor Information and Associates' Reception Center

MARY GRACE POTTER, DIRECTOR

As a central support organization, the Visitor Information and Associates' Reception Center (VIARC) is responsible for a range of information and assistance programs that serve the public, Associate members, Smithsonian staff, and volunteers. Several VIARC programs operate seven days a week and involve the coordination and direction of two large corps of volunteers, who provide the primary support for the Institution's public information programs and for project assistance behind the scenes.

• VIARC's on-line activities with commercial database services expanded significantly during 1994. In late March, an "Ask the Smithsonian" feature was added to VIARC segments on America Online, resulting in as many as 500 public inquiries a month—a 40 percent increase. On-line previsit in-



formation was made available to the public through the Internet and extended to more than 250,000 national and international travel agents via Travel-File. Internally, VIARC's continuing efforts to provide automated reference sources to volunteer information specialists staffing museum information desks resulted in the addition of six more sites to the VIARC network.

- Take Metrorail to the Smithsonian Museums, a leaflet designed by VIARC and produced by the Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority, was published in early summer. Distributed free of charge through Metro and the Smithsonian, this leaflet is VIARC's second public service collaboration with Washington's transit authority.
- During National Tourism Week in May, in recognition of efforts to facilitate travel industry access to previsit information about the Smithsonian and its activities, VIARC's outreach coordinator Katherine Neill Ridgley received the prestigious Capital Ambassador Award presented annually by the Washington Convention and Visitors Association.
- After months of painstaking revisions and in time for the heavy spring volume of visitors, VIARC's popular electronic maps were reinstalled in the Smithsonian Information Center, which continued to serve record numbers of visitors.

Institutional Initiatives

Office of the Assistant Secretary for Institutional Initiatives

ALICE GREEN BURNETTE, ASSISTANT SECRETARY

The wide-ranging development activities of the Smithsonian are the responsibility of the Office of

the Assistant Secretary for Institutional Initiatives. The office coordinates the Institution's broad efforts with those of the bureaus and offices to ensure that the Smithsonian receives the fullest possible private support for its research, exhibitions, and educational and public service activities. The office also conducts special studies and demonstration projects on behalf of the Institution.

- During 1994, the assistant secretary led the planning and implementation for marketing the Institution's 150th anniversary celebration in 1996. The marketing plan encompasses public relations, advertising, communications, fund raising, visitor services, membership, telecommunications, and business activities.
- The office continued to coordinate the National Museum of the American Indian National Campaign. During 1994, the assistant secretary supervised planning the campaign's events associated with the October 1994 opening of the museum's George Gustav Heye Center in New York City.
- The assistant secretary commissioned the Greater Washington Research Center to assess the Institution's economic impact on the Washington metropolitan area. The study revealed that the Institution generates 5 percent of the area's gross regional product each year—a total of \$6.7 billion. Each dollar that the Smithsonian spent in the area in 1993 stimulated an additional \$16.35 in economic activity. About 91 percent of the Smithsonian's total impact comes from spending by out-of-town visitors.
- The assistant secretary continued to work with the Smithsonian National Board and the Office of Development to launch the Smithsonian Fund for the Future and to implement the Smithsonian Institution Marketing Study.

National Museum of the American Indian National Campaign

JOHN L. COLONGHI,
NATIONAL CAMPAIGN DIRECTOR

The National Campaign for the National Museum of the American Indian is responsible for carrying out the fund-raising plan that the Smithsonian Board of Regents adopted for the museum. By legislative mandate, the Institution must provide one-third of the construction costs of the museum on the National Mall. The campaign has established a goal of \$60 million to fund construction and an endowment for ongoing educational and outreach pro-



grams. Now in its third year, the campaign devoted 1994 to strengthening its base of leadership and donors, increasing visibility for the museum and its fund-raising efforts, and raising a substantial portion of its goal.

- Four new members joined the International Founders Council, a committee of prominent volunteers responsible for generating most of the campaign's fund-raising goal: Ellen and William Taubman and Peterson and Rosalind Zah. The campaign received major gifts during 1994 from David and Peggy Rockefeller, the George Gund Foundation, Nancy and Carroll O'Connor, and the Eugene and Clare Thaw Charitable Trust. Additional corporate and foundation support came from the Chase Manhattan Bank, the Merrill Lynch & Company Foundation, Inc., Turner Broadcasting System, Inc., the Kerr Foundation, Inc., the Procter & Gamble Fund, and the Zemurray Foundation.
- To raise the visibility of the museum and its fundraising efforts and prepare for the opening of the George Gustav Heye Center in New York City, the campaign initiated a nationwide public relations and advertising program and held a number of special events throughout the country.

Ada Deer (Menominee),
Bureau of Indian Affairs
commissioner, with
W. Richard West Jr.
(Southern Cheyenne),
National Museum of the
American Indian director,
and Norbert Hill
(Oneida), chairman of
the museum's board of
trustees at a fund-raising
event for the National
Campaign. (Photograph
by Carol Grace
Woodruff)

- The Educational Foundation of America, the Booth Ferris Foundation, AT&T Foundation, and the New York Times Company Foundation provided support for the opening exhibitions at the Heve Center.
- Charter membership in the museum now numbers more than 70,000. Since its formation, the membership program has generated gross revenue of more than \$6.4 million. Interested individuals may now call a toll-free number (800–242–NMAI) to become members or request materials about the museum.

Office of Development

MARIE A. MATTSON, DIRECTOR

The Office of Development generates restricted and unrestricted private financial support for the Smithsonian from corporations, foundations, and individuals to fund pan-institutional priorities as well as bureau projects and programs. The office maintains central research and record-keeping functions, manages volunteer organizations, and oversees stewardship of grants.

- · Major gifts and pledges to the Smithsonian during fiscal year 1994 included a \$3 million endowment gift from Discovery Communications for the new Discovery Center complex at the National Museum of Natural History; \$2.5 million from the Holenia Trust for the Hirshhorn Museum and Sculpture Garden; \$1.4 million from the Boeing Company for the National Air and Space Museum exhibit, "How Things Fly"; \$1 million from Lloyd G. and Betty A. Schermer for the Smithsonian Fund for the Future; \$1 million from the Estate of Franz H. Denghausen for the Denghausen Endowment for Acquisitions at the National Museum of American Art: \$1 million from the George Gund Foundation for the National Museum of the American Indian National Campaign; and \$900,000 from the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation for plant ecological research at the Smithsonian Tropical Research Institute.
- Lester M. Alberthal, chairman, president, and chief executive officer of Electronic Data Systems, chaired the Smithsonian Corporate Membership Program. Under his leadership, the program has grown to include 37 members from various industries and locations. In May 1994, the program's annual luncheon meeting brought together topranking executives of national and international companies, members of Congress, Smithsonian research experts, and environmental experts to

discuss "Science Education for the Environment."

 The office increased its emphasis on creative forms of planned giving. Bequests and other deferred gifts accounted for 18 percent of the total funds raised in fiscal year 1994, underscoring the importance of this renewed effort.

Smithsonian National Board

LLOYD G. SCHERMER. CHAIR

Smithsonian National Board members work for the advancement of the Institution as advocates, as private sector advisers to the secretary and under secretary, and through personal financial support and fund-raising activities.

- Lloyd G. Schermer and Wilbur Ross served as chair and vice-chair during 1994. Board members have elected Wilbur Ross as chair and Jean B. Mahoney as vice-chair for 1995.
- With the leadership of the Smithsonian National Board, the Smithsonian Fund for the Future endowment initiative is helping to increase private contributions and provide a long-term base of private support.
- Board members contributed nearly \$700,000 to the Smithsonian. These funds were earmarked for the Secretary's Special Fund to underwrite research fellows in the sciences and the Smithsonian Institution Marketing Study. The contributions also supported special projects throughout the Smithsonian.



Smithsonian National Board member Esther Simplot and her husband, Jack, admire artwork at a black-tie dinner in the Renuick Gallery of the National Museum of American Art.

Smithsonian Women's Committee

GLORIA HAMILTON, CHAIR

Since its founding in 1966, the Smithsonian Women's Committee has supported the Institution through volunteer fund raising and public relations services. The funds the committee raises support educational and research programs throughout the Smithsonian. Jean Thompson served as the committee's chair until June 1994.

- In December 1993, the holiday dance held at the National Museum of Natural History netted more than \$40,000. In April 1994, the 12th annual Smithsonian Craft Show attracted more than 15,000 visitors and netted approximately \$254,000. The Fourth of July picnic held on the roof of the National Museum of American History showed a profit of \$6,000.
- The committee provided \$268,863 in support of 29 projects in 19 museums and offices. These projects included development of educational and outreach activities for the exhibition "Black Mosaic: Community, Race, and Ethnicity among Black Immigrants in Washington, D.C." at the Anacostia Museum, development of an exhibition of quilt making by Native American women at the National Museum of the American Holan, and conservation of garden designs by French art deco designers André and Paul Vera at Cooper-Hewitt, National Design Museum.
- The committee gave \$10,000 to support awards under the Fellowships in Museum Practice Program, which it endowed in 1992.

Finance and Administration

Office of the Assistant Secretary for Finance and Administration

NANCY SUTTENFIELD, ASSISTANT SECRETARY

Operating behind the scenes at the Smithsonian, a network of central services serves the diverse programmatic needs of the Institution and facilitates the effective management and use of financial, human, and physical resources. Funding for financial and administrative services in 1994 amounted to nearly \$35 million, or approximately 8.5 percent



During a memorial tea for Hildy van Roijen, the first chair of the Smithsonian Women's Committee, Mary Livingston Ripley (right), founder of the committee, and Marian Cobb enjoy a moment in the garden that honors Mrs. Ripley.

of the Institution's total operating expenses. Central services for physical plant, security, and environmental safety account for an additional \$53 million on behalf of the entire Institution.

Office of Architectural History and Historic Preservation

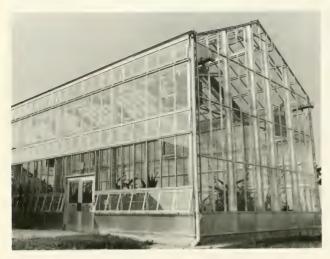
CYNTHIA R. FIELD, DIRECTOR

The Office of Architectural History and Historic Preservation organized a panel exhibition and published an informational brochure on the history of the west end of the Smithsonian Building known as the Commons. The office has registered approximately 3,000 documents in the National Museum of the American Indian architectural history, an innovative project to assemble the primary documents relating to the future buildings of the museum.

Office of the Comptroller

M. LESLIE CASSON, COMPTROLLER

The Office of the Comptroller implemented the accounts payable and purchase order modules of the Smithsonian Financial System and began work on the next phases, which include a new accounting classification code structure. The office also created a decentralized process for procuring and paying for the Smithsonian's training needs.



One project of the Office of Design and Construction was a new research greenhouse facility, which opened this year at the Museum Support Center in Suitland, Maryland. The new facility, run by the National Museum of Natural History's Botany Department, will allow botanists to expand studies of living plants. The "tall room," pictured here, accommodates trees such as bananas and palms. (Photograph by Doc Dougherty)

Office of Contracting and Property Management

ROBERT PERKINS, DIRECTOR

The Office of Contracting and Property Management (OCPM) completed contracts and administration for building, renovation, and exhibit fabrication and furnishings for the George Gustav Heye Center of the National Museum of the American Indian in New York City. The Travel Services Office, now a division of OCPM, completed the third year of a contract with a travel agency that will result in a rebate of approximately \$178,000 to Smithsonian offices and bureaus.

Office of Design and Construction

ROBERT P. DILLMAN, DIRECTOR

The office completed construction on the \$24 million renovation of the Alexander Hamilton U.S. Custom House in New York City for the George Gustav Heye Center, which will house administrative and exhibition space for the National Museum of the American Indian. Other current projects include construction and renovation at the Museum Support Center in Suitland, Maryland, to provide expanded artifact storage for the National Air and Space Museum and the National Museum of Ameri-

can History; design for the National Museum of the American Indian's Cultural Resources Center in Suitland; and design for a renovation, restoration, and accessibility project at Cooper-Hewitt, National Design Museum.

Office of Environmental Management and Safety

F. WILLIAM BILLINGSLEY, DIRECTOR

The Office of Environmental Management and Safety continued its responsibility for ensuring that safety, fire protection and prevention, industrial hygiene, and environmental principles are integrated into all aspects of the Smithsonian.

Office of Equal Employment and Minority Affairs

ERA L. MARSHALL, DIRECTOR

The Office of Equal Employment and Minority Affairs continued to monitor the effectiveness of the Smithsonian's recruitment efforts for minorities, women, and people with disabilities. As part of the Institution's commitment to increase procurement opportunities for small, minority, and womenowned businesses, the office developed policies and procedures to implement the Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization Program. For employees, the office initiated changes in the informal complaints program with a view toward resolving complaints before they are formally made.

Office of Facilities Services

RICHARD L. SIEGLE, DIRECTOR

The Office of Facilities Services, with other organizations in the Facilities Services Group, initiated collaborative efforts to improve service to the Institution. Among these efforts were a team to improve the development of the repair and restoration program, initial implementation of a computeraided facilities management system, an organizational development project focusing on the treatment of people within the Facilities Services Group, and creation of a Smithsonian-wide leased space management program.

Office of Human Resources

SUSAN G. ROEHMER, ACTING DIRECTOR

The Office of Human Resources (OHR) worked closely with senior Smithsonian management in efforts to reduce Smithsonian staffing levels. One initiative was the offering of employee "buyouts," which were intended to encourage voluntary retirement or separation. This program spared the Smithsonian potential staff reductions-in-force. The office also initiated the second phase of a project that will lead to a fully automated, paperless human resources management system.

Office of Information Resource Management

VINCENT MARCALUS, DIRECTOR

This year, the Office of Information Resource Management implemented the Smithsonian Institution Research Information System, expanded the Smithsonian Institution data communications network (SINET) to provide at least one connection to every bureau and office, completed the transfer of collections information systems to the office's mainframe computer, and continued modernizing the automated systems of The Smithsonian Associates.

Office of Planning, Management, and Budget

L. CAROLE WHARTON, DIRECTOR

The Office of Planning, Management, and Budget was created in November 1993 from a merger of the Office of Planning and Budget with the Office of Financial and Management Analysis. As part of its effort to simplify processes and documents, the office streamlined the Institution's budget submission to the U.S. Office of Management and Budget, resulting in substantial savings in production time and costs. The office also has taken the lead in developing recommendations for implementing the Government Performance Results Act.

Office of Plant Services

PATRICK MILLER, DIRECTOR

The Office of Plant Services oversees maintenance and operation of Smithsonian buildings and grounds



and provides transportation, mail, audiovisual, and other related services. This year, the office began providing exhibit construction and minor space renovation assistance on a fee-for-service basis. The office also established a Customer Service Task Force to investigate ways to improve customer service. The office's director, Michael League, retired after 21 years with the Smithsonian and was replaced by Patrick Miller, formerly of the University of New Hampshire.

Office of Printing and Photographic Services

JAMES WALLACE, DIRECTOR

The Office of Printing and Photographic Services (OPPS) continued to expand its program of making digitized Smithsonian photographs available through computer networks. More than one-half million image files were delivered through the Internet, America Online, CompuServe, and GEnie networks. In recognition of growing demands for ditigal delivery, the office formed an Imaging and Technology Services Branch. The office also provided substantial support for professional training, including sponsorship of a high school seminar with the White House News Photographers Association

Finance and Administration offices were extensively involved this year in preparations for the opening of the National Museum of the American Indian's George Gustav Heye Center. The center is located on the first and second floors of the Alexander Hamilton U.S. Custom House in New York City, a beaux-arts style National Historic Landmark, (Photograph by Roy Gumpel)

and a workshop for Native Americans cosponsored with the National Park Service.

Office of Protection Services

CHARLES A. HINES, DIRECTOR

The Office of Protection Services reorganized and decentralized its operations to improve support to the Institution. In a pilot study initiated this year, the office is examining posting and scheduling patterns for security officers. Officers continued to participate in a three-week course, "Training the Sentinels of Our Nation's Treasures," conducted by the office with Fort McClellan and Jacksonville State University in Alabama. As an additional training tool, the office acquired a video training simulator.

Office of Risk and Asset Management

SUDEEP ANAND, TREASURER

The Office of Risk and Asset Management was created by a merger of the Offices of the Treasurer and Risk Management. The office manages the Smithsonian endowment and working capital funds and provides risk and insurance management services to protect the Institution's assets against risk or loss. The office also evaluates and develops financing for large new trust projects and implements real estate transactions.

Office of Sponsored Projects

ARDELLE FOSS, DIRECTOR

The Office of Sponsored Projects served Smithsonian researchers and scholars by supporting the work of 130 principal investigators who submitted 200 new proposals valued at \$30 million and by negotiating and accepting for the Institution 170 grant and contract awards having a value of approximately \$12 million.

Ombudsman

CHANDRA HEILMAN, SMITHSONIAN OMBUDSMAN

This year, the Smithsonian Ombudsman worked with managers and approximately 250 employees as

a neutral party to resolve work-related concerns. The Smithsonian Employee Emergency Assistance Fund, coordinated by the Ombudsman and the Agriculture Federal Credit Union, made more than 50 loans to help employees through personal financial difficulties.

Under Secretary

Office of the Under Secretary

CONSTANCE BERRY NEWMAN, UNDER SECRETARY

As the chief operating officer of the Smithsonian, the under secretary is responsible for the day-to-day administration of the Institution. Under Secretary Constance Berry Newman also works with the secretary and the Smithsonian Board of Regents to set long-range priorities and develop mechanisms for carrying them out.

• Among the many projects involving the under secretary this year were the Smithsonian's participation in the American Festival Japan '94, which required the coordination and cooperation of many parts of the Institution; institutional support for the opening of the George Gustav Heye Center of the National Museum of the American Indian; an increase in efforts to generate increased revenue through public-private partnerships; and the development of a plan for the Institution's 130th anniversary commemoration in 1996.

Business Management Office

NANCY E. JOHNSON, SENIOR BUSINESS OFFICER

The Business Management Office consists of three revenue-generating activities: Retail Operations, Concessions, and Product Development and Licensing. It also oversees Business Development, which identifies additional revenue opportunities for the Institution, and the Marketing Database, which manages the lists of people who have a relationship with the Institution.

 A merger of the Museum Shops and Mail Order divisions created one retail group responsible for merchandising and operations. This new structure offers a more efficient way to develop Smithsonianspecific merchandise and target items that may be profitable for both the shops and the mail order catalogue. A single group will also be better organized to seek the additional revenue opportunities that are a vital part of long-term trust fund growth.

- The mail order catalogue and marketing strategies have been redesigned to reach traditional customers more effectively. The new catalogue continues to highlight individual bureaus and items from specific collections as well as special events and exhibitions.
- In cooperation with the Office of Architectural History and Historic Preservation, the Concessions Office renovated the Commons dining facility in the Castle to re-create the look of the original refectory space. A revised menu provides a better dining experience for Contributing Members, who are the main customers of the Commons.
- As a part of the "Smithsonian's America" exhibition at the American Festival Japan '94, the Retail Operations and Product Development and Licensing divisions supplied merchandise for the special shop. The merchandise reflected the collections of the National Museum of American History and the National Air and Space Museum, on which the exhibition was based.

Office of Government Relations

MARK W. RODGERS, DIRECTOR

The Office of Government Relations represents the Institution on matters of legislation, policy, operations, and governance to the Congress and other federal, state, and local government entities. It is the coordinator and advocate of Smithsonian interests and positions in the legislative process as well as the primary conduit of legislative information.

- During the year, the office oversaw enactment of legislation appointing two citizen members to the Smithsonian Board of Regents.
- The office was involved in continuing legislative negotiations to establish the National African American Museum in the Arts and Industries Building.
- The office sought enactment of authorizing legislation for the minting of commemorative coins to be issued in observance of the Smithsonian's 150th anniversary.

Office of Policy and Program Development

MARGARET C. GAYNOR, DIRECTOR

The Office of Policy and Program Development (OPPD) prepares analyses and reports for the secre-

tary and the Board of Regents, anticipating the long-range policy and programming needs of the Institution.

- OPPD's chief activity during 1994 revolved around the activities of the Commission on the Future of the Smithsonian Institution, which the Board of Regents convened in September 1993 to examine the cultural environment and nature of operations of the Institution and recommend programmatic and planning directions for the coming century. The commission held its first meeting in January 1994, with subsequent plenary sessions in June, September, and December. Issues that the commission examined included sociodemographic trends and impacts on audience development, educational programming and research, and internal structure and governance. The commission's report to the Board of Regents was expected in early 1995.
- OPPD also contributed to the institution-wide planning for celebrating the Smithsonian's 150th anniversary in 1996.

Office of Public Affairs

LINDA ST. THOMAS, ACTING DIRECTOR

The Office of Public Affairs (OPA) acquaints the public, including diverse cultural communities in the United States and abroad, with the programs and policies of the Smithsonian by working with news-

Producer Robert Johnson (center), working in cooperation with the Smithsonian's Office of Public Affairs, directs the videotaping of the Alexander Hamilton U.S. Custom House in New York City. The footage was used to publicize the National Museum of the American Indian in a television public service announcement. (Photograph by Roy Gumpel)





Modern dance choreographer Twyla Tharp spent the summer of 1994 at the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts creating new works with this specially assembled group of dancers. papers, magazines, television, radio, and general publications. The office provides news releases (650 this year), photographs, videotapes, logistical support, and broadcast public service announcements. The office also produces a number of publications, including *Research Reports* (a quarterly bulletin), *Smithsonian Runner* (a bimonthly newsletter about Native American activities at the Smithsonian), the *Torch* (a monthly employee newspaper), and brochures for the public.

- Among the important media events that the office held this year were press conferences announcing the appointment of the new Smithsonian secretary, the results of a study of the Institution's economic impact on the Washington area, and the outcome of the Smithsonian-commissioned Latino Task Force study. OPA coordinated publicity and national advertising campaigns for the October 30, 1994, opening of the National Museum of the American Indian's George Gustav Heye Center in New York.
- This year, the office issued a number of updated publications for visitors, including the Smithsonian's general information brochure in six languages (Arabic, Chinese, French, German, Japanese, and Spanish) and "Smithsonian Access" (formerly "Smithsonian Institution: A Guide for Disabled Visitors").
- The office continued its programs designed to reach new audiences with a radio advertising campaign geared to local African American listeners and a print advertising campaign targeting Latino readers.
- Planning for the commemoration of the Smithsonian's 150th anniversary in 1996 moved into high gear this year, with the office playing a key role on the marketing committee, which developed a plan aimed at increasing public awareness of the Smithsonian.

Affiliated Organizations

The John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts, the National Gallery of Art, and the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars were established by Congress within the Smithsonian Institution, under their own boards of trustees. The Institution provides adminstrative services on contract for Reading Is Fundamental, Inc., an independent organization.

John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts

JAMES D. WOLFENSOHN, CHAIRMAN LAWRENCE J. WILKER, PRESIDENT

The John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts plays a distinctive role in the cultural life of the United States. Each year in its six theaters, it presents the best of American and international artists to audiences numbering more than a million people. Nationwide tours, television and radio broadcasts, and performances in the community reach 20 million others. Through its producing efforts, commissions, competitions, and apprenticeship and training programs, the center nurtures artists and stimulates the creation of new works. Innovative programs for teachers and for students of all ages in most of the 50 states make the center a leader in arts education.

- In March 1994, the renowned American conductor Leonard Slatkin was named the National Symphony Orchestra's new music director, succeeding Mstislav Rostropovich, now conductor laureate, who led the orchestra for 17 seasons.
- The Kennedy Center and Dance Theatre of Harlem's community residency began a three-year collaborative program that gives more than 400 Washington-area young people and their families opportunities to participate in the art of dance through auditions, classes, lecture-demonstrations, workshops, and performances.
- The Kennedy Center appointed Billy Taylor, the distinguished jazz performer, historian, and lecturer, as artistic adviser on jazz. His first program, a joint project with National Public Radio, is a 26-session series to be broadcast on NPR stations next year.
- The Kennedy Center Fund for New American Plays awarded a total of \$316,500 to five American plays and the theaters that will premiere them and to five other American playwrights. The awards ceremony also paid tribute to the fund's founder, Roger L. Stevens, the Kennedy Center's founding chairman

and one of the most prolific producers in the American theater. In seven years, the fund has enabled not-for-profit theaters to mount premieres of 49 new American plays, many of which have gone on to win such accolades as the Tony Award and the Pulitzer Prize.

- The Kennedy Center continued to be a catalyst for the creation of new American dance works. In September 1994, Twyla Tharp's summer-long residency culminated in a public performance of worksin-progress by Tharp and a specially assembled group of dancers. A few weeks later, David Parsons's Mood Swing was given its premiere by the Pennsylvania Ballet in the Opera House; it was the sixth new work created by the Kennedy Center Ballet Commissioning Project.
- The Kennedy Center Festival Australia celebrated the arts and artists of Australia with a week of performances, readings, film programs, street theater, art exhibitions, and displays of native landscapes and animals. The Australian Embassy, National Zoological Park, American Film Institute, and Library of Congress also participated in the festival.



Carved and gilded reredos (at rear) from the church of Sao Francisco, Evora, along with other 18th-century Portuguese works of art in the exhibition "The Age of the Baroque in Portugal" at the National Gallery of Art, November 7, 1993, to February 6, 1994 (Photograph by Rob Shelley)

National Gallery of Art

EARL A. POWELL III, DIRECTOR

The National Gallery preserves, collects, exhibits, and fosters the understanding of works of art at the highest possible museum and scholarly standards.

• The year opened with the first major exhibition sent by the Portuguese government to the United States, "The Age of the Baroque in Portugal." The exhibition included many extraordinary treasures from the 18th century, a period of brilliant achievement and patronage in Portugal, An exhibition of Renaissance portrait medals drew from the gallery's collection and from other museums throughout the world. A retrospective exhibition of 80 paintings, watercolors, and drawings by the early 20th-century Austrian expressionist artist Egon Schiele was supported by the Austrian government and the city of Vienna. A survey of the work of Willem de Kooning from the late 1930s to the mid-1980s celebrated the 90th birthday of one of America's foremost artists. Two other exhibitions showed the prints of Roy Lichtenstein from the 1950s to the present and the photographs of Robert Frank, whose work influenced the course of post-World War II photography. The exhibition "The Waking Dream: Photography's First Century-Selections from the Gilman Paper Company Collection" consisted of 260 works, some rare or unique, that illustrated the beginnings of photography. Exhibitions of contemporary works

included an overview of recent prints and sculpture from the gallery's Gemini G.E.L. Archive and "Milton Avery: Works on Paper," featuring works given by the artist's family.

- Purchases for the collections are made possible by funds donated by private citizens. Among the important acquisitions this year were a large landscape by the American master Thomas Cole, Coast Scene with Ruined Tower, and a recently discovered portrait of The Marquis de Beringhen by Jean-Baptiste Oudry, the most important French 18th-century painter of still life and hunting scenes. Another painting by Oudry, Misse and Lutine, was given by Mr. and Mrs. Eugene V. Thaw.
- ◆ A large gift of 3x French, English, and American works from Paul Mellon included an early Winslow Homer and three Toulouse-Lautrec paintings. Ruth Benedict bequeathed 68 prints and drawings by American and European artists from the 16th to the 20th century. Tyler Graphics donated a number of prints by Frank Stella and Roy Lichtenstein, and Dorothy and Herbert Vogel gave a colored-ink—wash wall drawing by Sol Lewitt.
- Publications during the year included the first systematic catalogue for the sculpture and decorative arts collection.



In Parkersburg, West Virginia, a General Electric scientist explains the principles of flight to a fourth grader during the field testing of STAR Science Technology and Reading R, an innovative Reading Is Fundamental program that combines hands-on science experiments with literature and a mentoring program. (Photograph by Tom Wildt)

- The Education Division offered programs on the French collection that included lectures, films, an audio tour, a panel discussion honoring the bicentennial of the Louvre, and a new guide to the gallery's French paintings. The division also distributed the *Directory of Teacher Programs in Art Museums* in computer disk form to 1,500 teachers.
- The Office of Design and Installation received the prestigious Presidential Award for Design Excellence for consistently maintaining "standards of excellence in exhibition design that are appreciated and admired by museum goers and other institutions the world over."

Reading Is Fundamental, Inc.

RUTH GRAVES, PRESIDENT

During nearly three decades, Reading Is Fundamental, Inc. (RIF) has emerged as the nation's largest children's literacy program, serving young people in all 50 states, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and Guam. Through RIF, young people are reading at 16,000 sites nationwide, including schools, libraries, housing projects, Native American reservations, hospitals, migrant worker camps, juvenile detention centers, and homeless shelters. This year, a record number of 166,000 volunteers put 10.5 million books into the homes of 3.4 million youngsters.

◆ Twelve outstanding volunteers were honored as Leaders for Literacy at RIF's National Awards ceremony. Among the honorees were an octogenarian who has started more than 100 RIF projects in El Paso, Texas, and a blind newspaper vendor who has worked for 24 years to help children on Chicago's South Side become readers.

- RIF pilot programs begun in the late 1980s made the transition to nationwide programs. For example, RUNNING START^R, for beginning readers, expanded to schools and school districts in all 50 states through a grant from the Chrysler Corporation Fund.
- Project Open Book^R, a program for homeless and other seriously at-risk children, distributed its millionth book. The program relies entirely on donations from publishers and other private-sector groups. As Open Book honorary chairperson, Miss America Kimberly Aiken worked for recognition of homeless children's special reading needs.
- This year, RIF drew praise from Education Secretary Richard W. Riley, who commended the program for its "crucial work of preparing Americans for life in the 21st century." The New York Times Company Foundation, in its president's report, cited RIF as "one of its most successful partnerships." Parenting magazine listed RIF as one of 15 national charities that "really help kids," while the Charity Rating Guide, a publication of the American Institute of Philanthropy, gave RIF an "A plus" rating, bestowed on fewer than 3 percent of the 300 organizations rated.

Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars

CHARLES BLITZER, DIRECTOR

The Woodrow Wilson Center is dedicated to reflecting Woodrow Wilson's ideals and concerns and honoring him both as a president and as an educational leader. Through an annual fellowship competition, outstanding scholars from around the world are invited to the center for extended periods of research and writing. The center also sponsors public meetings and generates publications that explore both historical and contemporary issues.

- This year, the Woodrow Wilson Center celebrated its 25th anniversary by sponsoring a lecture series on "The Complex Legacy of Woodrow Wilson." Distinguished speakers from academia and public life addressed subjects connected to President Wilson's interests and achievements at various stages of his life. Speakers throughout the year included Hanna Holborn Gray, president emeritus of the University of Chicago; Madeleine K. Albright, United States permanent representative to the United Nations and a former fellow at the center; James A. Baker III, former secretary of state; James A. Florio, former governor of New Jersey; and Representative David Price (D-N.C.).
- ♦ Vice-President Al Gore and Tipper Gore, who is mental health adviser to the president's Health Care

Task Force, joined other panelists in an Evening Dialogue entitled "The Time Has Come: Closing the Gap between Mental Health Policy and Medical Reality."

- The center's Cold War International History Project received widespread attention in leading national newspapers for its efforts to uncover formerly classified material from the Soviet archives.
- David Levering Lewis, professor of history at Rutgers University, won the 1994 Pulitzer Prize for biography for W.E.B. Dubois: Biography of a Race,

1868–1919, a book he researched and wrote while a fellow at the center.

• President Clinton appointed Joseph H. Flom, a partner in the New York law firm of Skadden, Arps, Slate, Meagher & Flom, to be chairman of the board of trustees of the Woodrow Wilson Center. Flom brings wide experience in legal, business, and philanthropic circles to his new position. He succeeded William J. Baroody Jr., chairman from 1982 to 1994.



In an Oval Office ceremony, President Bill Clinton signed into law legislation naming the space adjacent to the Woodrow Wilson Center's new home on Pennsylvania Avenue "Woodrow Wilson Plaza." From left are Senator Mark O. Hatfield of Oregon; Joseph H. Flom, chairman, Woodrow Wilson Center board of trustees; William T. Coleman, Jr., member, Wilson Council; William J. Baroody, Jr., former chairman, board of trustees; Max M. Kampelman, former chairman, Woodrow Wilson Center board of trustees; Memphis A. Norman, staff specialist, Office of Management and Budget; Frances Humphrey Howard, member, Wilson Council; Charles Blitzer, director, Woodrow Wilson Center; Senator Daniel Patrick Moynihan of New York, former vice-chairman, board of trustees; Craig Dumas, architect, Federal Triangle Building, Pei Cobb Freed & Partners; Alex Washburn, legislative assistant to Senator Moynihan.

BENEFACTORS

Public-spirited citizens have supported the Institution's many and varied activities for almost one and one-half centuries. Private support, as exemplified by James Smithson's original gift, plays an increasingly important role at the Smithsonian. The Smithsonian gratefully acknowledges the support of the individuals, foundations, and corporations whose gifts, grants, bequests, and contributing memberships have lent critical support and have had a major impact on the work of the Institution over the past fiscal year, October 1, 1993, through September 30, 1994:

- The George Gund Foundation committed \$1 million to the Construction Fund of the Campaign for the National Museum of the American Indian.
- A group of donors established a fund for the creation of a portrait of Secretary Robert McC. Adams, which is displayed in the Smithsonian Castle along with portraits of previous secretaries.

- The Luisita L. and Franz H. Denghausen Fund at the National Museum of American Art received a \$x million distribution from their estate. This endowment was established in 1988 and now is valued at over \$9 million.
- Jeannette Cantrell Rudy committed \$500,000 toward exhibits and the maintenance of collections at the National Postal Museum.
- Lloyd G. and Betty A. Schermer established a named endowment fund with a gift of \$1 million to the Smithsonian Fund for the Future, which Mr. Schermer was instrumental in establishing during his tenure as chairman of the Smithsonian National Board.
- The Holenia Trust Endowment Fund, established during the lifetime of Joseph Hirshhorn, received \$1 million from the Holenia Trust toward support at the Hirshhorn Museum and Sculpture Garden.

Smithsonian National
Board member Heinz C.
Prechter greets corporate
representatives Mr. and
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the Smithsonian
Corporate Membership
Program, during
"Exploring the
Smithsonian Universe"
program for friends of
the Institution. (Photograph by Richard Strauss)



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The Smithsonian Benefactors' Circle recognizes and honors those individuals whose exceptional gifts have preserved the traditions of the Smithsonian Institution while furthering its vision. Benefactors' gifts reflect the donors' personal interests and commitment and are as varied and broad as the Institution itself. The Smithsonian Benefactors' Circle exists to honor these distinguished philanthropists and to provide a lasting mark of their achievements.

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Anonymous Mr. Ronald D. Abramson (Abramson Family Foundation, Inc.) Lloyd G. Schermer addresses the Smithsonian Institution Regents. Lloyd and his wife, Betty A. Schermer, made the first major gift to the Smithsonian Fund for the Future. (Photograph by Eric Long)

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The Institution lost a true friend with the passing of the Honorable Thomas J. Watson Jr., former IBM chairman, Smithsonian Institution regent, founding chairman of the Smithsonian National Board, and founder, Smithsonian magazine. (Photograph by Richard Strauss)

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It is with special appreciation that we remember and acknowledge those friends who made gifts by will and thus continue the legacy of James Smithson, our founder.

Unrestricted gifts become part of the Bequest Endowment Fund. The principal of this fund is maintained in perpetuity, while the income supports acquisitions, exhibitions, scholarly studies, educational outreach, and other functions of the Smithsonian. Some gifts are designated for a special purpose by the donors. Gifts by bequest can be structured to meet the donors' needs and goals.

The following persons remembered the Smithsonian with gifts by will.

Arthur R. Armstrong
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instances, may direct the gift to a specific area of interest to the honoree.

The following were so honored by their families and friends.

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In addition to the financial support of individuals, foundations, and corporations, the Smithsonian Institution acknowledges donors of in-kind gifts. Ranging from equipment for office or program use to pro bono professional consulting services, such in-kind gifts contribute greatly to the success of research and educational programs as well as to efficient administration of the Institution.

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Donors of volunteer service further enable the Smithsonian to accomplish a variety of programs and to offer expanded services to the public. The names of our docents and behind-the-scenes volunteers are listed annually in the *Torch* (the employee newspaper). In fiscal year 1994, 5,256 volunteers gave 574,816 hours of their time. These invaluable volunteers bring expertise, experience, and enthusiasm to their work here, and we express to them collectively our great appreciation for their dedication to the Smithsonian Institution.

FINANCIAL REPORT

NANCY D. SUTTENFIELD, CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER

Introduction

The Smithsonian Institution receives funding from both federal appropriations and nonappropriated trust sources. Nonappropriated trust funds include all funds received from sources other than direct federal appropriations. These sources include gifts and grants from individuals, corporations, and foundations; grants and contracts from federal agencies and other government sources; earnings from short- and long-term investments; and receipts from membership programs and sales activities, such as *Smithsonian* magazine, museum shops, mail order catalogues, and food service concessions.

Federal appropriations provide funding for the Institution's core functions: caring for and conserving the national collections, sustaining basic research on the collections and in selected areas of traditional and unique strength, and educating the public about the collections and research findings through exhi-

bitions and other public programs. Federal appropriations also fund a majority of the activities associated with maintaining and securing the facilities and with various administrative and support services.

Smithsonian trust funds allow the Institution to undertake new ventures and enrich existing programs in ways that would not otherwise be possible. They provide the critical margin of funding for innovative research, building and strengthening the national collections, constructing effective and up-to-date exhibitions, and reaching out to new and under-represented audiences. In recent years, the Smithsonian has also begun to rely on trust funds for a portion of the funding for major new construction projects.

The following sections describe the external environmental factors affecting the Institution's general financial condition,



Children enjoy meeting a tortoise at an event sponsored by the Friends of the National Zoo, one of many public-private partnerships that enrich the content and extend the outreach of the Institution's public programs.

the Institution's financial status and its planned response to changing conditions; financial results for fiscal year 1994; and measures, both organizational and financial, being taken to ensure the future fiscal health of the Institution.

Financial Situation and Prospects

The Smithsonian approaches its 150th anniversary in 1996 in an austere financial climate. Income from the business activities, which have been confronted with decreased sales and rising production costs, is declining. Federal increases, while generous, have been directed primarily to specific programs or projects, such as the National Museum of the American Indian, and have not been available for other general operating expenses. The amount of federal funds for general operations has been further diminished by executive orders requiring reductions in the federal workforce and administrative costs. To conform with President Clinton's executive order requiring the entire federal government to reduce its workforce by the end of fiscal year 1995. the Institution offered its staff, both federal and trust, a voluntary separation incentive plan. By the middle of fiscal year 1995, federal positions will have been reduced by 206, and trust fund positions by 23. These 23 positions are in addition to 40 trust positions previously eliminated as a part of the fiscal year 1993 restructuring process. Federal savings, which will accrue in future years, will be withdrawn from the Institution's budget.

Despite the rather significant changes in the external environment that have impacted upon the financial condition of all private, public, and nonprofit organizations over the last several years, the Smithsonian's balance sheet remains stable and strong. The strength of the balance sheet and the high level of liquidity are solid evidence that recent actions to restructure financially have been effective.

Efforts begun in fiscal year 1993 to contain costs and identify new revenue-producing opportunities and fund-raising strategies are continuing. All Institutional business activities are exploring ways to improve productivity of staff, space, and inventory. Two major reorganizations to reduce redundancies in operations were accomplished this year. These include the combining of two retail operations—the Museum Shops and the Mail Order Division—and of two membership operations—the National Associates and the Resident Associates. Other strategic changes in the business activities include new restaurant concepts, featuring the installation of up-to-date formats within existing space; a focus on specialty museum shops; and a test of off-Mall retailing.

One of the goals of the Institution's restructuring plan is to seek expanded levels of support from individual donors. With information gathered over the past year from a series of focus groups, a study of the economic impact of the Smithsonian on the metropolitan Washington area, and a national telephone survey of prospective contributors, the Institution has more information related to its private sector fund-raising potential than at any time in its history. This information will provide a sound

basis for choosing the course of the future of fund-raising at the Institution.

In addition to its effort to restore financial equilibrium in the funding for its operating programs, the Institution must respond to another need of compelling urgency—the deterioration and obsolescence of its facilities, conditions which, if unaddressed, place the collections and ongoing activities and public accessibility at risk. Smithsonian facilities total more than 5.5 million square feet of space and range in age from new to more than 140 years old. Funding for maintenance, repair and renovation has not kept pace with the deterioration of the buildings, resulting in an unacceptable accumulation of deficiencies. The situation has been exacerbated by new legislative requirements for life safety standards (such as removal of lead paint and chloroflorocarbons), heightened public awareness of environmental hazards, and the inflationary effect of delaying needed work. The Institution seeks to achieve a balance between correcting the unacceptable condition of its older buildings and maintaining the current condition of its newer facilities through systematic renewal and repair. An annual investment of \$40 million would enable the Institution to arrest the rate of decline in the four oldest buildings with the greatest need—the Natural History, Arts and Industries, Smithsonian Castle and American Art and Portrait Gallery buildings. At least \$50 million annually is required both to meet the full need for systematic facilities renewal and to offset normal wear and tear in the newer buildings.

While the future is always uncertain, the Smithsonian is determined it will not be without choices. With the arrival of I. Michael Heyman as the new Secretary and the work of the Commission on the Future to help shape a vision of the Smithsonian in the 21st century, the Institution is well positioned to advance its mission in the years to come.

Fiscal Year 1994 Results

Revenues received by the Institution in fiscal year 1994 from all sources totalled \$678.5 million. Federal appropriations accounted for \$343.8 million, and nonappropriated trust funds provided an additional \$334.7 million. When adjusted to eliminate auxiliary activity expenses of \$183.1 million, net revenues for operations, construction and endowment principal totalled \$495.4 million, reflecting virtually no change from fiscal year 1993. The table on p. 85 reflects revenues by source and broad purpose of use.

Operations (Tables 1 and 2)

Federal appropriations of \$304 million provided the core funding for ongoing programs of the Institution. An increase of \$7.1 million above fiscal year 1993 appropriations provided additional support for operational requirements of the George Gustav Heye Center of the National Museum of the American Indian; inflationary increases in rent, utilities, salary and benefits

Fiscal Year 1994 Sources of Gross/Net Revenues

Gross

Net

Percent Net

	Revenues (\$millions)	Revenues (\$millions)	Operating Revenues (%)
OPERATIONS			
Federal Appropriations	304.0	304.0	72
Nonappropriated Trust Funds			
Unrestricted	221.9	38.8	9
Restricted			
Gov't Grants and Contracts	45.7	45.7	11
General Restricted	_34.7	_34.7	8
Total Sources for Operations	606.3	423.2	100
CONSTRUCTION			
Federal Appropriations	39.8	39.8	
Nonappropriated Trust Funds	_11.7	11.7	
Total Sources for Construction	51.5	51.5	
ENDOWMENT	20.7	20.7	
AND SIMILAR FUNDS	20.7	20.7	
Total Revenues from All Sources	678.5	495.4	

costs; and asbestos decontamination of collections which became contaminated when a tornado damaged several storage buildings in Suitland, Maryland.

A small drop in net unrestricted trust fund income was more than offset by reduced expenditures and transfers, allowing the Smithsonian to end the year with an increase of approximately \$0.8 million in the unrestricted trust fund balance.

Restricted income from investments, gifts, and non-government grants and contracts totalled \$34.7 million. As a consequence of the Institution's intensified effort to expand its publicprivate partnerships and its focus on new fund-raising strategies. restricted gift and non-government grant and contract income increased by 38 percent over the previous year. These funds supported a wide range of educational and exhibition programs throughout the Institution. Major funding received in fiscal year 1994 helped to fund the operating budget of the National Postal Museum, ecological research at the Smithsonian Tropical Research Institute, the Science in American Life exhibit at the National Museum of American History, and a joint initiative of the Traveling Exhibition Service and the National Museum of American History aimed at bringing jazz to public audiences across the nation. The Smithsonian is especially grateful to its many friends in the private sector whose generosity contributed vitally to its work. Donors are listed in the Benefactors section of this publication.

In fiscal year 1994, the Institution received \$45.7 million in contracts and grants from government agencies, an increase of \$1.9 million over fiscal year 1993. Support from government agencies constitutes an important source of research monies for the Institution while also benefiting the granting agencies by providing access to Smithsonian expertise and resources. As in prior years, the majority of these funds were provided by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration for research programs at the Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory.

Endowment (Tables 3, 4, and 5)

The Institution pools its endowment funds for investment purposes into a consolidated portfolio, with each endowment purchasing shares in a manner similar to shares purchased by an investor in a mutual fund.

The Investment Policy Committee of the Smithsonian's Board of Regents establishes investment policy and recommends the annual payout for the consolidated endowment. The Smithsonian's policies for managing the endowment are designed to achieve two objectives: 1) to provide a stable, growing stream of payouts for current expenditures and 2) to protect the value of the endowment against inflation and maintain its purchasing power. Current policy calls for an average payout of 4.5 percent of the average market value over the prior 5 years. With this payout policy, to achieve the endowment's objectives, the investment policy targets a real rate of return of 5 percent.

During the year, the Institution conducted an in-depth study of the long-term asset allocation policy of the endowment to determine if it would allow the endowment to achieve its rate of return objectives. The study recommended an increase in the allocation to equities to increase the long-term return and increased diversification into international assets to control overall risk. The Investment Policy Committee accepted this recommendation and it will be implemented in fiscal year 1995.

In 1994, free elections in South Africa signalled the end of apartheid. Based on the recommendation of the Investment Policy Committee, the Board of Regents lifted its restriction on investment in companies operating in South Africa.

Following four years of significant growth, as depicted in the chart below, the market value of the endowment decreased from \$387.6 million to \$379 million during fiscal year 1994. Of the \$379 million, \$166.8 million, or 44 percent, was unrestricted and the balance of \$212.2 million was restricted. New gifts and internal transfers totalled \$7.1 million while the payout was \$14.2 million and fees were \$1.3 million. The total return on the consolidated portfolio was -0.04 percent. This low return was due to poor performance of the stock and bond markets caused by rising interest rates during the year. At year end, the Institution's portfolio was invested 58 percent in equities, 39 percent in bonds and 3 percent in cash equivalents.

Market Value of Endowment and Similar Funds



Noteworthy gifts were received for the Enid A. Haupt Garden endowment, the Earl S. Tupper endowment for the Smithsonian Tropical Research Institute, the Holenia Trust II endowment for the Hirshhorn Museum and Sculpture Garden, and the Luisita L. and Franz H. Denghausen endowment for American art.

Construction and Plant Funds (Table 6)

In fiscal year 1994, the Smithsonian received federal appropriations for construction totalling \$39.8 million. More than half, \$24 million, was for general repair, restoration, and code compliance projects throughout the Institution. Although a substantial sum, it is less than half the estimated \$50 million per year required to keep up with the deterioration in the physical plant described earlier in this report. Appropriations earmarked for new construction, alterations, and modifications totalled \$10.4 million, of which \$6.2 million was to continue development of a collections study, reference and support facility in Suitland, Maryland, for the National Museum of the American Indian. An appropriation of \$5.4 million was received for renovations, repairs and master plan projects at the National Zoological Park, including in fiscal year 1994, construction of Aquatic Trail and African Grasslands exhibits.

Additions and transfers to nonappropriated trust construction funds, termed plant funds, totalled \$12.7 million. Approximately \$11 million was for constructing facilities for the National Museum of the American Indian.

Financial Management

The Institution completed the first phase of replacing its central accounting system with the successful implementation of a purchasing and payables module. Dramatic improvements in the ability to ensure timely payments to vendors and to take advantage of prompt payment discounts have resulted. Work is proceeding now on Phase II which involves the replacement of the Institution's general ledger, financial reporting, and management information system.

Other financial management improvement initiatives undertaken in 1994 include:

- A comprehensive study assessing the effectiveness of the current Institutional management controls program resulted in the formation of an oversight council and the implementation of a new process which will substantially enhance internal controls.
- As part of the annual call for plans and budgets, organizations have developed strategic plans and planning processes that are guiding them in more careful allocation of their scarce resources.
- The use of performance measurements has become an integral part of Finance and Administration operations, and their use is expanding across the Institution.
- Implementation of a single vendor concept for the purchase of office supplies has resulted in decreased reliance on petty cash, lower item pricing, and an efficient purchasing and payment system.
- Seven key information resources management (IRM) initiatives were identified through the work of the IRM Vision Project, an Institution-wide, participative review and planning process. The IRM Vision Project provided a blueprint for the long-range direction of information technology and short-term goals to set a course for the future.

Audit Activities

The Institution's financial statements are audited annually by KPMG Peat Marwick, an independent public accounting firm. The audit plan includes an in-depth review of the Institution's internal control structure. KPMG Peat Marwick's Independent Auditors' Report for fiscal year 1994 and the accompanying financial statements are presented on the following pages. The Smithsonian's internal audit staff, part of the Office of Inspector General, assists the external auditors and regularly audits the Institution's various programs, activities, and internal control systems. The Audit and Review Committee of the Board of Regents provides an additional level of financial oversight and review.

In accordance with the government requirement for the use of coordinated audit teams, the Defense Contract Audit Agency, the Smithsonian Office of Inspector General, and KPMG Peat Marwick coordinate the audit of grants and contracts received from federal agencies.

Table 1. Source and Application of Operating Funds for the Year Ended September 30, 1994 (in \$000s)

		Nonappropriated Trust Funds			s	Total		
			Res	tricted		Federal F		
	Federal			Government Grants and	Total Non- Appropriated	Nonappr Trust		
	Funds	Unrestricted	General	Contracts	Trust Funds	FY 1994	FY 1993	
FUND BALANCES - Beginning of Year								
(see Note 1)	\$40,427	\$38,577	\$22,162	_	\$60,739	\$101,166	\$101,375	
Federal Appropriations (see Note 2)	302,349	9,607	8,661	_	18,268	302,349 18,268	295,560 19,145	
Government Grants and Contracts	_		0,001	45,701	45,701	45,701	43,767	
Gifts & Non-Government Grants	-	9,848	22,327	_	32,175	32,175 197,233	25,548	
Sales and Membership Revenue	_	197,233 5,161	3,683	_	197,233 8,844	8,844	190,821 9,527	
TOTAL FUNDS PROVIDED	302,349	221,849	34,671	45,701	302,221	604,570	584,368	
TOTAL FUNDS AVAILABLE	342,776	260,426	56,833	45,701	362,960	705,736	685,743	
FUNDS APPLIED: Sciences:								
Assistant Secretary	968	327	142	207	676	1,644	1,861	
Office of Fellowships and Grants	55 13,051	1,383 7,607	275 459	40,960	1,658 49,026	1,713 62,077	2,246 59,492	
Less Overhead Recovery		(6,879)	-		(6,879)	(6,879)	(6,048)	
Tropical Research Institute	8,087	1,807	545	276	2,628	10,715	10,008	
Environmental Research Center	2,557	269	30	735	1,034	3,591	3,548	
National Zoological Park	18,401 1,120	1,409 85	701 20	657	2,767 105	21,168 1,225	19,791 1,378	
Smithsonian Libraries	6,178	701	58	_	759	6,937	7,064	
Science Program	671	_	_	_	_	671	715	
Major Scientific Instrumentation National Museum of	7,796	_	_	_	_	7,796	4,386	
Natural History	35,896 2,743	3,308 43	3,444 17	1,864	8,616 60	44,512 2,803	40,687 2,845	
Museum Support Center	3,172	1		_	1	3,173	3,040	
Total Sciences	100,695	10,061	5,691	44,699	60,451	161,146	151,013	
Arts and Humanities:								
Assistant Secretary	1,587	954	103	_	1,057	2,644	3,031	
Office of Museum Programs	850	98	14	_	112	962	625	
National Air and Space Museum National Museum of	12,145	6,067	913	625	7,605	19,750	18,557	
American History	18,191	3,141	3,235	87	6,463	24,654	21,455	
National Postal Museum	642	62	2,664	_	2,726	3,368	3,779	
American Indian	12,656	225	28	_	253	12,909	10,147	
National Museum of American Art	7,032	1,168	1,130	_	2,298	9,330	9,637	
National Portrait Gallery	5,145	166	130	_	296	5,441	5,481	
Sculpture Garden	4,026	1,272	2,957	_	4,229	8,255	6,507	
Freer Gallery of Art	2,157 2,851	184 203	3,160 1,668	_	3,344 1,871	5,501 4,722	8,405 4,578	
Archives of American Art	1,364	84	720	=	804	2,168	2,253	
Design Museum	2,327	2,309	963	4	3,276	5,603	5,745	
National Museum of African Art	3,650	236	14 14	_	250	3,900	3,832	
Anacostia Museum Office of Exhibits Central	1,240 2,655	358 5	14	_	372 5	1,612 2,660	1,400 2,262	
Traveling Exhibition Service	2,217	1,664	893	32	2,589	4,806	4,701	
Total Art and Humanities	80,735	18,196	18,606	748	37,550	118,285	112,395	
Education and Public Service:								
Assistant Secretary	505	420	15	_	435	940	731	
Center for Folklife Programs and	,							
Cultural Studies	1,237	1,717	158	_	1,875	3,112	2,423	

Table 1. Source and Application of Operating Funds for the Year Ended September 30, 1994 (in \$000s) (continued)

			Nonappropriated Trust Funds			Total		
			Res	tricted	Total	Federal Fu		
	Federal			Government Grants and	Total Non- Appropriated	Nonappro Trust F	unds	
	Funds	Unrestricted	General	Contracts	Trust Funds	FY 1994	FY 1993	
Office of Elementary and	51.4	298	154	0.5	537	1.051	983	
Secondary Education	514 233	298	154	85	537 218	1,051 451	467	
Total Education and Public Service	2,489	2,653	327	85	3,065	5,554	4,604	
International Center/Activities	527	437	56	169	662	1,189	1,603	
External Affairs:								
Assistant Secretary	195	667	194	_	861	1,056	1,073	
Office of Telecommunications	367	648	131	_	779	1,146	1,179	
Reception Center Office of Special Events and	164	1,273	62		1,335	1,499	1,542	
Conference Services	84	169	_	_	169	253	215	
Smithsonian Institution Press	1,684	21,907	3.5	_	21,942	23,626	18,071	
Magazines	_	63,119	-	_	63,119	63,119	66,636	
The Smithsonian Associates	_	34,576	168	_	34,744	34,744	33,639	
Media Activities		10	_	-	10	10	21	
Total External Affairs	2,494	122,369	590	_	122,959	125,453	122,376	
Institutional Initiatives	18	5,370	329	_	5,699	5,717	5,283	
Business Management/Activities		53,634		_	53,634	53,634	52,096	
Admininistration	27,486	17,965	309		18,274	45,760	45,154	
Less Overhead Recovery	27,400	(10,669)		_	(10,669)	(10,669)	(10,466)	
Facilities Services	80,862	1,589	6	_	1,595	82,457	79,183	
Transfers Out/(In):								
Treasury	1,163	_	_	_	_	1,163	1,917	
Plant	_	(109)	1,493	-	1,384	1,384	1,951	
Endowment		(466)	4,850		4,384	4,384	7,614	
Total Transfers	1,163	(575)	6,343		5,768	6,931	11,482	
TOTAL FUNDS APPLIED	296,469	221,030	32,257	45,701	298,988	595,457	574,723	
Expenses Against Prior Years' Obligations	10,683	_	_	_	_	10,683	9,854	
CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES	(4,803)	819	2,414	_	3,233	(1,570)	(209)	
FUND BALANCES - End of Year	625 (2)	620.204	624.674		\$72.073	\$00.50	£101.1	
(see Note 3)	\$35,624	\$39,396	\$24,576		\$63,972	\$99,596	\$101,166	

Note 1: As a result of changing from an obligation basis to an accrual basis of accounting for federal funds, the beginning fund balance has been restated to exclude obligations.

Note 2: Excludes \$179 thousand in FY 1993 and \$225 thousand in FY 1994 received as a permanent indefinite appropriation for Canal Zone Biological Area Fund. Also excludes \$1,145 thousand received in FY 1993 and \$1,459 thousand received in FY 1994 in foreign currency for research projects in India.

Note 3: The Federal fund balance includes \$32 million associated with no-year appropriations and \$3.6 million associated with annual appropriations for fiscal years 1990-1994.

Table 2. Auxiliary Activities, Fiscal Year 1994 (in \$000s)

	Sales and Membership Revenue	Gifts	Expenses	Net Revenue (Loss)
FY 1993	\$190,821	\$8,905	\$175,440	\$24,286
FY 1994: Central Auxiliary Activities: Magazines The Smithsonian Associates Business Management: Museum Shops/Mail Order Concessions Other Smithsonian Institution Press Electronic Media Activities	\$71,888 29,196 54,924 3,616 1,910 22,179	\$7 8,894 — —	\$63,119 34,513 50,268 2,350 1,015 21,840	\$8,776 3,577 4,656 1,266 895 339 120
	130	_	10	120
Bureau Auxiliary Activities: Air and Space Theatre and Einstein Planetarium Cooper-Hewitt, National Design Museum Traveling Exhibition Service Other	4,523 1,058 593 7,216	39 - 432	3,257 728 686 5,356	1,266 369 (93) 2,292
TOTAL FY 1994	\$197,233	\$9,372	\$183,142	\$23,463
Table 3. Endowment and Similar Funds, September 30, 1994 (in \$000s)				
			Book Value	Market Value
ASSETS: Pooled Consolidated Endowment Funds: Cash and Equivalents	-		\$9,668	\$9,668
Mutual Funds Interfund Receivable U.S. Government and Government Obligations Bonds Convertible Preferred Stocks Receivable for Securities Sold			2,582 109,357 43,981 6,334 177,400 7,413	2,582 106,508 43,025 6,416 211,946 7,413
Total Pooled Funds			356,735	387,558
Nonpooled Endowment Funds: Loan to U.S. Treasury in Perpetuity Receivables Investments in Charitable Trusts			1,018 19 459	997 19 694
Total Nonpooled Funds			1,496	1,710
TOTAL ASSETS LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES:		- 53	358,231	\$389,268
LIABILITIES: Payables for Securities Purchased Deferred Revenue - Charitable Trusts			\$9,544 459	\$9,544 694
Total Liabilities			10,003	10,238
FUND BALANCE: Unrestricted Purpose: True Endowment Quasi Endowment		1	9,147 45,670	10,636 156,163
Total Unrestricted Purpose		1	54,817	166,799
Restricted Purpose: True Endowment Quasi Endowment			24,964 68,447	138,586 73,645
Total Restricted Purpose		1	93,411	212,231
Total Fund Balances		3	48,228	379,030
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES		\$3	58,231	\$389,268

Table 4. Changes in Market Value of Endowment and Similar Funds, Fiscal Year 1994 (in \$000s)

	Unrestricted	Freer	Restricted	Total
Market Value - 10/1/93	\$174,392	\$67,484	\$145,711	\$387,587
Changes:				
Gifts-True	211	_	3,127	3,338
Gifts-Quasi	337	_	5,650	5,987
Internal Transfers In/(Out)	(1,241)	_	(1,029)	(2,270)
Other:				
Interest and Dividends	7,356	2,848	6,358	16,562
Market Value Appreciation	(7,388)	(2,849)	(6,447)	(16,684)
Payout	(6,309)	(2,444)	(5,473)	(14,226)
Managers' Fees	(559)	(218)	(487)	(1,264)
Market Value - 9/30/94	\$166,799	\$64,821	\$147,410	\$379,030

Table 5. Endowment Funds, September 30, 1994

	Princ	ipal	Inc	ome
	Book Value	Market Value	Net Income	Unexpended Balance
UNRESTRICTED PURPOSE - TRUE:				
Avery Fund (See Note 1)	\$292,507	\$348,694	\$13,522	s —
Dodge, Patricia	174,921	170,485	535	_
Fund for Future-Unrestricted	51,527	49,105	1,847	_
Higbee, Harry, Memorial	105,221	122,693	4,623	_
Hodgkins Fund (See Note 1)	411,445	439,949	19,766	_
Morgan, Gilbert B. and Betty J. Memorial Fund	46,014	48,454	1,826	_
Morrow, Dwight W	529,203	640,168	24,119	_
Mussinan, Alfred	160,358	187,212	7,053	_
Olmsted, Helen A.	5,470	6,535	246	_
Poore, Lucy T. and George W. (See Note 1)	1.167.479	1,406,803	53,736	_
Porter, Henry Kirke, Memorial	1,955,492	2,363,908	89,062	_
Sanford, George H. (See Note 1)	7,840	9,079	372	_
Smithson, James (See Note 1)	868,561	855,372	47,116	_
Smithson Society, James	316,944	303,828	10,627	_
Walcott, Charles D. and Mary Vaux, Research (Designated)	3,053,646	3,684,213	138,806	143,674
Subtotal	9,146,628	10,636,498	413,256	143,674
UNRESTRICTED PURPOSE - OUASI:				
Ettl, Charles H. Fund	1,331,515	1,414,039	53,275	_
Ferguson, Frances B. Endowment	678,683	701,610	26,434	_
Forrest, Robert Lee	6,756,542	7,123,849	268,397	_
Fund for the Future - Unrestricted	102,176	92,217	2,317	
General Endowment (See Note 1)	115,159,691	123,815,512	4,669,890	
Goddard, Robert H.	53,487	56,416	2,126	-
Habel, Dr. S. (See Note 1)	802	789	43	_
Hart, Gustavus E.	3,687	4.222	159	_
Henry, Caroline	9,110	10,413	392	
Henry, Joseph and Harriet A.	365,421	416,472	15,691	
Heys, Maude C.	652,447	693,189	26,117	_
Hinton, Carrie Susan	182,293	202,780	7,640	
Koteen, Dorothy B.	240,448	241,888	9,113	
Lambert, Paula C.	331,228	372,026	14,017	
Medinus, Grace L.	6,475	6,900	260	
O'Dea, Laura I.	218,743	236,872	8,924	
	969,415	1,011,917	39,939	
Phillips, Roy R., Estate	4,486	4,969	203	
Safford, Clara Louise	301,111	325,361	12,199	_
	2,488,976	2,199,643	82,093	_
Smithsonian Bequest Fund (See Note 1)		868,429	32,717	_
Sultner, Donald H. Endowment	572,177		149	_
Taggart, Ganson	3,285	3,945 149,094	5,617	_
Winterer, Alice I.	165,178 857,304	978,935	36,882	51,379
Abbott, William L. (Designated)		8,182	308	6,733
Barstow, Frederic D. (Designated)	7,172	3,174,860	123,194	0,/33
Hirshhorn Museum Acquisition Fund (Designated)	2,766,911	3,174,860	123,194	149,340
Lindbergh Chair of Aerospace History (Designated)	3,139,951	- /- /	,	
Lindbergh, Charles A. (Designated)	51,247	54,587	2,057	14,506
Lyon, Marcus Ward, Jr. (Designated)	34,652	37,134	1,399	6,300
Martin Marietta Internship (Designated)	222,384	243,632	9,179	7,101

Table 5. Endowment Funds, September 30, 1994 (continued)

	Prin	cipal	Inc	come
	Book Value	Market Value	Net Income	Unexpended Balance
UNRESTRICTED PURPOSE - QUASI: (continued)				
NMNH Research (Designated)	152,347	144,043	4,250	8,056
NZP Programs (Designated)	3,475,595	3,194,492	120,355	20,072
Smithsonian Agency Account (Designated) Smithsonian Press Scholarly Books Fund (Designated)	18,672 2,083,945	21,679 2,375,917	817 89,515	(19,110) 39,973
Smithsonian Tropical Research Institute	2,083,743	2,3/3,71/	67,313	39,7/3
Endowment Fund (Designated)	463,058	810,947	39,937	_
Webb, James E., Fellowship (Designated)	1,593,874	1,578,666	59,478	133,087
Women's Committee Fellowship (Designated)	205,205	196,333	7,397	6,529
Subtotal	145,669,693	156,162,440	5,900,219	423,966
TOTAL UNRESTRICTED PURPOSE	\$154,816,321	\$166,798,938	\$6,313,475	\$567,640
RESTRICTED PURPOSE - TRUE: Airken, Annie Laurie, Endowment Fund	429,394	472,993	17.74	50 204
Arthur James	263,922	320,640	17,746 12.080	58,204 18,433
Arthur, James Baird, Spencer Fullerton Barney, Alice Pike, Memorial Batchelor, Emma E.	237,418	286,619	10,799	21,394
Barney, Alice Pike, Memorial	189,164	229,773 237,674	8,657	46,706
Batchelor, Emma E	216,725	237,674	8,955	22,405
beauregard, Carnerine, Memorial	347,898	383,109	14,434	70,104
Bergen, Charlotte V. Brown, Roland W.	22,706 216,143	23,730 246,110	894 9,272	4,454 10,771
Burch, George, Fellowship in Theoretic Medicine and	210,143	240,110	7,4/4	10,//1
Affiliated Theoretic Sciences Fund	2,104,096	2,156,412	81,245	235,989
Camel Fund	105,161	95,639	3,283	946
Camel Fund . Canfield, Frederick A. Casey, Thomas Lincoln	281,248	353,272	13,310	102
Chamberlain Frances Lea	90,158 185,733	102,940 225,607	3,878 8,500	17,410 28,393
Cooper Fund for Paleobiology	296,372	306,189	10,754	4,072
Chamberlain, Frances Lea Cooper Fund for Paleobiology Deibel, Charles P. Division of Mammals Curators Fund	109,306	100,461	3,785	6,446
Division of Mammals Curators Fund	19,246	21,132	796	3,293
Drake Foundation Drouet, Francis and Louderback, Harold B. Fund	1,234,461	1,358,474	50,927	114,934
Dykes, Charles, Bequest	440,360 415,944	453,169 454,710	17,074 16,523	17,615 41,523
Eaton, Harriet Phillips	77,671	78,708	2,965	11,733
Eaton, Harriet Phillips Eickemeyer, Florence Brevoort	71,671	87,049	3,280	5,536
Eppley Memorial Forbes, Edward Waldo	36,438	36,925	1,391	5,504
Forbes, Edward Waldo	1,207,832	1,244,001	46,869	106,163
Freer, Charles L. Fund for Future - Samuel C. Johnson Theater Fund for Future - Mary L. Ripley Garden	56,838,783 516,820	64,821,193 498,179	2,442,195 12,542	2,049,867 15,489
Fund for Future - Mary L. Ripley Garden	10,197	9,203	231	231
Fund for Future - Ethel Niki Kominik	101,761	99,287	1,870	1,870
Global Environmental Endowment Fund Grimm, Sergei N.	3,635	3,673	138	541
Groom, Barrick W.	192,410 195,783	203,089 204,436	7,652 7,702	39,132
Guggenheim, Daniel and Florence	766,598	829,397	31,248	26,624 20,860
Guggenheim, Daniel and Florence Hamilton, James (See Note 1) Haupt, Enid A. Garden	6,815	7,417	348	5,040
Haupt, Enid A. Garden	3,317,861	3,049,802	101,482	139,467
	327,128	320,451	12,073	12,778
Hewitt, Eleanor G., Repair Fund	47,090 278,198	52,145	1,965	3,227
Hewitt, Eleanor G., Repair Fund Hewitt, Sarah Cooper Hillyer, Virgil	47,278	307,794 53,983	11,596 2,034	11,519 12,866
	10,533	12,845	484	2,768
Hodgkins Fund (See Note 1) Hrdlicka, Ales and Marie Hughes, Bruce Huntington Publication Fund	160,299	157,864	8,698	33,273
Hrdlicka, Ales and Marie	346,547	399,184	15,040	13,686
Huntington Publication Fund	126,357	153,528	5,784	13,395
Johnson, Seward, Trust Fund for Oceanography	320,659 23,579,572	323,289 26,960,094	12,107 1,015,745	46,601
Johnson, Seward, Trust Fund for Oceanography Kellogg, Remington and Marguerite, Memorial	378,805	406,639	15,321	1,052
Kramar, Nada Krombein, Karl V.	26,472	28,424	1,071	1,917
Krombein, Karl V.	55,400	52,235	1,968	615
Mandil, Harry and Beverly Maxwell, Mary E. Mellon Foundation Challenge Grant/Endowment	117,127 129,468	112,687 157,304	4,246 5,927	2,717 39,115
Mellon Foundation Challenge Grant/Endowment	805,615	877,349	33,055	90,165
Mellon Publications Endowment Fund	1,046,537	1,019,271	38,402	61,987
Milliken, H. Oothout, Memorial	1,042	1.533	58	419
Milliken, H. Oothout, Memorial Mineral Endowment Mitchell, William A.	635,729 86,601	707,945 96,642	26,672	86
Moynihan, Elizabeth	51,149	96,642 46,161	3,641 1,159	443 1,159
Museum of the American Indian - Heve Foundation	1,110,244	1,125,064	42,388	167,773
NMAI Educational Endowment Fund	54,297	50,401	1,790	
NMAI Educational Endowment Fund Nelms, Henning Endowment Fund Nelson, Edward William Petrocelli, Joseph, Memorial	275,453	266,960	10,031	36,117
Neison, Edward William	149,218 49,065	178,133 59,667	6,711 2,248	26,424 11,939
Petrocelli Joseph Memorial				

Table 5. Endowment Funds, September 30, 1994 (continued)

	Prin	cipal	Inc	come
	Book Value	Market Value	Net Income	Unexpended Balance
RESTRICTED PURPOSE - TRUE: (continued)				
Ripley, S. Dillon and Mary Livingston	270,492	285,142	10,505	_
Roebling Fund Rollins, Miriam and William	793,301	962,267	36,254	737
	1,755,204	1,993,562	74,364	72,254
Sackler Public Affairs	3,122,740	2,870,040	108,131	136,032
Schmitt, John J.	22,694 200,226	22,997	866 7,907	3,428
Sims, George W. Sisley, George Sprague Fund	109,072	209,868 109,655	1,032	40,452 1,032
Sprague Fund	10,917,721	11,918,568	444,585	193,997
Springer, Frank	118,506	143,592	5,410	23,584
Stern, Harold P., Memorial	1,248,638	1,371,209	51,661	334,767
Stevenson, John A., Mycological Library	34,451	39,230	1,478	7,173
Stuart, Mary Horner	489,117	498,440	18,779	47
Tupper, Earl S.	3,269,799	3,127,996	95,859	23,099
Walcott, Charles D. and Mary Vaux, Research Walcott Research Fund, Botanical Publications	1,174,526	1,314,836	48,875	59,103
Walcott Research Fund, Botanical Publications	388,340	485,679	18,298	26,932
Williston, Samuel Wendell Diptera Research Williams, Blair & Elsie Zerbee, Frances Brinckle	41,953 47,785	44,134	1,645	640
Zurhan Francisch Chile	6,228	48,423 7,550	1,824 284	7,219 8,797
Zirkle, Nancy Behrend	42,324	41,032	952	0,/9/
Subtotal	124,964,239	138,586,174	5,168,205	4,715,996
RESTRICTED PURPOSE - QUASI:				
Abbott, Marie Bohrn Armstrong, Edwin James	211,349	195,610	7,370	3,094
Armstrong, Edwin James	29,571	31,641	1,169	
Au Panier Fleuri	125,798	132,867	5,006	4,334
Bacon, Virginia Purdy	603,787	666,867	25,125	28,040
Bateman, Robert	117,260	112,190	4,227	3,095
Becker, George F	1,042,712 592,612	1,154,223 572,548	43,486 21,571	42,849 29,742
Denghausen, Luisita L. and Franz H. Fund	12,008,335	12,244,272	439,516	341,167
Desautels, Paul F	4,853	18,416	717	82
Desautels, Paul E. Friends of Music Endowment Fund	117,986	117,658	4,326	6,966
Gaver, Gordon	14,629	15,441	580	1,936
Haas, Gloria, Fellowship	21,780	19,962	710	´ —
Hachenberg, George P. and Caroline	30,244	35,084	1,322	12,078
Hammond, John, Performance Series Fund	381,687	371,309	13,989	14,699
Hanson, Martin Gustav and Caroline R	63,918	72,970	2,749	17,082
Hirshhorn Collections Endowment Fund	9,054,812	9,574,265 2,379,997	368,738 92,686	1,414 25
Hirshhorn, Joseph H., Bequest Fund The Holenia Trust Fund	2,145,736 6,253,484	6,742,277	263,017	67
The Holenia Trust II Fund	2,693,190	2,451,706	83,128	67
The Holenia Trust II Fund Hunterdon Endowment	22,000,004	24,770,870	931,530	322,660
Johnson, E. R. Fenimore	50.301	54,027	2,036	7,937
Lane, Mildred Katchmar	203,940	184,054	4,623	320
Loeb, Morris	632,257	723,696	27,266	25,942
Long, Annette E. and Edith C.	3,656	4,470	168	166
Louie, Richard Memorial	57,636	53,372	1,895	870
Merrell, Elinor	223,875	218,431	4,115	4,115
Myer, Catherine Walden	145,281	165,861	6,249	63,018
Noyes, Frank B.	7,227 59,260	8,360 62,609	315 2,359	174 5,638
Noyes, Pauline Riggs Pell, Cornelia Livingston	53,557	61,230	2,337	11,040
Ramsey, Adm. and Mrs. Dewitt Clinton (See Note 1)	1,095,737	1,292,024	50,948	157,481
Rathbun, Richard, Memorial	76,763	87,733	3,305	28,442
Ripley Library	248,385	238,456	6,056	6,974
Roebling Solar Research	168,662	188,628	7,107	26,272
Ross, Arthur, Garden and Terrace Endowment	407,856	379,107	8,361	1,361
Ruef, Bertha M.	196,072	210,544	7,932	12,417
Schultz, Leonard P	153,561	164,228	6,000	31,386
Seidell, Atherton	4,127,652	4,560,124	171,807	499,253
Smithsonian Agency Account	1,628,490	1,806,207	68,050	(1,334,959)
Smithsonian Institution Libraries	394,209 72,139	360,944 82,441	13,31 <i>5</i> 3,106	21,160
Strong, Julia D. Witherspoon, Thomas A., Memorial	926,876	1,057,819	39,854	232,073
Subtotal	68,447,139	73,644,538	2,748,136	630,410
TOTAL RESTRICTED PURPOSE	\$193,411,378	\$212,230,712	\$7,916,341	\$5,346,406
		\$379,029,650		

Note 1: Invested all or in part in U.S. Treasury or other nonpooled investments.

Table 6. Construction and Plant Funds, Fiscal Years 1994 and 1993 (in \$000s)

	FY 1994	FY 1993
FUNDS PROVIDED		
Federal Construction Appropriations:		
National Zoological Park	\$5,400	\$7,833
Repair and Restoration of Buildings	24,000	24,192
Construction Planning and Minor Construction	4,200	4,641
National Museum of the American Indian	6,200	2,132
National Museum of Natural History - East Court	_	9,914
Total Federal Construction Appropriations	39,800	48,712
Nonappropriated Trust Plant Funds:		
Income - Gift and Other:		
Environmental Research Center	141	153
Tropical Research Institute - Tupper Research Facilities	42	68
Cooper-Hewitt, National Design Museum	30	46
Visitor Information and Associates' Reception Center	_	1
National Museum of the American Indian	9,042	10,245
Freer Gallery and Auditorium	13	121
National Museum of Natural History - Gem Hall	2,434	1,413
National Museum of Natural History - Insect Zoo		174
Total Income	11,702	12,221
Transfers (to)/from Other Funds:		
National Museum of the American Indian	1,600	2,113
Freer Gallery and Auditorium		(25)
National Museum of Natural History - Gem Hall	(216)*	(51)
Cooper-Hewitt, National Design Museum	(401)**	_
Visitor Information and Associates' Reception Center	_	(84)
Other		(2)
Total Transfers	983	1,951
TOTAL FUNDS PROVIDED	\$52,485	\$62,884

^{*} Funds reclassified to current operating funds.

^{**} Funds transferred to an endowment fund.



During the summer of 1994, the Smithsonian Jazz Masterworks Orchestra performed many free concerts for Washingtonians. The Orchestra receives funding from a Congressional appropriation and from the Recording Industries Music Performance Trust Fund.

Independent Auditors' Report

BOARD OF REGENTS
SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION:

We have audited the accompanying statement of financial condition of the Smithsonian Institution as of September 30, 1994, and the related statements of financial activity and cash flows for the year then ended. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Institution's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial

statement presentation. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Smithsonian Institution as of September 30, 1994, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the year then ended, in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles.

As discussed in note 12 to the financial statements, the Institution adopted the Financial Accounting Standards Board's Statement of Financial Accounting for Postretirement Benefits Other Than Pensions, during fiscal year 1994.

December 9, 1994

KPMG Reat Marwick

Smithsonian Institution Statement of Financial Condition (with comparative totals for the year ended September 30, 1993)(In thousands)

	Trust funds	Federal funds	Total all funds	Totals 1993
Assets: Cash and balances with U.S. Treasury Investments (note 3) Receivables and advances (note 5) Inventory Prepaid, deferred expense and other Property and equipment, net (note 6) Collections (note 10)	\$ 1,636 409,731 62,555 17,953 21,007 89,248	171,244 10,210 1,349 — 345,365	172,880 409,731 72,765 19,302 21,007 434,613	166,784 399,111 57,738 18,638 20,186 415,006
Total assets	\$ 602,130	528,168	1,130,298	1,077,463
Liabilities: Accounts payable and accrued expenses Payable for investment securities purchased Deposits held for others (note 2) Accrued annual leave and voluntary separation costs (note 13) Deferred revenue Long-term debt (note 8)	39,794 9,544 5,867 4,219 43,625 3,103	19,869 — 6,217 18,025 —	59,663 9,544 12,084 22,244 43,625 3,103	56,812 8,431 5,753 15,743 46,763 11,536
Total liabilities	106,152	44,111	150,263	145,038
Commitments and contingencies (note 7)				
Fund balances: Trust: Current:				
Unrestricted general purpose Unrestricted special purpose Restricted Endowment and similar funds (note 4) Plant funds Federal:	11,019 28,377 24,576 348,228 83,778	_ _ _ _ _	11,019 28,377 24,576 348,228 83,778	10,193 28,384 22,162 322,723 74,457
Operating funds (note 9)	_ _ _	47,986 89,357 346,714	47,986 89,357 346,714	52,382 90,098 332,026
Total fund balances	495,978	484,057	980,035	932,425
Total liabilities and fund balances	\$ 602,130	528,168	1,130,298	1,077,463

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

Smithsonian Institution Statement of Financial Activity for the year ended September 30, 1994 (with comparative totals for the year ended September 30, 1993)(In thousands)

		Trust	Funds			Federal F	unds			
	Current funds (note 15)	Endowment and similar funds	Plant funds	Total trust funds	Operating funds	Construction funds	Capital funds	Total federal funds	Total all funds	Totals 1993
Revenue and other additions: Appropriations (note 9) Government grants and contracts Investment income Net gain on sale of securities Gifts, bequests and private grants Additions to plant Rentals, fees, and commissions	\$	17,382 3,338	617 617 11,075 7,989	45,701 18,885 17,279 46,588 7,989	302,349	39,800	47,674	342,149 — — — — 47,674	342,149 45,701 18,885 17,279 46,588 55,663	344,272 43,768 19,569 17,215 43,139 59,149
(note 9)	8,947 197,233	_	10	8,957 197,233	1,684	_	_	1,684	10,641 197,233	10,885 190,846
Total revenue and other additions	302,221	20,720	19,691	342,632	304,033	39,800	47,674	391,507	734,139	728,843
Expenditures and other deductions: Research, education and collection acquisition (note 10) Administration Facilities services Acquisition of plant Property use and depreciation (note 6)	90,131 27,671 1,595	= = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = =	 8,764 2,589	90,131 27,671 1,595 8,764 2,589	198,917 27,486 80,862	40,542	32,986	198,917 27,486 80,862 40,542 32,986	289,048 55,157 82,457 49,306 35,575	278,548 50,769 79,181 50,501 32,631
Auxiliary activities	173,823			173,823					173,823	166,671
Total expenditures and other deductions	293,220		11,353	304,573	307,265	40,542	32,986	380,793	685,366	658,301
Excess (deficiency) of revenue and other additions over expenditures and other deductions (note 13)	9,001	20,720	8,338	38,059	(3,232)	(742)	14,688	10,714	48,773	70,542
Transfers among funds (note 11)	(5,768)	4,785	983		_	_	_		_	
Net increase (decrease) for the year Returned to U.S. Treasury (note 9) Fund balances at beginning of year	3,233 — 60,739	25,505 — 322,723	9,321 — 74,457	38,059 — 457,919	(3,232) (1,163) 52,381	(742) — 90,099	14,688 — 332,026	10,714 (1,163) 474,506	48,773 (1,163) 932,425	70,542 (1,917) 863,800
Fund balances at end of year	\$ 63,972	348,228	83,778	495,978	47,986	89,357	346,714	484,057	980,035	932,425

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

Smithsonian Institution Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended September 30, 1994 (with comparative totals for the year ended September 30, 1993) (In thousands)

	Trust funds	Federal funds	Total all funds	Totals 1993
Cash flows from operating activities:				
Excess of revenue and other additions over expenditures				
and other deductions	\$38,059	10,714	48,773	70,542
Adjustments to reconcile to net cash provided by operating activities:	,		,	, 0,5 12
Depreciation and amortization	4,024	31,670	35,694	34,475
Loss on disposition of property and equipment	_	1,308	1,308	313
Provision for losses on accounts receivable	2,609	´ —	2,609	3,248
Gain on disposition of investments	(17,279)	_	(17,279)	(17,215)
Funds returned to U.S. Treasury	_	(1,163)	(1,163)	(1,917)
(Increase) decrease in receivables and advances	(8,026)	1,558	(6,468)	1,260
(Increase) decrease in inventory	(670)	6	(664)	1,224
(Increase) decrease in prepaid and deferred expense	(821)	_	(821)	1,297
Increase (decrease) in accounts payable and accrued expenses	2,589	(2,654)	(65)	(14,369)
Increase (decrease) in deposits held for others	114	6,217	6,331	(86)
Increase in accrued annual leave and voluntary separation costs	660	5,842	6,502	823
Decrease in deferred revenue	(3,138)	_	(3,138)	(8,025)
Net cash provided by operating activities	18,121	53,498	71,619	71,570

Smithsonian Institution Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended September 30, 1994 (continued) (with comparative totals for the year ended September 30, 1993) (In thousands)

	Trust funds	Federal funds	Total all funds	Totals 1993
Cash flows from investing activities: Proceeds from the sale of property and equipment Payments for purchase of property and equipment Purchases of investment securities Proceeds from sale of investment securities	185 (10,703) (828,110) 829,212	(47,674) —	185 (58,377) (828,110) 829,212	(59,371) (593,865) 584,531
Net cash used for investing activities	(9,416)	(47,674)	(57,090)	(68,705)
Cash flows from financing activities - repayments of long-term debt	(8,433)	_	(8,433)	(1,577)
Net increase in fund balances with U.S. Treasury and cash	272	5,824	6,096	1,288
Cash and balances with U.S. Treasury at the beginning of year	1,364	165,420	166,784	165,496
Cash and balances with U.S. Treasury at the end of year	\$ 1,636	171,244	172,880	166,784

Supplemental information: Cash paid for interest was \$781,000 and \$961,000 in 1994 and 1993, respectively. See accompanying notes to financial statements.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

Notes to Financial Statements, September 30, 1994

(1) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

(a) Basis of Presentation

These financial statements reflect the Smithsonian Institution's receipt and expenditure of funds obtained from all sources. These funding sources include federal appropriations, private sources, government grants and contracts, investment income, and certain business activities.

Funds received from direct federal appropriations are reported in the columns titled Federal Funds in the financial statements. All other funds are reported in the columns titled Trust Funds in the financial statements. Federal funds and trust funds are accounted for on the accrual basis of accounting.

Prior to fiscal year 1994, federal funds were accounted for on the obligation basis of accounting. Under this method of accounting, obligations of the federal funds, such as purchase orders and contracts, were recognized as expenditures, and the related obligations had been reported on the Statement of Financial Condition, even though the related goods and services had not been received.

The 1993 comparative balances, including fund balances, have been restated to conform with current accrual basis reporting practices.

These financial statements do not include the accounts of the National Gallery of Art, the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts, or the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars, which were established by Congress within the Institution, but are administered under separate boards of trustees.

(b) Fund Accounting

To ensure compliance with the limitations and restrictions placed on the use of resources available to the Institution, accounts are maintained in accordance with the principles of fund accounting. This procedure classifies resources for control, accounting and reporting purposes into distinct funds established according to their nature and purposes. Separate accounts are maintained for each fund; however, in the accompanying financial statements, funds that have similar characteristics have been combined for presentation into fund groups. Accordingly, all financial transactions have been reported by fund group.

The assets, liabilities, and fund balances of the Institution are self-balancing as follows:

Federal operating funds represent appropriated funds available for support of the Institution's operations and are generally available for obligation only in the year received. Separate subfund groups are maintained for each appropriation as follows: Salaries and Expenses; Special Foreign Currency; and the Barro Colorado Island Trust Fund, which supports the Smithsonian Tropical Research Institute.

Federal construction funds represent the portion of appropriated funds available for building and facility construction, restoration, renovation and repair and are available for obligation until expended. Separate subfund groups are maintained for each appropriation: Construction and Improvements, Repairs and Restoration of Buildings, and the National Zoological Park.

Federal capital funds represent the value of the Institution's assets acquired with federal funds plus nonexpendable property transfers from U.S. Government agencies.

Trust current funds, which include unrestricted and restricted resources, represent nonappropriated funds available for support of the Institution's operations.

Trust endowment and similar funds include funds that are subject to restrictions of gift instruments requiring that the principal be invested in perpetuity and that only income be expended. Also classified as endowment and similar funds are gifts which allow the expenditure of principal only under specified conditions.

Quasi-endowment funds are funds established by the governing board for the same purposes as endowment funds; however, any portion of such funds may be expended with board approval. Restricted quasi-endowment funds represent gifts for restricted purposes where there is no stipulation that the principal be maintained in perpetuity or for a period of time, but the governing board has elected to invest the principal and expend only the income for the purpose stipulated by the donor.

Trust plant funds represent resources restricted or internally designated for future plant acquisitions, and funds expended for plant.

(c) Investments

Investments are stated at cost or amortized cost. Investments are recorded at cost on a trade date basis, if purchased, or estimated fair value at date of acquisition if acquired by gift.

All investment income, except that of endowment and similar funds, and gains and losses arising from the sale of investments, are accounted for in the fund in which the related assets are recorded. Income of endowment and similar funds is accounted for using the total return method (note 4) in the fund to which it is restricted or, if unrestricted, as revenue in unrestricted current

funds. Gains and losses on the sale of investments are recognized on the trade date basis using the average cost method.

(d) Inventory

Inventories are reported at the lower of cost or market. Cost is determined using the first-in, first-out method.

(e) Deferred Revenue and Expense

Revenue from subscriptions to Smithsonian magazine and Air & Space/ Smithsonian magazine is recorded as income over the period of the related subscription, which is generally one year. Costs related to obtaining subscriptions to Smithsonian magazine and Air & Space/Smithsonian magazine are charged against income over the period of the subscription.

The Institution recognizes revenue and charges expenses of other auxiliary activities during the period in which the activity is conducted.

(f) Works of Art, Living and Other Specimens

The Institution acquires its collections, which include works of art, library books, photographic archives, objects and specimens, through purchase with federal or private funds or by donation. All collections are held for public exhibition, education, or research in furtherance of the Institution's mission to increase and diffuse knowledge to the public. The Institution provides protection and preservation services for its collections.

In accordance with policies generally followed by museums, no value is assigned to the collections on the statement of financial condition. Purchases of collections are expensed currently. Proceeds from deaccessions are recognized as other revenue in the year of sale, and are designated for future collection acquisitions. At September 30, 1994, \$9,055,000 was so designated in the trust funds as quasi-endowment.

(g) Property and Equipment

Federal Funds

Property and equipment purchased with federal funds are recorded in the capital funds at cost and depreciated on a straight-line basis over their useful lives as follows:

Buildings	30 years
Major renovations	15 years
Nonexpendable equipment	10 years

Certain lands occupied by the Institution's buildings were appropriated and reserved by Congress for the Institution and are not reflected in the accompanying financial statements. Property and nonexpendable equipment acquired through transfer from government agencies are capitalized at the transfer price or fair value.

Trust Funds

Property and equipment purchased with trust funds for use by nonincomeproducing activities are recorded at cost, or appraised value at date of gift, except for gifts of certain islands in the Chesapeake Bay and the Carnegie Mansion, which have been recorded at nominal values.

Capital improvements and equipment purchased with trust funds for use by income-producing activities are capitalized at cost in the current funds. Property and equipment are depreciated on the straight-line basis over their useful lives as follows:

Buildings	30 years
Major renovations	15 years
Equipment	3-10 years

(h) Government Grants and Contracts

The Institution receives grants and enters contracts with the U.S. government and state and local governments which primarily provide for cost reimbursement to the Institution. Governmental grant and contract revenue is recognized as reimbursable expenditures are incurred.

(i) Pledges

The Institution records pledges based upon letters signed by donors. Pledges are recorded at net realizable value as a receivable and as deferred revenue on the statement of financial condition. Revenue from pledges is recognized in the year the pledged funds are collected.

(i) Gifts, Bequests, and Other Grants

The Institution recognizes revenue from gifts, bequests and private grants in the year the cash is received.

(k) Contributed Services and Facilities

A substantial number of volunteers make significant contributions of their time in the furtherance of the Institution's programs. The Institution also uses certain facilities for a nominal charge. The value of the contributed time and facilities is not reflected in these statements as it is not susceptible to objective measurement or valuation.

(l) Annual Leave

The Institution's civil service employees earn annual leave in accordance with federal laws and regulations. Annual leave for all employees is recognized as expense as earned.

(m) Cash and Balances with the U.S. Treasury

Amounts represent cash deposited with financial institutions and balances held by the U.S. Treasury which are available for disbursement.

(2) Related Entities

The Institution provides certain fiscal, procurement, and administrative services to several separately incorporated organizations in which certain officials of the Institution serve on the governing boards. The amounts paid to the Institution by these organizations for the aforementioned services, together with rent for Institutional facilities occupied, totaled \$156,000 for the trust funds and \$75,000 for the federal funds for fiscal year 1994.

Deposits held in custody for these organizations at September 30, 1994, were \$5,867,000 and \$6,217,000 for trust and federal funds, respectively.

(3) Investments

At September 30, 1994, investments comprised of the following:

		_	
	(\$000s)		
	Carrying value	Market value	
Current funds:			
Cash equivalents	\$ 21,988	22,002	
U.S. government obligations	38,284	36,516	
Common stocks	6	5	
	60,278	_58,523	
Plant funds:			
Common stocks	1,111	1,161	
U.S. government obligations	125	246	
	1,236	1,407	
Endowment and similar funds:			
Pooled investments:			
Cash equivalents	9,668	9,668	
U.S. government and			
quasi-government obligations	109,357	106,508	
Corporate bonds and			
other obligations	43,981	43,025	
Common and preferred stocks	183,734	218,362	
Subtotal - pooled investments	346,740	377,563	

Nonpooled investments:		
Deposit with U.S. Treasury	1,018	997
Charitable trusts	459	694
Subtotal – nonpooled investments	1,477	1,691
Total endowment and		
similar funds	348,217	379,254
Total investments	\$ 409,731	439,184

(4) Endowment and Similar Funds

The Institution uses the total return approach to investment management of endowment funds and quasi-endowment funds. Each year, the endowment pays out an amount for current expenditures based upon a number of factors evaluated and approved by the Board of Regents. The payout for 1994 was 4.4 percent of the average market value of the endowment over the prior five years. The difference between the income (i.e., dividends, interest and realized capital gains) and the payout for the year is reinvested or withdrawn from previously accumulated returns. Actual income exceeded the payout amount in fiscal year 1994 and the excess was transferred from current funds to the endowment and similar funds (see note 12).

Substantially all of the investments of the endowment and similar funds are pooled on a market value basis, with each individual fund subscribing to or disposing of units on the basis of the per unit market value at the beginning of the month within which the transaction takes place. At September 30, 1994, each unit had a market value of \$42.5. The market value of the pool's net assets at September 30, 1994 was \$378,033,000, representing all pooled investments (see note 3) plus net receivables and payables related to investment transactions.

Each fund participating in the investment pool receives an annual payout equal to the number of units owned times the annual payout amount per unit. The payout for fiscal year 1994 was \$16.00 per unit. Based on approved Board policy, if the market value of any endowment fund is less than 110 percent of the historical value, the current payout is limited to the actual interest and dividends allocable to that fund.

Fund balances of the endowment and similar funds are comprised of the following at September 30, 1994:

	Units	(\$000s)
Endowment - unrestricted	23,405	\$ 9,147
Endowment - restricted	326,068	124,964
Quasi-endowment - unrestricted	367,233	145,670
Quasi-endowment - restricted	173,414	68,447
	890,120	\$ 348,228

(5) Receivables and Advance Payments

Trust fund receivables at September 30, 1994 comprised the following:

	(\$000s)	
Auxiliary activities and other,		
net of \$1,528 allowance for		
doubtful accounts	\$ 19,001	
Investment securities sold	7,413	
Pledges receivable	6,845	
Grants and contracts	6,646	
Interest and dividends receivable	3,442	
Interfund receivables and other	19,208	
	\$ 62,555	

Advance payments of \$10,210,000 represent prepayments made to government agencies, educational institutions, firms and individuals for services to be rendered, or property or materials to be furnished.

At September 30, 1994, the Institution had advance payments outstanding to the General Services Administration of \$5,331,000, principally for equip-

ment purchases for the Museum Support Center and other projects to be completed in future fiscal years. Advance payments outstanding to educational institutions amounting to \$2,556,000 were principally under the Special Foreign Currency Program. Other advance payments totaled \$2,323,000.

(\$000a)

(6) Property and Equipment

	Trust funds					
	Current funds	Plant funds	Totals	Federal funds	Totals	
Land	\$ -	2,565	2,565	_	2,565	
Buildings	4,125	83,452	87,577	297,986	385,563	
Capital						
improvements	26,484	-	26,484	302,034	328,518	
Equipment	11,842	7,482	19,324	50,115	69,439	
Leasehold						
improvements	_1,543		1,543		1,543	
	43,994	93,499	137,493	650,135	787,628	
Less - accumulated						
depreciation	(22,062)	(26,183)	(48,245)	(304,770)	(353,015)	
Total	\$21,932	67,316	89,248	345,365	434,613	

Property use and depreciation expense in the federal funds for fiscal year 1994 included \$31,670,000 of depreciation expense in the capital funds.

Depreciation expense in the trust funds for fiscal year 1994 for incomeproducing assets amounted to \$2,103,000 and is included in auxiliary activities expenditures in the current funds. Depreciation for nonincome-producing equipment and buildings for fiscal year 1994 amounted to \$2,589,000 and is included in the plant funds.

At September 30, 1994, the fund balance of the trust plant funds included \$15,669,000 of restricted funds and \$793,000 of unrestricted funds designated for future plant acquisitions.

(7) Commitments and Contingencies

(a) Leasing Activities

Leases for various Smithsonian warehouse and office spaces provide for escalation of rents to coincide with increases in property taxes, operating expenses attributable to the leased property and the Consumer Price Index. The Institution has the authority to enter into leases for up to 30 years using federal funds.

The Institution's operating leases for the warehouse and office spaces require future minimum lease payments as follows:

	(\$000s)
1995	\$ 9,429
1996	6,344
1997	5,496
1998	4,916
1999	3,841
Thereafter	10,297
	\$ 40,323

Rental expense for these real property leases totaled \$10,559,000 for fiscal year 1994.

(b) Government Grants and Contracts

The Institution receives funding or reimbursement from governmental agencies for various activities which are subject to audit. Audits of these activities have been completed through the fiscal year 1993. However, audits of fiscal years 1992 and 1993 have not been finalized with the cognizant agency. Management believes that any adjustments which may result from those

audits and the audits for fiscal year 1994 would not have a material effect on the Institution's financial statements.

(8) Long-term Debt

As of September 30, 1994, long term debt consists of an unsecured note payable to Signet Bank totaling \$3,103,000. The note bears interest at 1 percent in excess of the Federal Funds Rate, which was 4.75 percent at September 30, 1994. Interest is payable quarterly; principal is payable quarterly in installments of \$63,333. Remaining unpaid principal balance is due December 31, 1996.

The proceeds of the note with Signet Bank financed a warehouse facility for Institution museum shops. During the fiscal year 1994, \$152,000 was recorded as interest expense in the auxiliary activities funds related to the note with Signet Bank.

The aggregate amount due to Signet Bank for years ending September 30, are as follows:

	(\$000s)
1995	\$ 253
1996	253
1997	2,597
	\$ 3,103

During fiscal year 1994, the Institution paid off a note payable and accrued interest to Riggs National Bank totaling \$7,410,000. The Institution was assessed a \$200,000 prepayment penalty included in the payoff amount. During the fiscal year 1994, \$632,000 was recorded as interest expense in the auxiliary activities funds related to this note.

(9) Availability of Prior Years' Appropriations

On November 5, 1990, the U.S. Congress enacted Public Law 101-510, the Defense Authorization Act (the Act) which prescribes the rules for determining the availability of appropriation balances and establishes the procedures for closing appropriation accounts.

The major purpose of the Act is to restructure annual appropriation accounts. Beginning with the fiscal year 1989 appropriations, recipients are required to maintain annual appropriations for a five-year period following the year of appropriation. At the end of this six-year life, the appropriation account is closed and any unobligated balances are returned to the U.S. Treasury.

(10) Accessions and Deaccessions

For fiscal year 1994, \$5,305,000 of trust funds and \$1,085,000 of federal funds were expended for the acquisition of collections items. Proceeds from trust funds deaccessions were \$1,178,000. There were no deaccessions of collections purchased with federal funds in fiscal year 1994.

(11) Transfers Among Trust Funds

The following transfers increased (decreased) trust funds for fiscal year 1994:

			(\$000s)				
		Current funds			Endowment and	Plant	
		Unr	estricted	Restricted	similar funds	funds	
I	nterest in excess						
	of payout	\$	(483)	(585)	1,068	-	
(Quasi-endowment						
	reallocated to						
	restricted and						
	unrestricted		1,331	2,202	(3,533)	-	
E	Designated as						
	quasi-endowment		(382)	(6,467)	7,250	(401)	
(other, net		_109	(1,493)		1,384	
	Total transfers	\$	575	(6,343)	4,785	983	

(12) Employee Benefit Plans

The federal employees of the Institution are covered by either the Civil Service Retirement System (CSRS) or the Federal Employee Retirement System (FERS). The features of both of these systems are defined in published government documents. Under both systems, the Institution withholds from the salary of each federal employee the percentage of salary required. The Institution also contributes specified percentages. The Institution's cost of the programs for fiscal year 1994 was \$16,399,000.

The Institution has a separate defined contribution retirement plan for trust employees, in which substantially all employees of the trust funds are eligible to participate. Under the plan, the Institution contributes stipulated percentages of salary which are used to purchase individual annuities, the rights to which are immediately vested with the employees. Employees can make voluntary contributions, subject to certain limitations. The Institution's cost of the plan for fiscal year 1994 was \$8,426,000.

It is the policy of the Institution to pay the accrued costs of all plans currently.

In addition to the Institution's retirement plans, the Institution makes available certain health care and life insurance benefits for active and retired employees. The plan is contributory for retirees and requires payment of premiums and deductibles. Retiree contributions for premiums are established by an insurance carrier based on the average per capita cost of benefit coverage for all participants, active and retired, in the Institution's plan. The inclusion of retirees in the calculation of average per capita cost results in a higher average per capita cost than would result if only active employees were covered by the plan. Therefore, the Institution has a postretirement benefit obligation for the portion of the expected future cost of the retiree benefits that are not recovered through retiree contributions. The Institution's policy is to fund the cost of these benefits on the pay-as-you-go basis.

The Institution adopted the Financial Accounting Standards Board's Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 106, Employers' Accounting for Postretirement Benefits Other Than Pensions, during fiscal year 1994 and elected to record the October 1, 1993, accumulated postretirement benefit obligation (APBO) using the 20-year amortization option.

The following table presents the Plan's funded status reconciled with amounts recognized in the Institution's statement of financial condition at September 30, 1994:

	(\$000s)
Accumulated postretirement	
benefit obligation (APBO):	
Retirees	\$ (2,477)
Eligible active plan participants	(3,890)
Total APBO	(6,367)
Plan assets at fair value	190
Accumulated postretirement	
benefit obligation in excess	
of plan assets	(6,177)
Unrecognized prior service costs	-
Unrecognized net gain	(1,132)
Unrecognized transition obligation	<u>6,195</u>
Accrued postretirement	
benefit cost	\$ (1,114)

Net periodic postretirement benefit cost for the year ended September 30, 1994 includes the following components:

	(\$000s)
Service costs	\$ 453
Interest costs	481
Amortization of transition	
obligation over 20 years	326
Net periodic postretirement	
benefit cost	\$ 1,260

The discount rate used to determine the APBO was 8.25 percent. A 10 percent health care cost trend rate was assumed for fiscal year 1994 with this rate decreasing .5 percent each year to an ultimate rate of 5 percent in fiscal year 2005 and thereafter. If the assumed health care cost trend rate was increased by 1 percentage point in each year, the net periodic postretirement benefit cost would be higher by \$167,000 and the APBO higher by \$887,000 as of September 30, 1994.

(13) Voluntary Separation Costs

During fiscal year 1994, the Institution announced the Voluntary Separation Incentive Program. This program was offered to meet employee restructuring requirements of the Federal Workforce Restructuring Act. The Institution accepted 209 federal funds employees and 23 trust funds employees into the program. Voluntary separation costs totaling \$5,109,000 and \$434,000 were recorded to the federal and trust funds, respectively. The deficiency of revenue and other additions over expenditures and other deductions of the federal operating funds resulted primarily from this transaction.

(14) Income Taxes

The Institution is exempt from income taxation under the provisions of Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code (the Code). Organizations

described in that section are taxable only on their unrelated business income. No provision for income taxes is required for fiscal year 1994.

It is the opinion of the Institution's management that it is also exempt from taxation as an instrumentality of the United States as defined in Section 501(c)(1) of the Code. Organizations described in that section are exempt from all income taxation. The Institution has not yet formally sought such dual status.

(15) Current Trust Funds Financial Activity

Current unrestricted funds are comprised of three distinct subfunds. These subfunds include the auxiliary activities fund that represents primarily the revenue and expenditures of the Smithsonian Associates, Smithsonian and Air & Space/Smithsonian magazines, and museum shop and mail order sales. The special purpose fund represents funds internally designated for specific purposes and the general purpose fund consists of all other unrestricted activity in the current funds.

The financial activity for the current trust funds by subfund for fiscal year 1994 is as follows:

	(\$000s)						
	Unrestricted						
		General purpose	Auxiliary activities	Special purpose	Total	Restricted	Totals
Revenue and other additions:						45.704	45 701
Government grants and contracts	\$	-	-			45,701	45,701
Investment income		8,758	-	849	9,607	8,661	18,268
Net gain (loss) on sale of securities		(103)	-	-	(103)	-	(103)
Gifts, bequests and private grants		58	8,901	889	9,848	22,327	32,175
Rentals, fees, and commissions		326	-	4,938	5,264	3,683	8,947
Auxiliary activities		_=	183,843	13,390	197,233		197,233
Total revenue and other additions		9,039	192,744	20,066	221,849	80,372	302,221
Expenditures and other deductions:							
Research, educational and							
collection acquisition		10,698	_	16,570	27,268	62,863	90,131
Administration		9,954	8,153	818	18,925	8,746	27,671
Facilities services		1,094	_	495	1,589	6	1,595
Auxiliary activities			164,962	8,861	173,823		173,823
Total expenditures and other deductions		21,746	173,115	26,744	221,605	71,615	293,220
Excess of revenue and other additions over							
(under) expenditures and other deductions		(12,707)	19,629	(6,678)	244	8,757	9,001
Transfers among funds		13,533	(19,629)	6,671	575	(6,343)	(5,768)
Net increase (decrease) for the year	\$	826		(7)	819	2,414	3,233





Front cover: In 1994, nearly 5 million visitors to the Smithsonian's National Museum of American History had the opportunity to view the flag that flew above Fort McHenry in Baltimore as it was being bombarded by the British on the night of Sept. 13, 1814. This flag inspired Francis Scott Key to write the "The Star-Spangled Banner," the U.S. national anthem. (Photograph by Eric Long)

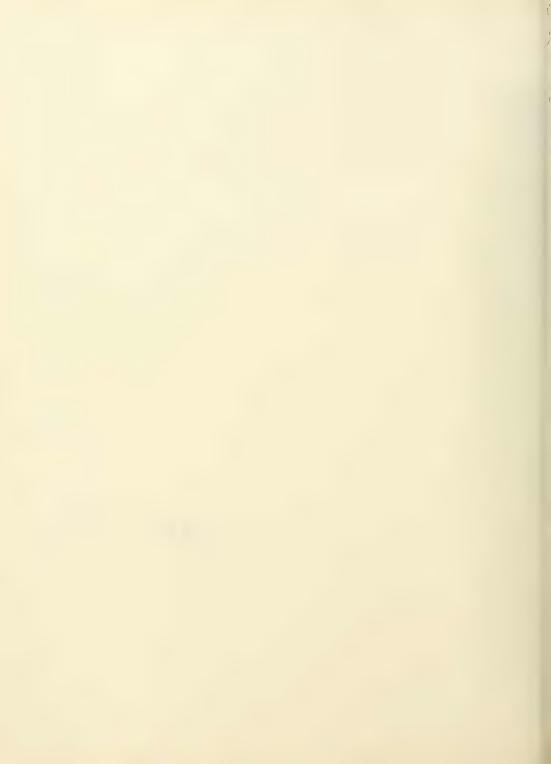
Back cover: Painted iron and carved and painted wood were the materials used by an unknown American folk artist from New York to create this patriotic whirligig on exhibit at the Smithsonian's National Museum of American Art as part of the Herbert Waide Hemphill Collection of American folk art.

995

SMITHSONIAN YEAR

1995





SMITHSONIAN YEAR

1995

Annual Report of the Smithsonian Institution for the Year Ended September 30, 1995



SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION Board of Regents Under Separate Boards of Trustees IOHN F. KENNEDY CENTER FOR THE PERFORMING ARTS THE SECRETARY NATIONAL GALLERY OF ART WOODROW WILSON INTERNATIONAL CENTER FOR SCHOLARS Office of Planning, Secretarian Inspector Management, and Budget Office of General Counsel = The Provost Office of Government Relations The Under Secretary Assistant Provost Assistant Provost Office of Communications for the Sciences & Cultural Programs Assistant Secretary Other Lunctions Assistant Secretary tor Finance & Administration Advancement The Under Secretary INSTITUTIONAL ADVANCEMENT FINANCE & ADMINISTRATION OTHER FUNCTIONS Office of the Comptroller National Campaign for the National Museum of Office of Contracting and Property Management Office of Equa Employment and Minority Affairs Office of the Sensor Information Officer the American Indian Office of Membership and Development Office of Special Events and Conference Services Smithsonian National Board Preservation Smalls mar Magazine Smithsonian Women's Committee Office of Plant Services Other of Human Resources Office of Printing and Photographic Services Office of Risk and Asset Management The Provost EDUCATIONAL & SCIENCES ARTS & HUMANITIES CULTURAL PROGRAMS Anacosna Museum Center for Folklife Programs and Cultural Arthur M. Sackler Gallery and National Zoological Park Freer Gallery of Art National Science Resources Center Office of Fellowships and Grants Office of Elementary and Secondary Office of International Relations Cooper-Hewitt, National Design Museum Education Hirshhorn Museum and Sculpture Garden Institutional Studies Office National Air and Space Museum National Museum of African Art Renwick Gallery National Museum of American History

National Museum of the American Indian National Portrait Gallery Office of Exhibits Central Smithsonian Institution Traveling

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Annals of the Smithsonian Institution 1995, containing a chronology of the year and records of Smithsonian advisory boards; narrative reports from museums and offices; visitor counts; fellows, interns, and research associates; publications; staff; and donations to the Institution, is made available on the World Wide Web by the Smithsonian Institution Press and the Office of the Senior Information Officer at http://www.si.edu.

Cover: Original drawing and computer manipulation by Jane Fitzgerald and James Killian of F&S Graphic Design.

STATEMENT BY THE SECRETARY

When I look back at my installation as Smithsonian Secretary, in September 1994, it seems simultaneously to have happened yesterday and a decade ago. I can hardly remember doing anything else; yet I don't know where the year went.

For me, one of the most exciting events of the year was the launching of the Smithsonian's World Wide Web site on May 8, 1995. The Smithsonian Home Page (http://www.si.edu) is a gateway to more than 2,000 electronic pages and thousands of images in a fully integrated, cross-referenced presentation of the Smithsonian's sites, people, and resources. This was the first step toward fulfilling the commitment I made at my installation, a promise that the Smithsonian would become more than the place to visit in Washington, that we should become present throughout the country in new ways, and that we would become deeply engaged in this new world of information transmission and sharing. As of September 30, more than 8.5 million "hits" have been recorded at the site.

At the heart of the information revolution is something far more than an advance in technology. It is the fulfilling of one central promise of democracy: to make knowledge available to as many citizens as possible, and to allow that access to be shaped by their needs. The "Electronic Smithsonian" gives us an opportunity to interact with America's homes, schools, senior-citizen and youth centers, universities, museums, laboratories, and research centers in ways undreamed of a few years ago. As we prepare for the celebration of our 150th anniversary in 1996, we have continued to enlarge our technological capacity and knowledge to extend the reach of our historic mission. James Smithson's goal of the "increase and diffusion of knowledge" has been reborn for a new century.

Three major challenges have also punctuated the year:

First, leadership changed in Congress, and we have had to get to know a whole new group of legislators and staff whose actions can deeply affect us.

Second, the Enola Gay episode exploded, raising other issues as well, and disproportionately dominated attention internally and externally; we were uncertain whether the Smithsonian would continue to be cherished in the light of so much negative publicity. However, a public opinion survey taken before the exhibit opened showed encouraging results. Seventy-two percent of the people who were surveyed said that the Smithsonian was extremely important or very important as a major place in which to understand American culture and American history. Just fourteen percent said they were somewhat less favorable toward the Smithsonian given what had happened.

Third, it became apparent that Congress was going to take serious action to tame the budget deficit, that our budget would have to be affected, and that we would have to concentrate on where to reduce operations to live within a lower appropriation.

It appears that we have established a good relationship with our oversight and appropriation committees and others in the legislature. This is evidenced by fair treatment in the budget process, real participation by our Congressional Regents, both old and new, at Institution events, and a showing of great interest in various of our activities by the Speaker, other legislators, and key Congressional staff.

The Enola Gay imbroglio was an enormous trial. The conflict required us to question anew how both to respect scholarly integrity and to assure our general and specific publics when we deal in controversial areas that we are not using exhibitions to inculcate a particular viewpoint. This is no easy task, and we now have a set of guidelines that set forth useful processes for future exhibitions.

However, there is no substitute for good judgment and a disposition to try to be objective, no matter how hard the quest. I do not urge the avoidance of all potentially controversial exhibitions. When they are done well, they respect both subject and audience and promote genuine understanding of tough issues.



The Smithsonian's budget problems are very real. We have received sympathetic treatment in Congress which, at this writing, has saved the planned Cultural and Conservation Center of the National Museum of the American Indian (although completion will also require the expenditure of some private funds raised by the museum) and increased our repair and renovation budget by 30 percent (a welcome enhancement to address serious facility problems). However, by not funding mandatory wage and inflationary increases Congress has effectively cut our base budget by four to five percent.

Since we cannot assume that this base cut is a one-year phenomenon, it is clear that change in the management structure and style of the Institution is required to prepare the Institution for the challenges of the 21st century. We must continue to reconfigure ourselves and to make permanent reductions and consolidations. To that end, our newly formed Provost's Office (which replaces three Assistant Secretary offices) will emphasize service to the museums, research institutes, and other program and support offices; coordinate central oversight more efficiently; decentralize decision-making; and encourage greater coordination and cooperation among the various program units across the Institution.

I end this report on my first year as Secretary with an enthusiastic look ahead at our 150th year celebration in 1996. We see the 150th anniversary as an opportunity to say "thank you" to the American public, which has supported the Smithsonian for all these years, by offering many of our best exhibits and programming.

Although there will be special exhibitions and events here in the nation's capital, the Institution's home, the most ambitious projects for our celebration will bring the national museums to millions of people who may not plan to visit Washington next year. If they cannot come to us, we will go to them. These include a wonderful traveling exhibition, "America's Smithsonian," which will take highlights from the national collections to people around the country, and television programs throughout the year on CBS. And we will continue to expand and enhance the role of the "Electronic Smithsonian."

As we end the fiscal year, Discover Card and Intel have joined the Smithsonian's Corporate Partner Program, which will support the network television programming, the traveling exhibition, and a celebration on the National Mall in Washington on August 10, 1996, the actual anniversary of the act of Congress that established the Institution. Thanks to their cooperation, the Smithsonian will be able to touch the lives of Americans nationwide in ways new to all of us.

I hope that these activities will both reinforce the splendor and importance of the Smithsonian in the minds of Americans and lead to expanded private support for our undertakings. We have entered an era in which the Smithsonian must rely more heavily on private support from individuals and corporations, and this presents us with both challenges and great opportunities.

Michae Styman

I. Michael Heyman Secretary

September 30, 1995

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

The Smithsonian Institution was created by act of Congress in 1846 in accordance with the terms of the will of James Smithson of England, who in 1826 bequeathed his property to the United States of America "to found at Washington, under the name of the Smithsonian Institution, an establishment for the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men." After receiving the property and accepting the trust, Congress vested responsibility for administering the trust in the Smithsonian Board of Regents.

Board of Regents and Secretary, September 30, 1995

Board of Regents

William H. Rehnquist, Chief Justice of the United States, ex officio

Albert Gore Jr., Vice-President of the United States, ex officio

Thad Cochran, Senator from Mississippi
Daniel P. Moynihan, Senator from New York
Alan K. Simpson, Senator from Wyoming
Sam Johnson, Representative from Texas
Bob Livingston, Representative from Louisiana
Norman Y. Mineta, Representative from California
Barber B. Conable Jr., Citizen of New York
Hanna H. Gray, Citizen of Illinois
Samuel C. Johnson, Citizen of Wisconsin
Manuel L. Ibáñez, Citizen of Texas
Homer A. Neal, Citizen of Michigan
Frank A. Shrontz, Citizen of Washington
Wesley S. Williams Jr., Citizen of the District
of Columbia

The Secretary

I. Michael Heyman, Secretary

Constance Berry Newman, Under Secretary
M. John Berry, Director of Government Relations
Thomas D. Blair, Inspector General
Miguel A. Bretos, Counselor for Latino Affairs
Alice Green Burnette, Assistant Secretary for
Institutional Advancement

James D. Douglas, Acting General Counsel James C. Early, Assistant Provost for Educational and Cultural Programs

Tom L. Freudenheim, Assistant Provost for Arts and Humanities

James M. Hobbins, Executive Assistant to the Secretary

Robert S. Hoffmann, Acting Provost

Thomas E. Lovejoy, Counselor for Biodiversity and Environmental Affairs

Marc J. Pachter, Counselor for Electronic Communications and Special Projects

Ross B. Simons, Acting Assistant Provost for the Sciences

Nancy D. Suttenfield, Assistant Secretary for Finance and Administration

David J. Umansky, Director of Communications L. Carole Wharton, Director of the Office of

Planning, Management, and Budget

Smithsonian National Board, September 30, 1995

Mr. Wilbur L. Ross Jr., Chair Mrs. Jean B. Kilborne, Vice Chair

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Sir Valentine Abdy

Mr. Lester M. Alberthal Jr., ex officio

Mrs. Margaret D. Ankeny

Mrs. Robert M. Bass

The Honorable Max N. Berry

Mrs. John M. Bradley

Mr. Stephen F. Brauer

Mr. Charles T. Brumback

Mr. Cason J. Callaway Jr.

Mr. Landon T. Clay

Mrs. Dollie A. Cole

Mr. Peter R. Coneway

Mr. Thomas Edward Congdon

Mrs. William H. Cowles III

Mr. Ivan Chermayeff

Ms. Joan Dillon

Mrs. Patricia Frost

Ms. Nely Galan

Mr. Bert A. Getz

Mrs. Gloria Shaw Hamilton, ex officio

Mrs. Marguerite Harbert

Marion Edwyn Harrison, Esq.

Mr. Paul Hertelendy

Mrs. Ruth S. Holmberg

Mr. S. Roger Horchow

Mr. Richard Hunt

Mr. Robert L. James

Mr. Edward C. Johnson III

Mrs. James W. Kinnear

Mrs. Marie L. Knowles

The Honorable Marc E. Leland

Mr. Donald G. Lubin

Mr. Frank N. Magid

Mrs. John F. Mars

Mr. Michael Peter McBride

Mrs. Nan Tucker McEvoy

Dr. George E. Mueller

Mr. Thomas D. Mullins

Mr. John N. Nordstrom

Mrs. Lucio A. Noto

Mrs. Vivian W. Piasecki

Mr. Heinz C. Prechter

Mr. David S. Purvis

Mr. Alvin Puryear

Mr. Robert Redford

Mr. Clive Runnells

Ms. Jill Sackler

Mr. Leveo V. Sanchez

Mr. Ivan Selin

Mrs. Esther Simplot

Mr. Kenneth L. Smith

Ms. Kathy Daubert Smith

Mrs. E. Maynard Smith

Mr. Kelso F. Sutton

Mr. Jack W. Warner

Mr. Jeffrey N. Watanabe

Mr. Frank A. Weil

Mr. William R. Wiley

Honorary Members

Mr. Robert McC. Adams

Mr. William S. Anderson

Mr. Richard P. Cooley

Mr. Joseph F. Cullman III

Mr. Charles D. Dickey Jr.

The Honorable Leonard K. Firestone

Mr. Alfred C. Glassell Jr.

Mr. W. L. Hadley Griffin

The Honorable William A. Hewitt

Mr. James M. Kemper Jr.

Mr. Seymour H. Knox III

Mr. Lewis A. Lapham

The Honorable George C. McGhee

Justice Sandra Day O'Connor

The Honorable S. Dillon Ripley II

Mr. Francis C. Rooney Jr.

Mr. Lloyd G. Schermer

Mrs. Gay F. Wray

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF REGENTS

The Smithsonian's Board of Regents held plenary meetings on January 30, May 8, and September 18, 1995, and sponsored committee meetings throughout the year. The Executive Committee, the Nominating Committee, the Audit and Review Committee, the Investment Policy Committee, and the Personnel Committee advanced the work of the board with increasing effectiveness.

Membership on the board sustained a fair degree of turnover. In the November 1994 elections, House Speaker Thomas S. Foley and Senator James R. Sasser were not returned to office and left the Board of Regents at the end of the 103rd Congress. Senator John W. Warner resigned to take on additional Senate responsibilities. Representative Norman Y. Mineta resigned from the Congress and thereby left the board. The board designated all four of these former Regents as Regents Emeritus. New Regents from the Congress were Representative Bob Livingston, Representative Sam Johnson, Senator Alan K. Simpson, and Senator Thad Cochran.

There was also turnover among the citizen members, as I. Michael Heyman resigned to become Secretary of the Smithsonian and the second terms of Jeannine Smith Clark and Samuel C. Johnson expired. To fill these vacancies, efforts were initiated to provide for the appointments of three citizen members and the reappointment of a third.

During the fiscal year, the Regents met with their Commission on the Future of the Smithsonian, received the commission's report, and, with the assistance of the new ad hoc Committee on Policy and Programs, formulated responses to the recommendations. Noting that a number of the recommendations required the Secretary's response over time, they asked for a progress report at least once a year. Working with the ad hoc committee and the Secretary, the Regents adopted guidelines to help Smithsonian advisory boards fulfill their support functions.

Secretary Heyman engaged the Regents in discussions of particularly difficult issues. After extensive

deliberations, the Regents publicly expressed their support for the Secretary's decision to cancel the long-planned and highly controversial exhibition on the *Enola Gay* and the end of World War II at the National Air and Space Museum and replace it with a display of the aircraft and related artifacts. After reviewing the findings of a National Academy of Public Administration study on the organization and management of the museum, the board adopted guiding principles for recruiting a new director and developing a mission statement.

The Board of Regents reviewed the Secretary's plans for reorganization of Smithsonian senior management and adopted changes in its bylaws to conform to the new organization. The Regents also approved revised bylaws for the Smithsonian National Board and appointed its officers and membership. By Regents' resolution, the chairman of the Smithsonian National Board will remain a nonvoting participant in Regents' meetings. The Regents also adopted revisions to the bylaws of the Commission of the National Portrait Gallery.

Several reports to the Board of Regents during the year were especially significant with respect to the future of the Smithsonian. The board received reports on Latino initiatives, plans for the 1996 150th anniversary year and the traveling exhibition "America's Smithsonian," the development of the 150th Anniversary Corporate Partner Program, and the debut of the Smithsonian's home page on the World Wide Web. The Regents also discussed issues of revenue enhancement, development initiatives, and increasing fiscal stringencies. In the latter context, the Regents authorized the deaccession of the Barney Studio House subject to review by the Executive Committee.

In other actions, the Board of Regents approved the development of an affinity credit card, endorsed the phased planning of the extension of the National Air and Space Museum and reaffirmed its placement at Washington Dulles International Airport, and voted to continue soliciting voluntary donations in selected Smithsonian museums. The board also noted that the Senate has requested a feasibility study on collecting admission fees in the museums.

The Regents awarded the Joseph Henry Medal to retiring General Counsel Peter G. Powers and to Representative Sidney R. Yates, a Regent Emeritus, in grateful recognition of their decades of extraordinary service to the Smithsonian.

During the year, the Regents appointed the following individuals to boards and commissions: Manley Alan Begay Jr., George L. Cornell, Billy L. Cypress, Dwight Gourneau, Gerald R. McMaster, Joann Sebastian Morris, Nancy Clark Reynolds, Phyllis Young, James A. Block, Ellsworth H. Brown, Catherine Sweeney Fowler, Douglas M. George, Jorge Flores Ochoa, Luci Tapahonso, and Bernard Julian Whitebear to the Board of Trustees of the National Museum of the American Indian; Kathleen Allaire, Harvey Krueger, Richard Smith, Agnes Bourne, Barbara Levin, and Richard Hayden to the Board of Trustees of Cooper-Hewitt, National Design Museum; David C. Driskell, Frances Humphrey Howard, Robin B. Martin, and Robert H. Nooter to the Commission of the National Museum of African Art; Nancy Ruth Morin, Alan K. Simpson, and Stanley O. Ikenberry to the Board of the National Museum of Natural History; Edwin I. Colodny, Ann Cousins, Frank K. Ribelin, Wanda M. Corn, Rosa Rionda de la Cruz, Paul D. Parkman, and Gerald L. Pearson to the Commission of the National Museum of American Art; Mrs. Hart Fessenden, Kurt Gitter, Iill Hornor Ma, Aboulala Soudayar, and Paul Walter to the Arthur M. Sackler Gallery Visiting Committee; and Roger Covey, Richard Danziger, and Cynthia Helms to the Freer Gallery of Art Visiting Committee.

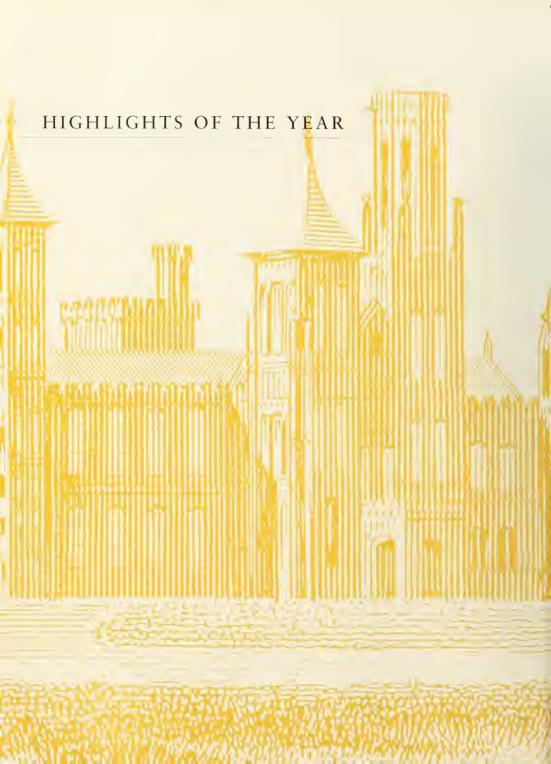
STAFF CHANGES

Throughout fiscal year 1995, under the new leadership of I. Michael Heyman, various reorganizations were undertaken to place greater emphasis on the responsibilities of the museums, research centers, and offices. The Office of the Provost was established under Robert S. Hoffmann, the Smithsonian's former assistant secretary for science. On an interim basis, former Assistant Secretaries Tom L. Freudenheim and James C. Early and Deputy Assistant Secretary Ross B. Simons served as Assistant Provosts. Former Assistant Secretary Thomas E. Lovejoy was named Counselor to the Secretary for Biodiversity and Environmental Affairs, former Deputy Assistant Secretary Marc J. Pachter became Counselor to the Secretary for Special Projects and the Electronic Media, and Miguel A. Bretos served under contract as Counselor to the Secretary for Latino Affairs.

Alice Green Burnette was given the new title of Assistant Secretary for Institutional Advancement.

Retiring from the administrative ranks were Peter G. Powers, the Smithsonian's first General Counsel, former Assistant Secretary John F. Jameson, and Contracting Officer Robert P. Perkins, Other departures of note included Director of Government Relations Mark W. Rodgers, Deputy Assistant Secretary Claudine K. Brown, Director of Facilities Services Richard L. Siegle, Director of Protection Services Charles A. Hines, and National Air and Space Museum Director Martin O. Harwit. We were fortunate to have recruited by year's end J. Dennis O'Connor to become the Smithsonian's first permanent Provost on January 1, 1996; John E. Huerta to assume the position of General Counsel on November 13, 1995; David J. Umansky, who was appointed to the new position of Director of Communications in March 1995; M. John Berry, who became Director of Government Relations in April 1995; John W. Cobert to assume the directorship of the Contracts Office: Edith W. Hedlin, who became Director of the Office of Smithsonian Institution Archives in October 1994: and Nicole L. Krakora, who was appointed Director of Special Events and Conference Services in June

To these officers and countless others, we owe a debt of gratitude for their efforts to bring the Smithsonian to its present greatness and envision its possibilities for the future.





Anacostia Museum

An important work by John Robinson (1912–94), the most prolific visual chronicler of black life in the Anacostia neighborhood of Washington, D.C., became part of the Anacostia Museum's collection this year. Here Look at Mine is a touching portrait of the artist's grandchildren at the family dining table in their Southeast Washington home. The painting realisti-

cally captures the youthful images and the details of the household interior.

Robinson, who was primarily selftaught, focused on local street scenes and his favorite flower, the lilac. His work has been exhibited at local cultural institutions including the Anacostia Museum, the Corcoran Gallery of Art, and the Washington Project for the Arts. In *Here Look at Mine*, the museum has a long-term reminder of the special relationship it shared with Mr. Robinson and his family.

John Robinson (American, 1912–94), Here Look at Mine, 1980. Acrylic on canvas, 61 × 88.9 cm (24 × 35 in.). Anacostia Museum Collection. (Photograph by Harold Dorwin)

Archives of American Art

The Archives of American Art is preparing for publication a comprehensive guide to its papers of Latino and Latin American artists that will be widely distributed free of charge. The guide will highlight a wealth of primary source materials such as the diary that Carlos Lopez kept while serving as an artist, war correspondent, and photographer for Life magazine in 1943; 84 sketchbooks and journals of painter Carlos Almaraz; the records of Octavio Medellin's art school in Dallas. Texas; the correspondence and writings of Edward Chavez, Antonio Sotomayer, and Mel Casas; a collection of 3,504 color slides documenting 741 murals in California; and significant documentation on Patrociño Barela, José Guerrero, George Lopez, Alexander Maldonado, Marisol, José Moya del Pino, Manuel Neri, Michael Ponce de Leon, Frank Romero, Diego Rivera, and Emilio Sanchez. The guide will also provide information about the Archives' extensive oral history interviews of artists David Avalos, Judith Baca, Edward Chavez, Raphael Ferrer, Luis Jimenez, José and Malaquias Montoya, and others from 1964 to the present.

Emilio Sanchez (Cuban American, b. 1921), Senado, Cuba, 1946. Watercolor, 24.8 × 19.7 cm (9 3/4 × 7 3/4 in.). Emilio Sanchez Papers, Archives of American Art.





Arthur M. Sackler Gallery

Hiroshima Kazuo (b. 1915) is the last itinerant professional basketmaker in the mountainous Hinokage region on Japan's island of Kyushu. Hinokage lies in steeply sloped mountainous terrain where tea, shitake mushrooms, and charcoal are produced. These products are intimately linked to the bamboo baskets that figure in their cultivation.

The exhibition "A Basketmaker in Rural Japan" presented the complete repertoire of baskets that Hiroshima learned to make for use in the home, field, and stream during his 64-year career as a bamboo craftsman. The exhibition was the first in the United States to focus on Japanese baskets as objects of use. It exemplified the Sackler Gallery's efforts to identify works of art with their makers and place them within a cultural context.

Hiroshima Kazuo made his first trip outside Japan to visit the gallery during the exhibition. High points of his stay included opportunities to meet the public, the press, and guests at a reception in his honor. Here he demonstrates the use of a bamboo whirligig, a toy that he often makes for the children of Hinokage. The

exhibition of Hiroshima's baskets was popular not only because of the simple elegance of the objects and their weave, but also because of the basketmaker himself, who was represented in photo murals and a videotape that were integrated into the installation. Visitors were invited to touch and hold four baskets that Hiroshima had made especially for this purpose. Most of the objects on view were on loan from the Nakamuro Kunio Collection, Department of Anthropology, National Museum of Natural History. (Photograph by Neil Greentree)



Cooper-Hewitt, National Design Museum

A group of rare French wallpapers representing the work of some of the premier wallpaper producers of the late 18th and 19th centuries has been added to the renowned collection of wallcoverings in Cooper-Hewitt, National Design Museum. Two panels are hand-painted and printed to simulate bronze-inlaid wood, fooling the eye with the virtuoso techniques for which the French manufacturers are well-known.

The museum's wallcovering collection consists of more than 10,000 pieces and is the largest in the United States. All the collections originally were assembled as a design resource for the public's use, a function that continues today. The White House used this resource in the recent renovation of the Blue Room. Joanne Warner, assistant curator of wallcoverings, helped the renovation committee choose wallcoverings to reflect the history of the room and complement the French objects that President James Monroe purchased in 1817. Two wallpaper borders were reproduced from early-19th-century French papers in the museum's collection.

When the museum's \$20 million renovation project is complete in late 1996, the wallcovering holdings will be housed along with other collections in the new Design Resource Center, where they will be more accessible than they are in current storage areas. This improved storage and research facility will help the museum achieve its aim of making its collections available to inspire students of design, as well as the general public.

Wallpaper panel, Paris, 1833. Produced by Amable Leroy (d. 1880). Block-printed, hand-painted on handmade sheets. Cooper-Hewitt, National Design Museum, Museum Purchase.

Freer Gallery of Art

Since the Freer Gallery reopened following renovation in 1993, concerts of Asian music and Western chamber music have drawn audiences of music lovers to the grassy plaza at the gallery's north entrance and to the Eugene and Agnes E. Meyer Auditorium inside. At this twilight summer concert, Partha Chatterjee played *ragas*, or compositions, on the sitar, which resembles a lute, and Samir Chatterjee accompanied him on the *tabla*, or drums.

Three other concerts this year featured the music of Afghanistan, North India, and Pakistan as performed, respectively, by Wali Ahmad Raoufi and Broto Roy, the Gundecha brothers, and Shiv Kumar Sharma with Shafaat Ahmed Khan. The Bill and Mary Meyer Concert Series, now in its third year, included six programs of chamber music by such artists as Musicians from Marlboro, Pamela Frank, and the Takacs Quartet. A highlight of the con-

cert by the Shanghai Quartet was the Washington, D.C., premiere of "Song of the Ch'in" by the contemporary Chinese composer Zhou Long.

The Bill and Mary Meyer Concert Series has been established in memory of Dr. Eugene Meyer III and Mary Adelaide Bradley Meyer. It is generously supported by The Island Fund in the New York Community Trust and Elizabeth E. Meyer. (Photograph by Neil Greentree)



Hirshhorn Museum and Sculpture Garden

The Drummer, a bronze sculpture by British artist Barry Flanagan (b. 1941), was acquired this year by the Hirshhorn Museum and Sculpture Garden and installed outdoors, where it attracted a steady stream of summer visitors. This rubbery and volatile noisemaker, mischievously poised on a mound, seems almost human in scale and demeanor, as if sprung from legends, proverbs, and fairy tales.

Flanagan, prominent among innovative sculptors from Great Britain who challenged the previous generation's influence, began his career in the 1960s. He first created humorously eccentric, fossil-like compositions in rope, clay, and sand-filled burlap. In 1979, after learning bronze casting, he turned to using traditional animal subjects in highly untraditional ways. His most consistent subject has been the hare. Using a free-form vet anatomically accurate style, he has conceived the creature as leaping, dancing, tumbling, boxing, playing cricket, and stretched out in headlong flight. Today, Flanagan's bronze hares are compelling additions to museums, plazas, and squares in cities around the world, among them London, Minneapolis, New York, and Osaka.

The Hirshhorn plaza, where Flanagan's work and some dozen other sculptures are exhibited, won a 1995 Federal Design Achievement Award. A renovation and landscaping project completed in 1993 by James Urban Associates of Annapolis, Maryland, introduced trees, lawn areas, and granite flooring to the site and improved the structural, drainage, and accessibility features. Chosen from more than 400 entrants, the revamped plaza was one of 77 federal projects nationwide that received Design Achievement Awards.

Barry Flanagan (British, b. 1941), *The Drummer*, 1989–90. Bronze, 243.8 × 172.7 × 91.4 cm (96 × 68 × 36 in.). The Joseph H. Hirshhorn Bequest Fund and the Joseph H. Hirshhorn Purchase Fund, 1995 (95.4). (Photograph by Lee Stalsworth)





National Air and

Space Museum

Throughout 1995, the National Air and Space Museum commemorated the 50th anniversary of the end of World War II with exhibitions and programs that expanded public understanding of this important period in modern history.

In April, the Grumman F6F-5 Hellcat went on display. Hellcat pilots are credited with destroying more than 5,700 enemy aircraft in aerial combat and with achieving nearly 75 percent of the U.S. Navy's air-to-air victories. That same month, the museum opened "Building the Arsenal of Democracy: World War II Photographs from the National Air and Space Museum Archives," which illustrated military and civilian efforts to protect the country

against foreign invasion, the training of U.S. pilots and troops, and wartime industrial production.

The museum's much-anticipated exhibition of the B-29 Superfortress *Enola Gay* (above) showcased the aircraft's carefully restored forward fuselage, engines, and vertical stabilizer. The gallery also included a video featuring the men who flew the aircraft on its historic August 1945 mission.

World War II combat fighter pilot Quentin C. Aanenson gave the museum's annual Charles A. Lindbergh Memorial Lecture. During his tour of duty, Aanenson participated in some of the deadliest combat of the war. He flew 51 missions in the P-47 Thunderbolt with the 366th Fighter Group and 24 missions with other groups in the 9th Air Force, including 11 missions in P-51 Mustangs. The 366th Fighter Group lost 90 of its 125 pilots to enemy action. Nearly 50 years later, Aanenson created A Fighter Pilot's Story, a PBS documentary about his experiences.

The 1995–96 General Electric Aviation Lecture Series opened with a panel discussion of Marine Corps combat aviation in the Pacific war, from operations at Guadalcanal in 1942 to aerial combat with Japanese kamikazes in 1945. Participants included two Congressional Medal of Honor recipients and a recipient of the Distinguished Flying Cross. (Photograph by Carolyn Russo)

National Museum of African Art

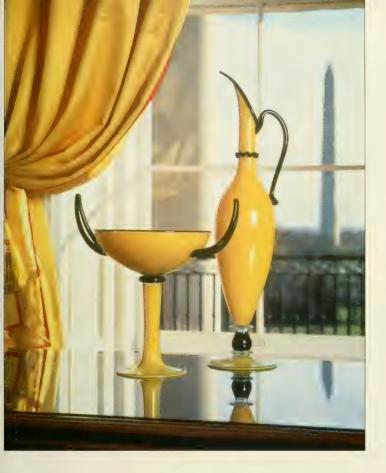
The acquisition of a superb, carved wooden face mask from the Lele peoples of Zaire was a highlight of the past year at the National Museum of African Art. The mask will be on view in the exhibition "Images of Power and Identity," which serves as an introduction to the museum's permanent collection.

Masks of the Lele peoples, who live in the Western Kasai region, are rare, so this object is an especially important addition to the collection. The mask has an elaborate headdress embellished on the front and back with cowrie shells and glass beads of multiple colors. Beads and cowrie shells were valuable trade items used extensively as currency and decoration in Central Africa. The areas under the eyes and the nose are covered with copper and iron sheets secured by wood and iron pegs. Lele masks such as this may have been worn in dances for the funerary rites of chiefs or used in annual reenactments of the founding of the Lele peoples.

This mask will join the museum's other outstanding Central African masks from the Chokwe, Lega, Pende, Hemba, and Tetela peoples.

Mask, Lele peoples, Zaire. Wood, copper, iron, pigment, fiber, cotton, wool, cowrie shells, glass beads, $28 \times 22 \times 6$ cm (11 1/16 \times 8 11/16 \times 2 3/8 in.). National Museum of African Art (1994–14–001). (Photograph by Franko Khoury)





National Museum of

American Art

The National Museum of American Art embraced a rare opportunity to work with the White House this year, producing a popular exhibition, a publication, and a state-of-the-art World Wide Web Internet tour. A traveling exhibition of the "White House Collection of American Crafts" premiered at the museum's main building in Washington and will be featured in seven or more American museums through 1997.

The exhibition is based on a remarkable collection of 72 contemporary crafts assembled for the home of the First Family in honor of the Year of the American Craft in 1993. Michael W. Monroe, then curator-in-charge of the museum's Renwick

Gallery, advised the President and Mrs. Clinton on crafts to complement the historic furnishings of the public and private rooms of the White House. Seventy-seven artists supported the project by giving works in glass, ceramic, wood, metal, and fiber—modern expressions of traditions dating to the first civilizations.

The exhibition is a stunning display of color, texture, and virtuosity. Highlights include Dante Marioni's Yellow Pair (shown here); Dale Chihuly's Cerulean Blue Macchia with Chartreuse Lip Wrap, a gigantic, multicolored glass shell form that is one of Hillary Rodham Clinton's personal favorites; and a walnut rocking chair

created by Sam Maloof, who made a similar chair for President Kennedy. Mrs. Clinton expressed her enthusiasm for craft objects "made by the hand" when she spoke to 100 reporters at a museum press conference to open the exhibition.

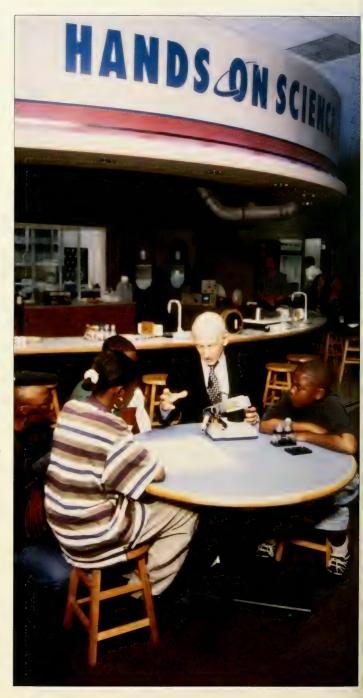
The museum inaugurated its home page on the World Wide Web (http://www.nmaa.si.edu) with a virtual tour of the exhibition made possible by a gift from MCI. Electronic visitors are guided through the White House to see some of the objects in their original settings. They can also explore each work in detail and see and hear from the artists at work in their studios. (Photograph by John Bigelow Taylor)

National Museum of American History

The Jerome and Dorothy Lemelson Center for the Study of Invention and Innovation was established at the National Museum of American History on May 31, 1995, through a \$10.4 million gift from inventor Jerome Lemelson, who holds more than 500 patents, and his wife Dorothy. Theirs is the largest personal donation ever made to the Smithsonian Institution.

The Lemelson Center's primary mission is to document, interpret, and disseminate information about invention and innovation. Through public programs, exhibitions, research efforts, and electronic outreach projects, the center hopes to encourage inventive creativity in young people and foster an appreciation for the central role of invention in the history of the United States.

The Lemelson Center kicked off its "Innovative Lives" program for children and young adults with a lecture-demonstration by Hal Walker, a former aerospace engineer who shared his ideas on innovation as a career and explained his research on lasers. He also helped illustrate the properties and applications of laser light for 85 middle-school students in the museum's Hands On Science Center, Jerome Lemelson, shown here, was also on hand to work with the students. The Lemelson Center's programs are highlighted on its World Wide Web home page, which can be reached via the Smithsonian's home page, http://www.si.edu. (Photograph by Jeff Tinsley)



National Museum of

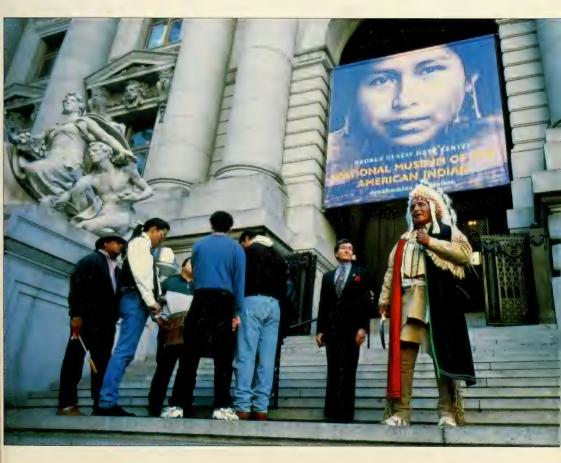
the American Indian

When Moses Starr Jr., Southern Cheyenne camp crier, gave a traditional blessing and announced the opening of the George Gustav Heye Center of the National Museum of the American Indian on Sunday morning, October 30, 1994, a new era in the presentation of Native American arts and cultures began. After honor songs by Louis Mofsie (Hopi/Winnebago) and the Silvercloud Singers (left), museum Director W. Richard West Jr. (Southern Cheyenne) and Starr (right) led the gathering up the stairs of the Alexander Hamilton U.S. Cus-

tom House in New York City and through the museum's entrance to see the inaugural exhibitions.

The Heye Center is the first large public museum to offer American Indians full involvement in the planning, interpretation, and presentation of the materials and events of their cultures. Since 1990, the museum has gathered the ideas and advice of native peoples on every aspect of the museum, including preparation of the three premiere exhibitions—"Creation's Journey: Masterworks of Native American

Identity and Belief," "All Roads Are Good: Native Voices on Life and Culture," and "This Path We Travel: Celebrations of Contemporary Native American Creativity." The opening ceremonies, current and future exhibitions, and continuing public programs are the tangible result of working with Native American communities. They confirm the museum's commitment to provide a forum for the voices of the peoples and cultures it represents. (Photograph by Roy Gumpel)



National Museum of Natural History

A magnificent display of marine organisms opened on May 19, 1995, in the National Museum of Natural History. In "Exploring Marine Ecosystems," a new permanent exhibition, visitors can explore two of Earth's most fascinating natural communities: a temperate rocky shore and a tropical coral reef.

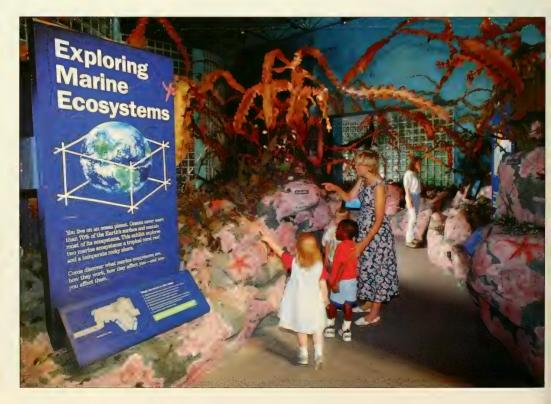
Entering through a simulated undersea kelp forest off the rocky coast of Maine, visitors encounter two living model ecosystems. Much more than simple aquariums, the models contain self-sustaining food webs that function much like those in natural communities. The Maine Rocky

Shore Ecosystem represents intertidal and subtidal communities in the Gulf of Maine, featuring green sea urchins, hermit crabs, northern lobsters, hard tube worms, and deep-sea scallops. Regional plants include kelp, knotted rockweed, crustose coralline algae, and Irish moss algae. In the Caribbean Coral Reef Ecosystem, visitors see a striking array of marine life, including stony corals, green reef crabs, pencil urchins, magpie shells, and such exotic fish as striped parrotfish, flamefish, French grunts, damselfish, and blue tangs.

The exhibition also shows how healthy ecosystems function through the interac-

tion of physical factors such as sediment type, wave action, and sunlight with biological factors, including plants and animals. Visitors learn how healthy marine ecosystems contribute to the well-being of our planet and how people everywhere can help protect them.

"Exploring Marine Ecosystems" is the second part of a three-phase rejuvenation of the museum's Marine Hall. The first section, "In Search of Giant Squid," opened in 1994. The renovation will culminate in 1998 with an exhibition devoted to the diversity of marine life. (Photograph by Laurie Minor-Penland)



National Portrait Gallery

A distinguished veteran of the War of 1812 and the Mexican War, Winfield Scott was nicknamed "Old Fuss and Feathers" for his insistence on strict dress codes and conduct. Even in his later years, he was a memorable figure—well over 6 feet tall, ruggedly independent, and blunt of speech. This portrait was painted by Robert Walter Weir around 1855, about the time Scott, general-in-chief of the U.S. Army for nearly 20 years, was granted the rank of lieutenant general. He was the first man since George Washington to achieve the honor.

Weir, a successful painter of portraits and historical subjects (including *The Embarkation of the Pilgrims* for the Capitol Rotunda) and professor of drawing at the U.S. Military Academy at West Point, undertook several portraits of Scott at the request of the general's friends. "The gratification it will give the army," the artist was told, "the peculiar fitness you should do them all, all alike combine to—I would not say demand—you should not decline."

This painting is one of several portraits of Scott by Weir, all virtually alike, that portray the general in full dress uniform. The freshness of execution and vividness of painterly detail mark this version as one of the finest of Weir's efforts to document the forceful personality of his sitter and belie his status by then as aging hero and failed Whig presidential candidate. The portrait is included in the exhibition "1846: Portrait of a Nation," the gallery's tribute to the 150th anniversary of the Smithsonian.

Robert Walter Weir (American, 1803–89), Portrait of Winfield Scott, ca. 1855. Oil on canvas, 86.4 × 68.6 cm (34 × 27 1/4 in.). National Portrait Gallery, Gallery Purchase, 1995.





National Postal Museum

The nation's most famous error stamp, this 1918 24-cent "Jenny Invert" will be the subject of a major philatelic exhibition planned at the National Postal Museum for the summer of 1996 in celebration of the Smithsonian's 150th anniversary. One sheet of 100 stamps with the error escaped detection and was sold in Washington, D.C. This rarity, which is considered among the gems of philately, features the famous JN-4H biplane, also known as the Jenny. The plane was actually printed first, and the frame was printed upside down.

The exhibition of these renowned error stamps is the first to be produced under the auspices of Friends of Philately, a new program of the National Postal Museum that enables prominent stamp collectors to underwrite philatelic exhibitions.

Airmail stamp, 1918. National Philatelic Collection, National Postal Museum.

National Zoological Park

A history-making cheetah became a part of the National Zoo's Cheetah Conservation Station this year. Jomu, a 21-month-old female, was one of the world's first cheetahs produced by artificial insemination. The new arrival was a product of trail-blazing research in assisted reproduction of endangered cats conducted by the Zoo's New Opportunities in Animal Health Sciences (NOAHS) Center and represents a breakthrough in efforts to preserve endangered species. Jomu was born at the Caldwell Zoo in Tyler, Texas, June 4, 1993, following artificial insemination of her mother by a NOAHS mobile laboratory team under the leadership of the Zoo's Dr. JoGayle Howard. At the Cheetah Conservation Station, Jomu will become part of an ongoing study of cheetah behavior that will enable biologists to propagate the species successfully. (Photograph by Jessie Cohen)



Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory

Groundbreaking for the Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory's submillimeter array (SMA) of telescopes took place June 8 just below the summit of Mauna Kea, Hawaii. Some 100 guests attended the ceremonies, including Smithsonian Secretary I. Michael Heyman, representatives of state and local government, and astronomers from around the world. When completed in 1998, the SMA will consist of six antennas, each 6 meters 121 feet, 6 inches) in diameter, capable of operating together as a single giant telescope 500 meters (1,650 feet) in diameter. Sensitive to radia-

tion in the still largely unexplored submillimeter band between radio and infrared wavelengths, the instrument will observe, with unprecedented resolution, planets, newly forming stars, galaxies, and quasars.

Shown here are the official "ground-breakers," posing with O'o sticks, traditional Hawaiian farming implements used to cultivate taro and hand-carved from native Kao wood. At front, from left, are Robert McLaren, associate director, Institute for Astronomy, University of Hawaii; Dean O. Smith, senior vice-president for research and graduate education, Univer-

sity of Hawaii; Stephen K. Yamashiro, mayor, Hawaii County; Eric Silverberg, SMA project director; Don Hall, director, Institute for Astronomy; Robert Hoffmann, acting provost, Smithsonian Institution; Al Castro, governor's liaison, East Hawaii; Monsignor Charles A. Kekumano; and chanter Kepi Maly. Rear, from left, are James Moran, Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory; Ross Simons, acting assistant provost for the sciences, Smithsonian Institution; and Secretary Heyman. (Photograph by Eileen Harrington)





Smithsonian Environmental

Research Center

Oceangoing freighters often arrive in U.S. harbors "under ballast," with large water-filled tanks on board to stabilize the ship at sea. When this ballast water is discharged, living organisms from all over the world are released, disrupting the food web and causing problems that have an economic impact. Scientists from the Smithsonian Environmental Research Center are studying these organisms in two of the busiest seaports on the East Coast—Norfolk, Virginia, and Baltimore, Maryland.

Scientists sample the ballast water either before it is discharged or immediately after discharge in the waters next to the freighters. Live pathogenic microorganisms, shellfish parasites, and exotic species are among the organisms commonly transported from harbors all over the world to Chesapeake Bay. Even live finfish are among the released organisms. These introduced species have already caused many problems in Chesapeake Bay and elsewhere in the United States.

Scientists are establishing a detailed database on the frequencies of release of various living organisms, the sources of the ballast water, and the survivorship of these organisms in ballast tanks while ships travel from port to port. Here a scientist samples a freighter's ballast water before it is pumped into Baltimore harbor. (Photograph by Gregory Ruiz)

Smithsonian Institution

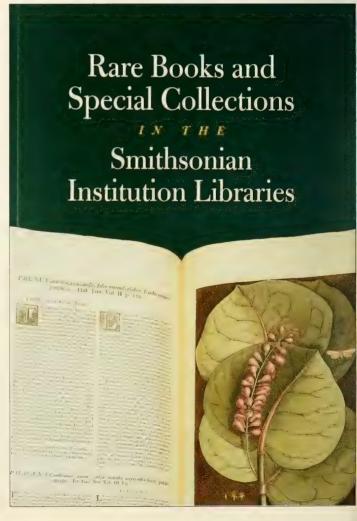
Libraries

A new publication from the Smithsonian Institution Libraries takes the reader on a visual journey through the special collections supporting research for the museums and research centers that have been established during the Institution's 150-year history. Rare Books and Special Collections in the Smithsonian Institution Libraries, published this year by the Smithsonian Institution Press, provides a richly illustrated sampling of the most valuable and unusual treasures in the Libraries' collections.

The Libraries' 1.2 million items include 40,000 rare books and 1,800 groups of manuscripts that researchers use to identify and study the Smithsonian's vast assemblage of artifacts and specimens. Smithsonian staff consult the unique collection of 285,600 trade catalogues, for example, to document objects manufactured from the 19th century to the present day. Taxonomists still use the extensive holdings in natural history to identify specimens in the collections of the National Museum of Natural History.

The handsome illustrations in Rare Books and Special Collections provide a glimpse into the collections of the Dibner Library of the History of Science and Technology, located in the National Museum of American History; the Admiral Dewitt Clinton Ramsey Room at the National Air and Space Museum Branch; and the Bradley Room at the Cooper-Hewitt, National Design Museum Branch. Bern Dibner, whose collection of books and manuscripts was donated to the Libraries by the Burndy Library, is honored in a frontispiece; production of the book was supported by the Dibner Fund.

Rare Books and Special Collections in the Smithsonian Institution Libraries underscores the broad scope of research interests embraced by Smithsonian museums and research centers and served by the Smithsonian Institution Libraries. (Photograph by Rick Vargas)





Smithsonian Institution Traveling Exhibition Service

"Louis Armstrong: A Cultural Legacy" connects the arts of painting, collage, drawing, and photography with the art of jazz to illuminate the life and countless contributions of Louis Armstrong (1900/1901–71), one of the creative giants of the 20th century. The exhibition premiered in the fall of 1994 at the Queens Museum of Art in Queens, New York, and will end its eight-city national tour at the National Portrait Gallery in the summer of 1996.

Many people know or recall Armstrong only as a genial, world-famous entertainer whose face, smile, and gravelly voice were instantly recognizable. Yet behind the show-biz image was a revolutionary artist—one of a handful of radical visionaries who changed the face of art in the 20th century.

The exhibition follows Armstrong from his youth in New Orleans, to his years in Chicago and New York City, to his international status as "Ambassador of Jazz." Artworks and a vast array of artifacts and memorabilia document Armstrong's life. Curator Marc Miller worked closely with Michael Cogswell, curator of the Louis Armstrong Archives at Queens College, Julian Euell of the Armstrong House, and

Phoebe Jacobs, vice-president of the Louis Armstrong Educational Foundation, to assemble the more than 325 objects presented in the exhibition.

"Louis Armstrong: A Cultural Legacy" is the second in a series of exhibitions traveling as part of "America's Jazz Heritage," a partnership of the Lila Wallace—Reader's Digest Fund and the Smithsonian Institution. It was organized by the Queens Museum of Art and the Smithsonian Institution Traveling Exhibition Service and funded in part by the National Endowment for the Humanities. Additional support was provided by Mobil Foundation, Inc.

Smithsonian Tropical Research Institute

The Earl S. Tupper Library at the Smithsonian Tropical Research Institute (STRI) is one of the world's most comprehensive resources on tropical nature and human use of the tropics. It began in the 1920s as a small book collection at the Barro Colorado Island Field Station, and, by 1983, it was the first Smithsonian Institution Libraries branch to have its own building. But by the early 1990s, the collection had expanded to more than 65,000 volumes, and the number of patrons exceeded 14,000. The library had outgrown its space.

This year, STRI completed a muchneeded expansion and renovation of its library facilities thanks to a generous gift from the family of Earl S. Tupper, the founder of Tupperware. The new fourstory annex provides 1,600 square meters (17,223 square feet) of space—enough room to allow the collection to triple in size. In the original building, the reading area and staff work space have been enlarged.

The mosaic on the facade of the new annex, created and contributed by the noted Panamanian artist Brooke Alfaro,

symbolizes Panama's role as a site of exchange: of marine life before closure of the isthmus; of terrestrial life for the last 3 million years; of human populations and cultures during the last 12,000 years; and of commerce during the past 500 years. The work, titled *El Trueque* (The Exchange) also symbolizes the continued intellectual exchange that researchers and students from around the world engage in at STRI. (Photograph by Marcos A. Guerra)



THE YEAR IN REVIEW

THE PROVOST

Office of the Provost

ROBERT S. HOFFMANN, ACTING PROVOST

On October 31, 1994, Secretary Heyman combined the offices of three assistant secretaries to establish the Office of the Provost and appointed former Assistant Secretary for the Sciences Robert Hoffmann as acting provost. The creation of this office marked a major step in the strategic planning of a more efficient and effective Institution. The Office of the Provost plans, coordinates, facilitates, and evaluates the Institution's activities in research, collections management, exhibitions, education, and cultural programs.

- During the year, the Office of the Provost initiated activities to commemorate the Smithsonian's 150th anniversary. Major programs include a lecture series to accompany the traveling exhibition "America's Smithsonian"; "The Unseen Smithsonian," a photographic exhibition illustrating the diversity and breadth of research interests pursued by Smithsonian scholars; an endowed chair in museum studies at George Washington University; lectures and panel discussions at scholarly and professional organization meetings across the United States; and behind-the-scene tours of program units to help staff and volunteers appreciate and understand institutional activities.
- The 25-member Smithsonian Council assessed the Smithsonian's anthropological and cultural studies programs, as well as programs of the Smithsonian's conservation biology community and the Conservation Training Council.
- Through James Smithson Trust funds—the Research Opportunities Fund, Restricted Endowment Funds, Scholarly Studies Program, Special Exhibition Fund, Collections-Based Research Fund, and Educational Outreach Fund—the office distributed awards to museums, research institutes, laboratories, and other offices. The awards support innovative scientific

endeavors; exhibitions that broaden public understanding of Smithsonian collections; and education, cultural interpretation, and audience development programs.

- The office initiated Institution-wide discussions and workshops focusing on recent exhibitions and research that resulted in new guidelines and improved procedures for exhibition planning.
- The Council of Museum Education Directors organized a Smithsonian-wide conference that reviewed national education reform goals and guidelines and presented local, national, and Smithsonian examples of the museum community's involvement in education reform.
- Smithsonian scholars from the sciences and the humanities gathered at a conference focusing on the history and contributions of Smithsonian researchers. "What about Increase? The First Science and Humanities Dialogue" fostered a spirit of community, shared goals, and cooperative endeavor.
- The office continued support for the Material Culture Forum and the History Roundtable, which hold regular discussions on topics that cross disciplines,

Japanese American percussionist Anthony Brown performs at the Asian Pacific American Heritage Month keynote event. (Photograph by Rick Vargas)



thereby encouraging communication and collegial work among research staff.

- The Wider Audience Development Program coordinated nearly 30 lectures, films, performances, and other educational programs to explore different facets of America's multicultural heritage.
- The office supported several Smithsonian units in organizing programs for Asian and Asian American communities.
- The Accessibility Lecture Series offered 10 programs to staff from the Smithsonian and from cultural organizations in the Washington, D.C., area on topics such as universal design and audio description for performances.
- "Ocean Planet," a traveling exhibition on ocean conservation organized by the Environmental Awareness Program, opened at the National Museum of Natural History.

SCIENCES

Conservation Analytical Laboratory

TAMBIRIUS VAN ZIISI, DIRECTOR

The Conservation Analytical Laboratory (CAL) engages in research and training in the conservation and technical study of museum objects and other materials of cultural importance. CAL addresses questions of concern to archaeology and art history, as well as problems facing museums, including the Smithsonian, in the preservation and conservation of collections. A

ings conservator at the Conservation Analytical Laboratory, removes the surface coating from Charles Willson Peale's painting General Cropper, in the collection of the National Museum of American History.

lia-sun Tsang, paint-



multifaceted training program provides valuable educational opportunities for students in conservation, materials science, archaeology, and art history.

- The Biogeochemistry Program, in collaboration with the Geophysical Laboratory of the Carnegie Institution of Washington, developed molecular dissection techniques for light isotope ratio mass spectrometry. Using these techniques, scientists compared Cambrian-age brachiopod shells to modern shell material from Hawaii. They also identified for the first time the stabilization of DNA in the fossil record through a mechanism involving crosslinking to the protein collagen.
- Students in the Archaeological Conservation Training Program gained practical experience working at excavation sites at Harappa, Pakistan, and Copán, Honduras. At Copán, CAL began educational outreach efforts to archaeologists through collaboration with the newly established Harvard University archaeological field school. At both sites, local archaeologists and museum professionals received theoretical and practical instruction in preservation and conservation of museum collections and excavated materials.
- Research in the preservation of photographic materials resulted in the development of a low-cost packing technique for cold storage. Storage at subzero temperatures dramatically prolongs the expected lifetime of photographic materials. The new technique maintains an appropriate humidity level and thus enables the use of commercial freezer technology. This technology can be scaled to the size of the collection, making cold storage a feasible and affordable preservation strategy.
- CAL produced the first two videotapes in a new instructional series that introduces basic principles and practices of collections care and preservation—Furniture Care and Maintenance and Rescuing Records: Recognizing Values and Problems. The series is designed for museum professionals and other collection caretakers and managers who do not have conservation training.

National Museum of Natural History

DONALD J. ORTNER, ACTING DIRECTOR

The National Museum of Natural History is committed to understanding the natural world, including the role of humans in it, and making this knowledge available to people everywhere. The most-visited natural

history museum in the world, the museum reveals the biological and cultural diversity of Earth through public exhibitions and a variety of educational programs and publications. It is also one of the world's largest research museums, charged with the care of more than 120 million cultural artifacts and specimens of plants, animals, fossils, rocks, and minerals. Studies conducted by the museum's staff, and by visiting scientists worldwide using its collections, shed light on the origins and evolution of Earth and the solar system, increase understanding of plants and animals living today and in earlier periods, and enhance knowledge of human evolution, adaptation, and cultural history.

- Special exhibitions were a highlight of 1995 at the museum. "Spiders!" completed its successful debut presentation in January and began a North American tour that will continue until 1998. In April, "Ocean Planet" opened with the generous support of the National Science Foundation, Times Mirror Magazines, Inc., The Pew Charitable Trusts, Ford Motor Company, and Motorola. A new permanent exhibition, "Exploring Marine Ecosystems," opened in May, followed by the traveling show "Royal Tombs of Spán" in June. Later in the year, visitors enjoyed the museum's first outdoor exhibition—a new butterfly earden.
- Museum researchers continued their excellent record of scholarly publication, writing and editing some 600 papers and books. The most far-reaching were three articles in the prestigious journal *Science*, including a cover story on lichen-forming fungi by Department of Botany researchers; a paper in the journal *Evolution* suggesting that new species evolve in bursts rather than continuously; a book compiling all known information on worldwide volcanic activity for the past 10,000 years; and two articles in the *Journal of Forensic Sciences* on museum anthropologists' contributions to identification of human remains.
- Museum board member Gilbert S. Kahn announced a gift of \$2 million from his mother, Janet Annenberg Hooker, to the Campaign for the Hall of Geology, Gems and Minerals. The donation included a four-piece jewelry suite of extremely rare fancy yellow diamonds. Mrs. Hooker contributed \$3 million to the campaign in 1992. The new hall will be named in her honor when it opens in December 1996.
- The museum expanded its outreach dramatically this year via the information superhighway. Online services now available include a museum home page on the World Wide Web (http://www.nmnh.si.edu); an electronic version of "Ocean Planet"; scientific and general-interest publications; collection information; specialized bibliographies; comprehensive species lists



for some groups of organisms; and discussion centers that link researchers around the world.

- Science has often transcended political boundaries, but for decades the People's Republic of China has remained largely off limits to Western researchers. Recently, however, a significant number of cooperative projects between museum scientists and their Chinese colleagues have begun. This year, two paleobiologists, two botanists, a zoologist, and an expert in human origins visited mainland China for scholarly exchanges and field work.
- The Smithsonian Marine Station at Link Port in eastern Florida this year benefited from two generous supporters. The John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation agreed to a discounted sale of 3.2 hectares (8 acres) of land in Fort Pierce, Florida, which will provide a permanent site for the facility. The station also received a four-wheel-drive vehicle from Ford Motor Company, a sponsor of "Ocean Planet."

National Zoological Park

MICHAEL H. ROBINSON, DIRECTOR

The National Zoological Park is being transformed into a biological park that emphasizes the diversity and interdependence of plants and animals. New exhibits at the Zoo, such as the Amazonia, Wetlands, and Cheetah Conservation Station exhibits, eliminate the unnatural separation of plants and animals that

Michael Braun (right), director of the Laboratory of Molecular Systematics at the National Museum of Natural History. works with research technician Chris Huddleston to remove frozen tissue sambles from a new liquidnitrogen storage system, which maintains specimens at ultracold temperatures. The frozen-tissue collection augments the museum's traditional collections by providing a record of genetic diversity at the molecular level, (Photograph by Doc Dougherty)

Griff, the National Zoological Park's 13year-old Masai giraffe, gave birth to a 114pound female calf on lune 5, 1995. The 5-foot, 10-inch newborn stood and took its first stumbling steps in just 28 minutes. Masai giraffes, although not endangered, are not common in North American zoos. (Photograph by Lauren Erera)

characterizes most zoos and broaden appreciation for the ecological relationships among living organisms. Scientific studies conducted at the Zoo's Rock Creek Park facility in Washington, D.C., at the Conservation and Research Center in Front Royal, Virginia, and at other locations in the United States and overseas further the Zoo's efforts to advance the understanding of biological and veterinary science and to preserve disappearing species and habitats worldwide.

- Jomu, one of the first cheetahs produced by artificial insemination, became part of the Cheetah Conservation Station. The 21-month-old female is a product of research in assisted reproduction of endangered cats conducted by staff from the National Zoo's New Opportunities in Animal Health Sciences Center working at the Caldwell Zoo in Tyler, Texas.
- "Forever Changed: Birds on the Hawaiian Islands"
 —an all-Smithsonian symposium organized by the
 Zoo's Office of Public Affairs—focused on the his-

tory, evolution, and conservation status of Hawaii's remarkable bird population. Scientists discussed the discovery of the remains of recently extinct birds, which provided DNA samples for analyses that forced a rethinking of relationships between Hawaiian bird species.

- The Friends of the National Zoo (FONZ) launched its first annual ZooArts Festival; opened a new gift and food service facility; and initiated a series of week-long overnight wildlife conservation camps for children at the Conservation and Research Center. ZooFari, FONZ's 12th annual fund-raising event, netted a record \$240,000 for exhibition, education, conservation, and research programs. FONZ volunteers also contributed more than 100,000 hours of assistance that supported a variety of projects.
- The Zoo won three major awards from the American Zoo and Aquarium Association. The golden lion tamarin conservation program, which marked its first decade of success in reintroducing golden lion tamarin monkeys to Brazil, received the top Conservation Award. The Zoo also shared honors with two other zoos for collaborative work on behalf of the endangered tiger and won an award for breeding Matschie's tree kangaroo.
- The Conservation and Research Center joined Environmental Systems Research Institute, Inc., and Hewlett-Packard Company to form the Conservation Technology Support Program, a consortium that provided \$1 million in computer hardware, software, and training to 30 nonprofit conservation organizations in the United States and abroad. This program is improving biologists' ability to analyze the environmental impact of land and natural resource use.
- The Zoo and the Fairfax County, Virginia, Public Schools coproduced four elementary school Science Safari programs and an Electronic Field Trip for middle school students. Related curriculum materials were created and distributed to participating schools. The programs were broadcast to schools nationwide via satellite downlink or cable television systems.
- A team of scientists led by the Zoo's Daryl Boness used a novel underwater videotape camera provided by the National Geographic Society to gather neverseen underwater images of harbor seals and information on the seals' behavior. The team traveled to Sable Island in the North Atlantic Ocean to attach cameras temporarily to the seals' backs.
- The Conservation and Research Center recorded a milestone with the first breeding of a Hawaiian honeycreeper (the i'iwi) outside the wild. Scientists at the center are using this nonendangered species of honeycreeper to develop husbandry and propagation techniques for a number of Hawaii's highly endangered avian species.



Office of Fellowships and Grants

ROBERTA W. RUBINOFF, DIRECTOR

The Office of Fellowships and Grants supports and enhances research at the Institution, throughout the nation, and overseas by linking the Smithsonian with students and scholars from universities, museums, and research organizations. Through fellowships, internships, and other visiting academic appointments, the Smithsonian maximizes the use of its vast and unusual resources and provides an important complement to more formal modes of education. The office manages centralized fellowship and internship programs and all other stipend appointments, some of which are designed to increase minority participation in Smithsonian research activities and disciplines. Two competitive grant programs providing scholarly support for Smithsonian professional staff also are administered by the office.

- Approximately 900 students, scientists, and scholars from the United States and abroad received appointments to use the Institution's facilities and collections. These awards included stipends for visiting scholars and students, internships, and short-term travel grants. Of the 66 awards made under the Smithsonian Fellowship Program, 21 percent went to students and scholars from underrepresented groups.
- With support from the Educational Outreach Fund, the office coordinated a seminar series given by nine Smithsonian research staff members at 16 large U.S. universities with a significant number of students from underrepresented groups. Students and faculty learned about some of the research being conducted at the Smithsonian and about the opportunities available to them here.
- Dr. Pedro E. Leon Azofeifa from the School of Medicine at the University of Costa Rica received the second George E. Burch Fellowship to study the evolution of regulatory gene clusters in vertebrates.
- In the Smithsonian-wide Scholarly Studies Program, 22 grants were awarded to provide up to two
 years of research support in Smithsonian disciplines.

Office of International Relations

FRANCINE C. BERKOWITZ, DIRECTOR

From its inception, the Smithsonian Institution has been an international organization. During the last 150 years, Smithsonian staff have ranged the globe, assembling museum collections, collaborating on scholarly or public programs, and conducting research in



almost every country of the world. In 1965, the Smithsonian first established an international office to support its increasingly complex programs abroad and to provide diplomatic and technical help for international exchanges of museum collections and personnel. The Office of International Relations (OIR) today coordinates the Smithsonian's interests abroad and is the central reference source for its international activities. The Smithsonian Foreign Currency Program, which the office administers, provides grants for research in a limited number of countries abroad.

- The December 1994 opening of the Cape Coast Castle Museum in a former slave-trade fortress in the West African nation of Ghana marked a milestone in international cooperation for the Institution. With assistance from several Smithsonian divisions and funding from the U.S. Agency for International Development, the office coordinated an effort to train Ghanaian staff in museum techniques and develop the opening exhibition on the African diaspora.
- During 1995, the office obtained nearly 200 foreign visas for Smithsonian travelers and provided U.S. visa documentation for 190 foreign researchers and interns working at the Smithsonian and at colleague institutions in this country.
- The office also handled arrangements for more than 90 official government visits to the Smithsonian, including those of the queen of Thailand, the president of Cape Verde, the president of the Polish Academy of Sciences, and the South African minister of arts, culture, science, and technology.

The Smithsonian had a major advisory role in the development of Ghana's Cape Coast Castle Museum, which opened in December 1994 in the renovated facilities of a former slave fort in this West African country. (Photograph by Francine Berkowitz)

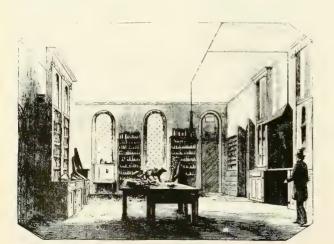
Office of Smithsonian Institution Archives

EDIE HEDLIN, DIRECTOR

The Office of Smithsonian Institution Archives spent this year preparing for the Smithsonian's 150th anniversary. The Institutional History Division developed research tools, programs, publications, and presentations on the history of the Smithsonian and its workers. The Archives Division made substantial progress on its enlarged and revised *Guide to the Smithsonian Institution Archives* and received a grant from the Atherton Seidell Endowment Fund to publish the new edition during the anniversary year. The National Collections Program expanded its annual *Collection Statistics* report and plans a special issue for 1996.

The Laboratory of Natural History in the Smithsonian Institution Building is shown in this engraving from An Account of the Smithsonian Institution, written by William Jones Rhees in 1857. This historic image is one of many that will be used in exhibitions and lectures during the Smithsoman's 150th anniversarv celebration.

- The Archives Division opened a cold storage facility for special media on the grounds of the National Zoological Park's Conservation and Research Center in Front Royal, Virginia. The facility provides a steady, cool, and dry environment for the long-term storage of microfilm, motion picture film, audiotape, and videotape.
- The Archives Division, on behalf of the Archives and Special Collections Council and with support from the James Smithson Society, published an updated and expanded brochure, Archival, Manuscript, and Special Collection Resources, which outlines the many documentary collections maintained throughout the Smithsonian.
- The Institutional History Division produced two databases—a bibliography and a chronology—that



support research into Smithsonian history. Both databases are available online through the Smithsonian Institution Research Information System and are accessible on the Internet. Staff members are working on other databases, including a historical photograph database expected to come online in 1996, and organizing several exhibits for the 150th anniversary year. During 1995, the Joseph Henry Papers Project staff completed text editing of volume 8 of the papers of the Smithsonian's first Secretary.

• With the Center for Museum Studies, the National Collections Program cosponsored an introductory workshop on managing museum collections for staff in small, emerging, minority, and rural museums.

Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory

IRWIN I. SHAPIRO, DIRECTOR

The Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory (SAO) is joined with the Harvard College Observatory in the Harvard-Smithsonian Center for Astrophysics, a collaborative enterprise dedicated to the discovery and explanation of the physical processes that determine the nature and evolution of the universe. A combined professional staff of more than 250 scientists are engaged in a broad program of research in astronomy, astrophysics, and the earth and space sciences, organized by disciplines: atomic and molecular physics, high-energy astrophysics, optical and infrared astronomy, planetary sciences, solar and stellar physics, and theoretical astrophysics. Scientists gather observational data through instruments aboard rockets, balloons, and spacecraft; through ground-based telescopes at the Fred Lawrence Whipple Observatory in Arizona and the Oak Ridge Observatory in Massachusetts; and through other instruments and laboratories at the center's headquarters in Cambridge, Massachusetts.

A science education department conducts basic research on techniques for improving science and mathematics instruction, provides teacher training, and produces curriculum enhancement materials for teachers and students. An extensive public outreach program disseminates the results of SAO research to the scientific community and to general audiences worldwide.

Current initiatives include the construction of a submillimeter telescope array in Hawaii; the conversion of the joint Smithsonian–University of Arizona Multiple Mirror Telescope to a single-mirror instrument 6.5 meters (21 feet, 6 inches) in diameter; and the

preparation of spaceborne instruments for experiments in x-ray, submillimeter, and solar astronomy.

- SAO astronomers produced the best evidence to date for the existence of massive black holes. Radio observations of galaxy NGC 4258 revealed a disk of material, only a few hundred times the size of our solar system, rotating at velocities of up to 1,000 kilometers (620 miles) per second around a central concentration of mass equivalent to some 40 million Suns. Since stars cannot long survive packed so closely together, the observations imply that a gigantic black hole lies at the center of this disk.
- Groundbreaking for SAO's submillimeter telescope array (SMA) took place June 8 near the summit of Mauna Kea, Hawaii. Smithsonian Secretary I. Michael Heyman attended; among some 100 guests were representatives of state and local government and astronomers from around the world. When the SMA is completed in 1998, it will have six dishes, each 6 meters (19 feet, 10 inches) in diameter, capable of operating as a single, huge radio telescope 500 meters (1,650 feet) in diameter. This unique telescope will make high-resolution images of such diverse sources as planets, newly forming stars, galaxies, and guasars.
- Preparation for the 1998 launch of the Advanced X-ray Astrophysics Facility (AXAF) satellite continued. The telescope's unusual cylindrical mirror segments were completed for coating, with surfaces far exceeding the minimum requirements, and the high-resolution camera under construction at SAO passed its critical design review.
- Space for Women, a 20-page booklet encouraging young women to pursue careers in astronomy and related fields, was produced and distributed by SAO's Public Affairs Office in cooperation with the observatory's Women's Program Committee.
- Nearly 500 residents of southern Arizona attended the official opening of the Whipple Observatory's new Visitors Center on January 7. The center features exhibits on astronomy, natural science, cultural history, and the environment produced in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Agriculture/Forest Service and the National Air and Space Museum.
- To better understand the laws governing the formation of matter, SAO scientists created a special form of magnetized xenon that enables them to measure precisely the spin rates of xenon atoms. The laser-generated xenon is also being used in a collaborative project with Harvard Medical School, where doctors hope magnetized xenon gas might extend magnetic resonance imaging (MRI)—a common medical diagnostic technique—to parts of the body, such as the brain, not now well imaged by the technique.



Steve Murray (left). associate director for high-energy astrophysics at the Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory, describes the high-resolution camera for the Advanced X-ray Astrophysics Facility satellite to National Aeronautics and Space Administration Administrator Daniel Goldin (right), as Project Scientist Martin Zombeck looks on. (Photograph by Iulie Corliss)

Smithsonian Environmental Research Center

DAVID L. CORRELL, DIRECTOR

Research and education at the Smithsonian Environmental Research Center (SERC) in Edgewater, Maryland, take a range of approaches to investigating basic ecological processes and improving our ability to protect and manage important natural resources. Using the geographic features of the Chesapeake Bay region, the center conducts intensive analyses of a complex landscape of interconnected ecosystems. SERC's research is the primary contribution on the region to the U.S. Interagency Global Change Program and an important component of the International Geosphere-Biosphere Program. Educational offerings range from undergraduate internships and postdoctoral fellowships to programs for a general audience.

• Rainwater dissolves many chemicals from the atmosphere and transports them to the land and surface waters. SERC scientists have measured the volume and composition of every rain event since 1973, the longest record in the mid-Atlantic region. During this period, rain has become more acidic, and calcium, ammonium, and nitrate contents have increased, making rainwater a more significant cause of excess nitrogen in Chesapeake Bay.

- Shallow groundwater draining from croplands often contains high concentrations of nitrate, which has adverse effects on receiving waters if it reaches them. SERC scientists have shown that most of this nitrate is removed as the groundwater moves through streamside forests. Using tuneable infrared lasers, they are studying the nitrate removal mechanism by measuring the concentrations of gases such as nitrous oxide released from the forest as a result of nitrate metabolism in the forest soils. The lasers are automated and allow continuous measurements from many locations.
- The release of estrogen and testosterone from intensive livestock operations, such as poultry and cattle farms, is a potential threat to the health of receiving waters. SERC scientists have shown that concentrations of these hormones sufficient to have biological effects are commonly found in the streams draining agricultural areas of the Chesapeake Bay watershed. These hormones also reach the open waters of the bay.
- SERC scientists have shown that dead tree branches and trunks in the shallows along the shoreline of Chesapeake Bay provide refuges from predation for aquatic animals. The populations of species such as grass shrimp, minnows, and young fish are significantly higher in areas containing this coarse woody debris. When shorelines are cleared of woody plants, these shelters are no longer available.
- Fisheries managers are becoming more concerned about the future of the blue crab industry in Chesapeake Bay. SERC scientists study many aspects of this problem and have found that in shallow water areas

- without refuges, 75 percent to 97 percent of juvenile crabs are eaten by large crabs. Both recruitment of new crabs and survival of juveniles are important factors in adult abundance.
- Barnacles are among the most abundant fouling organisms in coastal waters. Three species of the same genus occur in various parts of Chesapeake Bay, and SERC scientists have been studying the factors that control where they grow. A combination of salinity range and the presence of organic "settlement factors" excreted by adults of the same species are the cues that free-swimming larvae search for before they attach to surfaces where they spend the rest of their lives.

Smithsonian Institution Libraries

BARBARA J. SMITH, DIRECTOR

The Smithsonian Institution Libraries (SIL) provides reference and information services to the Institution's staff, members of the public, and scholars from around the world. The Libraries' collections of 1.2 million volumes, 15,000 journals, 40,000 rare books, and 1,800 groups of manuscripts are available for use in the 18 branches of the Libraries' system, and its catalogue records are online on the Internet. SIL is a member of the Association of Research Libraries and a special member of the Research Libraries Group.

- An Online Index and Finding Guide to the Literature of African Art and Culture is being developed for access on the Internet as part of the Libraries' online catalogue, thanks to an award of \$197,250 from the Getty Grant Program. Responding to the public's growing interest in non-Western art, Libraries staff created the index of 52,000 citations to identify source materials in this expanding field.
- The Libraries launched an electronic republishing program with a pilot project supported by the Atherton Seidell Endowment Fund. The full, searchable text of two volumes in the Smithsonian's Bureau of American Ethnology series of Native American anthropology studies, long out of print, is being prepared for electronic dissemination on the Libraries' World Wide Web site (http://www.sil.si.edu).
- The exhibition "Science and the Artist's Book," cosponsored by the Libraries and the Washington Project for the Arts, explored how scientific ideas can stimulate artistic creation. The year-long show included original artist's books inspired by and displayed with pioneering scientific studies in the collections of SIL's Dibner Library of the History of Science and Technology.

A scientist from the Smithsonian Environmental Research Center takes a sample containing parasitic ciliate protozans from a dolphin at Sea World of Florida. (Photograph by Wayne Coats)





Space Museum Branch of the Smithsonian Institution Libraries. welcomes a major gift of a microfilm copy of Trade-a-Plane magazine from TAP Publishing Company. Representing the company, Jean Durfee presented the gift of 114 reels of microfilm that preserves the run of the magazine from its beginning in 1937. Russell Lee (left), curator in the museum's Aeronautics Department, notes that the advertisements for aircraft, flying instruction, and aviation equipment in Trade-a-Plane offer scholars "a powerful tool for understanding one of aviation's most tumultuous periods." (Photograph by Carolyn Russol

Dave Spencer (right), librarian of the National Air and

• In conjunction with the opening of "Science and the Artist's Book," Roald Hoffmann, Cornell University's Nobel laureate in chemistry, poet, and author, explored connections between science and art in the 1995 Dibner Library Lecture, "Chemistry Imagined."

Smithsonian Tropical Research Institute

IRA RUBINOFF, DIRECTOR

The Smithsonian Tropical Research Institute (STRI), based in the Republic of Panama, is dedicated to research on tropical nature and peoples and to communicating this knowledge throughout the world. To further its mission, STRI operates tropical forest and marine field stations, well-equipped laboratories, a research vessel, and a major tropical science library. These facilities support the work of 35 staff scientists and hundreds of visiting researchers and students each year.

- Staff scientist D. Ross Robertson, in collaboration with Gerald R. Allen, published Fishes of the Tropical Eastern Pacific. The 350-page volume, the most comprehensive guide to the fish fauna of this region ever produced, covers 680 species in 301 families. Designed to be used by divers, anglers, and naturalists, as well as by scientists, the book features more than 500 color photographs and illustrations.
- New laboratory facilities opened at the Barro Colorado Island Field Station, greatly enhancing STRI's ability to carry out field studies in close conjunction with detailed analytical work. The new building has five individual laboratories, thirteen office-laboratories, a chemistry laboratory, an instrument room, a computer room, a darkroom, a herbarium, and a walk-in freezer. Along with housing units for researchers and living quarters for workers, this new building completes a series of projects begun in 1987 to replace facilities dating to the 1920s.
- A major new field station for marine biological research opened in the Cayos Cochinos Biological Reserve off the northern coast of Honduras. STRI operates the station in cooperation with a consortium of



Secretary I. Michael Heyman, on his first visit to the Smithsonan Tropical Research Institute, has some hands-on experience with a sea urchin with the help of Argelis Guevara of STRI's Office of Education. (Photograph by Marcos A. Guerra)

private partners in Honduras and Switzerland, the Honduras Coral Reef Foundation, and the Honduran government. Incorporating a solar-powered laboratory and living space for 15 scientists, Cayos Cochinos will be the site for studies of coral reefs and other marine habitats and for an initiative in the sustainable development of fishing and tourism.

• The Andrew W. Mellon Foundation awarded a three-year grant of \$350,000 to be shared equally by STRI and the Organization for Tropical Studies (OTS) to foster collaborative activities between these preeminent tropical research organizations. The grant establishes a STRI-OTS Steering Committee and supports joint workshops on research areas being pur-

sued independently by the organizations. In addition, it will fund exchange visits by STRI and OTS researchers, as well as visits by outside researchers.

• The Center for Tropical Forest Science began the fourth census of the 50-hectare (123.5-acre) forest plot on Barro Colorado Island in January 1995; previous censuses were conducted in 1982, 1985, and 1990. Researchers will measure and map some 240,000 trees of 300 species to obtain data on growth, mortality, and forest regeneration. In addition, a new 50-hectare plot has been initiated in a high-diversity area of Yasuní National Park in Amazonian Ecuador. This plot is expected to contain 290,000 trees and as many as 900 species.

Arts and Humanities Anacostia Museum

STEVEN CAMERON NEWSOME, DIRECTOR

The Anacostia Museum continued its tradition of increasing public knowledge of the black experience through direct engagement with a variety of constituent groups in the development of exhibitions, public programs, and research projects. The groundbreaking exhibition "Black Mosaic: Community, Race, and Ethnicity among Black Immigrants in Washington, D.C." was the anchor for activities that strengthened the museum's leadership in documenting and interpreting contemporary urban and community history and culture. The collaborative strategies that the museum uses to develop and implement projects are models for other institutions.

- To complement "Black Mosaic," the museum sponsored two conferences about music. "Musica Afro-Latino" explored the history of Latin musical forms in Washington, D.C., and featured performances and discussions by some of the city's pioneers and trendsetters. "Beyond the Reggae Beat" increased public understanding of musical genres with origins in English- and French-speaking Caribbean communities. Free concerts followed both conferences.
- Three notable exhibitions were installed in the Community Gallery. "In Search of Common Ground: Senior Citizens and Community Life at Potomac Gardens" focused on eight residents of a public housing development. "Art Changes Things: The Art and Activism of Georgette Powell" was a retrospective view of the life and work of a noted African American art educator and artist who has been active since the 1930s. "Anacostia: Not the Same Old Story" was developed by students participating in the museum's partnership with the Lucy Ellen Moten Elementary School.
- The National African American Museum Project became part of the museum's administrative structure and was renamed the Center for African American History and Culture. The center mounted two exhibitions in the Arts and Industries Building, "Imagining Families" offered a provocative examination of family history through a variety of art forms. In "The Harmon and Harriet Kelley Collection of Art," the public gained insight into the impact of individuals who decide to commit themselves to collecting African American art.
- An advisory board began consulting with museum staff on plans for the 1997 exhibition "Speak to My



Heart: African American Communities of Faith and Contemporary Life." The exhibition, the second in a trilogy of major contemporary urban history offerings, will explore the social and cultural dynamics of Washington's African American spiritual institutions. It will also address the impact of changes in vestments, iconography, and liturgy on black religious traditions.

 Plans for the museum's Archives Study and Storage Center were completed. Construction is slated for 1996 and 1997. The addition will enable the museum to be more effective in collecting and caring for manuscript, archival, and photographic material that reflects black life. Artist Georgette
Powell encourages a
Moten Elementary
School student during
her workshop sponsored by the Anacostia
Museum. (Photograph
by Harold Dorwin)

Archives of American Art

RICHARD J. WATTENMAKER, DIRECTOR

The Archives of American Art is the nation's repository for documentation of the visual arts and culture in the United States. It collects, preserves, and makes available for study records, original papers, photographs, diaries, sketchbooks, and oral history interviews. On the subject of art in America, it is the largest archives in the world, holding more than 13 million documents. Dedicated to encouraging research in American art and cultural history, the Archives makes its collections easily accessible through reference centers across the country and an extensive interlibrary loan program. Researchers may use its catalogue database on the Internet and through the Research Libraries Information Network. The Archives' varied

collections are a foundation for advanced study in American art history and in other fields, including cultural, political, and social history. The Archives' quarterly *Journal* publishes articles based on research conducted in the collections, as well as book reviews and collecting reports from the regional centers.

• This year, the Archives of American Art began identifying and increasing its resources for the study of Latino art. A guide to Latino holdings is in progress, and the Archives is actively pursuing the papers of Latino artists throughout the United States. A comprehensive survey of the collections revealed a wealth of material, such as the diary that Carlos Lopez kept as an artist, war correspondent, and photographer for Life magazine in 1943; sketchbooks and journals of painter Carlos Almaraz; records of Octavio Medellin's art school in Dallas; correspondence and writings of Edward Chavez, Antonio Sotomayer, and Mel Casas; and a collection of 3,504 color slides documenting 741 Chicano murals in California. Many other noted Latino artists are represented, either with significant documentation or in tape-recorded interviews. Oral history interviews with senior figures in the San Antonio Mexican American art community will further augment the Archives' holdings.

Photograph of Mexican architect fuan O'Gorman at Watts Towers in Los Angeles, from the Esther McCoy Papers in the Archives of American Art



- The Archives Board of Trustees hosted a week-long series of benefit events in California honoring Beatrice Wood. The 101-year-old ceramicist received the 1994 Esteemed Living American Artist Award from the Archives at a gala dinner, which she attended via special satellite communication.
- The New York Committee of the Archives of American Art held "A Salute to Agnes Gund," honoring the collector, patron of the arts, and chairman of the Museum of Modern Art. The committee presented Gund with an original drawing contributed by Frank Stella, and each of the 250 guests received a limited edition print donated by Elizabeth Murray.
- "Katharine Kuh: Interpreting the New," an exhibition celebrating the life and achievements of the prominent art historian, critic, art dealer, and curator, opened at the New York Regional Center exhibition gallery in December 1994. A rich array of documents from the Kuh bequest to the Archives were on view, along with works of art by Mark Rothko, David Smith, Isamu Noguchi, Alexander Calder, Marcel Duchamp, and others.
- The West Coast Regional Center participated in the exhibition "They Painted from Their Hearts: Pioneer Asian American Artists" at the Wing Luke Asian Museum in Seattle. The exhibition catalogue includes a directory of Asian American artists researched by the Archives.
- The Stanton Macdonald-Wright Papers, which the Archives had pursued since before the artist's death in 1973, were acquired during 1995. The papers date from 1907 to 1973 and include early correspondence between Stanton and his brother Willard Huntington Wright; a diary from Paris written in 1909 in which Macdonald-Wright muses over aesthetics and records his color theories; and five journal notebooks that the artist kept from 1939 to 1973.

Arthur M. Sackler Gallery

MILO C. BEACH, DIRECTOR

The mission of the Arthur M. Sackler Gallery is to promote public interest and scholarship in the art and culture of Asia through exhibition, research, education, and publication. Founded on a gift of 1,000 works of Asian art from Dr. Arthur M. Sackler (1913–87), the gallery opened in 1987 and has built a reputation for innovative approaches to stimulating interest in Asia. The permanent collection, which spans Neolithic times to the present, has grown beyond Dr. Sackler's original donation through gift, purchase, and transfer. The collection provides a comparative basis for the gallery's

important thematic loan exhibitions, which are enhanced through a varied schedule of free public programs, scholarly activities, and special events.

- With both the Sackler and Freer buildings open, in full operation, and physically linked for more than two years, the gallery conducted its first 12-month visitor study. Working with the Smithsonian's Institutional Studies Office and a four-member gallery steering committee, the staff interviewed visitors for seven days each month from October 1994 through September 1995. When study results are tabulated, staff expect to learn more about who gallery visitors are and what they hope to gain from their museum experience.
- The family program "ImaginAsia" benefited from the addition of a part-time staff member, who expanded these popular activities to complement current exhibitions and developed a variety of related hands-on activities. The public responded enthusiastically and in great numbers to the program's increased frequency and changing themes.
- During a one-day symposium, "Saints, Sufis, and Siddhas," six scholars of art history and religion presented papers examining the significance of the holy personage, an overarching theme in the South Asian artistic idiom. Sessions devoted to Hindu, Islamic, and Buddhist "saints" were followed by an open discussion. The symposium was made possible by the generosity of Mrs. Arthur M. Sackler.
- The gallery sponsored six free public film series featuring recent and classic works from China, Taiwan, Hong Kong, Japan, Vietnam, Cambodia, and the Philippines, as well as films from the United States about Asia. Advertisements for the series appeared in Asian community newspapers, and that exposure helped attract large and diverse audiences to the films.
- The collections management departments of the Sackler and Freer Galleries were combined in a single department under a head registrar, who oversaw the acquisition of 175 works of art through gift, purchase, and transfer to the Sackler Gallery this year. Among the significant gifts were 72 photographs of Asia by Lois Conner; a group of archaic Luristan bronzes; and a fine 14th-century Tibetan Buddhist sculpture, which was purchased by the Friends of Asian Arts and the Smithsonian Collections Acquisition Program.
- "Contemporary Japanese Porcelain," an exhibition of recent work by living artists, received top honors as Best Overall Exhibition in the 1994 Smithsonian Exhibition Awards. "A Mughal Hunt," which examined the process by which a scholar traces the history of an unidentified work of art, was cited for the excellence of its labels.



Center for Museum Studies

REX M. ELLIS, DIRECTOR

The Center for Museum Studies serves a diverse constituency of museum professionals, students, volunteers, and cultural resource specialists by offering courses, seminars, fellowships, internships, information services, and professional support. The center is committed to fostering excellence, public service, and diversity in the museum community. It also plays a major role with Smithsonian interns, taking responsibility for central intern services. Through programming and counseling, the center ensures that all interns use the unique resources of the Smithsonian to explore the many facets of museum work.

• Anthony and Beatrice Welters established the Vincent Wilkinson Endowment Fund at the center in

The Arthur M. Sackler Gallery's small collection of Tibetan art was enhanced by this 14th-century gilded metal sculpture of the Bodhisattva (enlightened being) Gandhahastin, posed with his hand downward in the varada gesture of granting a wish while holding a flower stem in the other. The gemencrusted figure was purchased by the Friends of Asian Arts and the Smithsonian Collections Acquisition Program.

OPPOSITE: According to biographical information from the 17th century, the usually astute samurai Yamamoto Kansuke, shown in this caricature portrait by Iapanese artist Gion Seitoku (1781-1829?), committed suicide after one of his battle plans failed. This hanging scroll was purchased by Friends of Asian Arts and the Smithsonian Collections Acquisition Program.

honor of Mrs. Welters's father. The endowment will fund African American interns in the center's Museum Intern Partnership Program. The Wilkinson Interns will participate in internships at the Smithsonian and at smaller, community-focused museums.

- The center continued its national museum-related services by offering a new series of training workshops for staff at small, emerging, rural, and minority museums; through sponsorship of four museum research projects by its Fellowships in Museum Practice program; and by the annual Awards for Museum Leadership program, a management seminar for people of color working in museums.
- With the Inter-University Program, the center sponsored the second annual Latino Graduate Training Seminar in Qualitative Methodology. Fifteen doctoral candidates participated in "Interpreting Latino Cultures: Research and Museums." The center introduced a new 10-week residency program linked to the seminar, selecting four participants from the 1994 and 1995 seminars to participate.
- The American Indian Museum Studies Program launched *Perspectives*, a series of technical pamphlets for American Indian cultural centers. The program also produced a directory of all participants since its inception in 1991.



Cooper-Hewitt, National Design Museum

DIANNE H. PILGRIM, DIRECTOR

As the National Design Museum, Cooper-Hewitt fulfills a unique role in the preservation and interpretation of design for a wide and diverse public. Through challenging exhibitions, innovative educational programs for children and adults, and a world-renowned collection, the museum explores the impact of design on every aspect of our daily lives. The care, study, and presentation of its collections, which are a resource for designers, students, scholars, artisans, and the public, is central to the museum's mission. On completion of a \$20 million renovation and accessibility project in late 1996, the museum's collections will be housed in the new Design Resource Center, which will make the objects truly accessible for study.

- Agnes Cowles Bourne, a San Francisco furniture and interior designer, and her husband Dr. James Luebbers made a major contribution of \$2 million to the museum's \$20 million renovation and accessibility project. Renovation of the museum's two townhouses, which will become the Design Resource Center, began this year. Construction also began on a connector linking the Carnegie Mansion, the townhouses, and the Arthur Ross Terrace and Garden.
- As part of the Smithsonian's efforts to increase its Latino audience and expand its attention to Latino contributions to history, art, and science, the museum received a \$98,000 appropriation to support educational programs, exhibitions, and a Latino design archive. The museum established an African American Archive in 1991.
- The museum received seven Federal Design Achievement Awards in a competition that drew more than 400 entries. Honored for superiority in design were the publication *The Edge of the Millennium: An International Critique of Architecture, Urban Planning, Product and Communication Design* and the exhibitions "Cooper-Hewitt: A Design Resource," "Mechanical Brides: Women and Machines from Home to Office," "Packaging the New: Design and the American Consumer, 1925–1975," "The Power of Maps," "Revolution, Life, and Labor: Soviet Porcelain," and "A Royal Gift: The 1862 Porcelain Jewel Cabinet."
- This year the museum sponsored its second annual Summer Design Institute. During this week-long program, more than 100 public school teachers explored ways that technology and design can enhance a variety of curriculum areas. Other innovative programs for educators and students included "A City of Neigh-

borhoods," which brings together educators and architects to use the neighborhood and its resources to enrich school curriculums; "Design Career Days," in which professional designers help high school students explore social and environmental issues through design; "Studio after School," in which high school students work with prominent design professionals to increase their awareness of and interest in the urban built environment; and "A Celebration of Craftsmanship," which introduced more than 700 students to traditional craft techniques demonstrated by artisans from New York City and France.

- The museum continued its tradition of presenting innovative and creative exhibitions. Highlights of the year included exhibitions on the evolution of the workplace, Dutch modernism and the applied arts from 1880 to 1930, the work of graphic designer Elaine Lustig Cohen, jewelry and accessories from the museum's collection, 1950s wallpapers, and an analysis of an 18th-century bedcover. The museum collaborated with the National Academy of Design to present "Nature Observed, Nature Interpreted," an exhibition of 19th-century American landscape drawings and watercolors.
- The museum's annual benefit auction featured a silent auction of more than 200 objects relating to historical or contemporary design. Five hundred museum supporters attended the event, which raised more than \$130,000 for the museum's general operating funds.

Freer Gallery of Art

MILO C. BEACH, DIRECTOR

The Asian collections of the Freer Gallery of Art span Neolithic times to the early 20th century and are known internationally for their quality. Although the Freer is one of the Smithsonian's two national museums of Asian art, it also houses a small but important collection of work by 19th- and early 20th-century American artists, including the world's largest collection of works by James McNeill Whistler. The gallery opened to the public in 1923 and was the first Smithsonian museum devoted to the fine arts. Charles Lang Freer (1856-1919) of Detroit deeded the collection to the United States in 1906; the Asian portion of his gift has grown through purchase and donation to three times its original size. While only a small percentage of the gallery's holdings can be displayed at once, regular exhibition changes allow visitors to view a full range of the collection over time.



- A project to preserve some of the world's great art was initiated by the government of Japan and private concerns in 1991, and the Freer Gallery was the first institution in the United States to benefit from this effort. By the time the project is completed early in 1996, 40 of the gallery's masterpieces of Japanese painting, dating from the 12th through the 19th century, will have been stabilized, cleaned, and remounted in the traditional format by specialists in Japan.
- The Freer joined the National Gallery of Art and the National Portrait Gallery in presenting a full range of the art of American expatriate James McNeill Whistler. "Whistler & Japan" was the first exhibition at the Freer to focus specifically on the relationship between the Japanese and American painting collections, and it examined Whistler's interest in Japanese art and its effect on his work. The gallery also cosponsored a Whistler Scholars' Colloquium with the Centre for Whistler Studies, University of Glasgow. The colloquium was held at the Freer, with an opening reception at the British Embassy.
- The Freer and Sackler Library began major improvements in public service through an automated cataloguing system that includes titles in Chinese, Japanese, and Korean alphabets. Library staff have begun to convert the 57,000-volume card catalogue to the electronic database, which eventually will be accessible by computer worldwide.
- ◆ Visitors entering the gallery through the north door can check current exhibitions and the day's events on two interactive video monitors that were installed this year. Designed by gallery staff and made possible by a generous grant from the Smithsonian Women's Committee, the monitors attracted approximately 4,000 visitor queries in the first month of operation.
- The director was host of a reception in honor of the visit of the Dalai Lama in September. His Holiness toured the Buddhist galleries and addressed guests about the importance of preserving the cultural heritage of Tibet.
- A highlight among the 18 gifts, purchases, and transfers to the Freer collection this year was the *Portrait of Yamamoto Kansuke*, a hanging scroll by Gion Seitoku (1781–1829?), a Japanese artist known for his religious and historical portraiture, as well as for his paintings of courtesans. The subject of the Freer portrait was the trusted adviser and brilliant military strategist for one of 16th-century Japan's most cunning and powerful warlords. The painting was purchased by Friends of Asian Art and the Smithsonian Collections Acquisition Program.

Hirshhorn Museum and Sculpture Garden

JAMES T. DEMETRION, DIRECTOR

In October 1994, the Hirshhorn Museum and Sculpture Garden marked its 20th anniversary as the Smithsonian Institution's showcase for modern and contemporary art. Today as in 1974, the museum remains committed to increasing the awareness and understanding of art through acquisitions, exhibitions and publications, research activities, public programs, and the presentation of the collection in its galleries and outdoor exhibition spaces. The museum provides a public facility for the exhibition, study, and preservation of 19th- and 20th-century art. A spectrum of contemporary work is always on view.

- With the help of various acquisitions funds and gifts from generous donors, the museum continued to acquire significant works by modern and contemporary artists. Among the highlights for the year were Chuck Close's oil portrait Roy II (1994), Barry Flanagan's whimsical bronze sculpture The Drummer (1989–90), Agnes Martin's oil and graphite painting on linen Untitled No. 11 (1984), Ana Mendieta's earth sculpture Untitled (1984), Roberto Marquee's oil painting Theater of the World (1988), Juan Muñoz's five-element composition of bronze figures Conversation Piece (1994–95), and Andy Warhol's polymer and silkscreen ink Self-Portrait (1986).
- The Hirshhorn continued to present "The Collection Reviewed," reinstallations integrating American and European art with a special emphasis on contemporary art, in lower-level and third-floor galleries. In second-floor galleries, works from the permanent collection were seen again in June after a large-scale loan exhibition and subsequent renovations had kept the space occupied or closed for some eight months. An educational presentation combined the Hirshhorn's holdings with material from other Smithsonian sources to explore Thomas Eakins's 1895 portrait of Smithsonian ethnologist Frank Hamilton Cushing, a major painting on loan from the Thomas Gilcrease Institute of American History and Art in Tulsa, Oklahoma.
- The Hirshhorn's exhibition program highlighting contemporary American artists included a major show of Bruce Nauman's sculptures, photographs, drawings, and voice and neon installations, co-organized with the Walker Art Center in Minneapolis and touring internationally. A 20-year survey of abstract paintings by Irish-born New York artist Sean Scully also was presented, together with small-scale exhibi-



President Clinton and his daughter Chelsea visited the Hirshhorn Museum and Sculpture Garden on October 2. (Official White House photograph)

tions focusing on works by Gary Simmons and Cindy Sherman. A smaller show featured drawings by German artist Martin Kippenberger.

- ♦ Among the education programs presented this year were those that accompanied the Bruce Nauman exhibition. In an experiment in visitor information services, roving docents in the galleries and a staffed resource center encouraged visitors' comments and dialogue about this nontraditional art exhibition. In the second annual Mordes Lecture in Contemporary Art, renowned critic Peter Schjeldahl explored Nauman's achievements. A panel titled "Nauman Then and Now" included past and present champions of the artist. Programs of music by the 20th Century Consort and films underscored influences on Nauman or presented parallel visions.
- Cindy Sherman's self-posed "film still" photographs were the inspiration for a film noir festival, a class photography project at the Duke Ellington School of the Arts in Washington, D.C., and two lectures. "Cartoons, Popular Images, and Culture" was the title of a dialogue-presentation by exhibiting artist Gary Simmons and cultural critic Gina Dent. Eight "Young at Art" family programs enthralled more than 160 six- to eleven-year-olds and their parents with tours of an exhibition followed by hands-on art projects.
- More than 16,000 people attended free film pro-

grams featuring cutting-edge international independent cinema, documentaries on contemporary artists, and family-oriented animation.

Institutional Studies Office

ZAHAVA D. DOERING, DIRECTOR

The Institutional Studies Office is an Institution-wide resource dedicated to the scientific study of the characteristics, attitudes, opinions, and experiences of Smithsonian constituencies. Its activities include long-term visitor studies at Smithsonian museums, background studies and assessments of exhibitions and public programs, and studies of staff. On a limited basis, the office conducts seminars in applied quantitative and qualitative research and program evaluation and provides technical consultation to cultural organizations throughout the country.

• Two new reports from the office provide insights into the visitor experience at the National Air and Space Museum. The first, Air and Space Encounters, is an update of a demographic study conducted in 1988. The second, Space Fantasy and Social Reality, describes visitors to the popular Star Trek exhibition and analyzes their responses to the contents.

America's military services segregated troops by race until 1948. This photograph from the exhibition "Building the Arsenal of Democracy: World War II Photographs from the National Air and Space Museum Archives" shows black troops learning to plot a bomber's course using multiple methods of navigation at Hondo Army Air Field, Texas. (U.S. Air Force/

National Air and

Space Museum

photograph)

• Results from two other exhibition assessments were also issued: Different Sites, Different Views: A Study of the "Degenerate Art" Exhibition conducted at both its Washington, D.C., and Berlin, Germany, venues and Mechanical Brides: Women and Machines from Home to Office at Cooper-Hewitt, National Design Museum. Data were collected for in-depth assessment of "Science in American Life" at the National Museum of American History and "Ocean Planet" at the National Museum of Natural History.

• The ways that zoo visitors were affected by physical and conceptual changes to reptile-amphibian buildings were published in From Reptile Houses to Reptile Discovery Centers: A Study of the Reptile Discovery Centers Project at the National Zoological Park, Zoo Atlanta, and the Dallas Zoo.

 Year-long visitor surveys were completed at the National Museum of Natural History, the National Museum of American History, and the Freer Gallery of Art and Arthur M. Sackler Gallery. Analyses and reports of the results are in progress.

National Air and Space Museum

ROBERT S. HOFFMANN, ACTING DIRECTOR

The National Air and Space Museum takes great pride in its status as the world's most visited museum. During this fiscal year, the museum planned for the celebrations in 1996 of the 20th anniversary of its public opening and the 150th anniversary of the Smithsonian.

• In 1995, the museum was the focus of international attention as staff tackled a challenging exhibi-

tion subject, the B-29 *Enola Gay*. The museum's original draft script was the catalyst for a national discussion about the end of World War II. After months of intense debate regarding the appropriate way to present the subject, the original exhibition was cancelled. It was replaced with an exhibition that focused on the aircraft, the men who flew it, and the museum's restoration effort. This exhibition, "Enola Gay," opened to the public on June 28, 1995. Nearly 300,000 people visited it in its first 90 days.

♦ In May, the Department of Space History acquired the camera from the *Corona*, the world's first spy satellite, from the Central Intelligence Agency.

Michael Collins requested the camera in 1975 when he was museum director. The museum renewed the request with each new CIA director, but the *Corona* program remained classified until 1995. The *Corona* is scheduled to go on display as part of the "Space Race" exhibition opening in late 1996.

• The Educational Services Department launched several initiatives designed to make the museum's collections and research more accessible to the public. The curriculum guides Destiny in Space and Challenges for Space Explorers quickly became two of the most popular teaching aids the museum has ever offered. With classroom activities tested by 200 teachers nationwide, these guides bring to life the IMAX film Destiny in Space and the futuristic space exploration gallery "Where Next, Columbus?" Other new avenues of support to educators include a World Wide Web site (http://www.nasm.edu), a summer science camp attended by more than 300 students and families, and the Educators Exchange hands-on workshops for teachers.

• In June, the museum launched its contributing membership program, the National Air and Space Society. During the first 40 days of the program, it attracted more than 1,000 members. Funds generated by the program will support the planning and eventual construction of the museum's extension facility at Dulles International Airport, as well as important restoration, preservation, and educational programs.

• Three new museum publications chronicle some of the greatest achievements of the century. The companion guides Aviation: A Smithsonian Guide and Spaceflight: A Smithsonian Guide (Macmillan USA) celebrate the history of air and space flight. Treasures of the National Air and Space Museum (Abbeville Press) features more than 280 artifacts from the museum's collection, including photographs, posters, paintings, and sculpture from the museum's archives and art and popular culture collections.

• The eighth annual Mutual Concerns of Air and Space Museums seminar was held in March at the museum. This program, designed as a forum for shar-



ing ideas and knowledge, drew 91 museum professionals from around the world. The seminar is organized by the museum's Office of Cooperative Programs and the American Association of Museums.

• The Center for Earth and Planetary Studies uncovered new information about the large highland plateaus that punctuate the rolling plains of the planet Venus. These areas have been difficult to study because they are among the roughest places on Venus. New radar images reveal the "rockiness" of the terrain, information that is of great interest to planetary geologists.

National Museum of African Art

SYLVIA H. WILLIAMS, DIRECTOR

The National Museum of African Art celebrates the rich visual traditions and extraordinarily diverse cultures of Africa. Through its collections, exhibitions, research, and public programs, the museum fosters an appreciation of African art and civilizations. It is also a research and reference center, housing the Eliot Elisofon Photographic Archives and the Warren M. Robbins Library, a branch of the Smithsonian Institution Libraries, as well as exhibition galleries and educational facilities.

- ♦ The museum opened the traveling exhibition "Ancient Nubia: Egypt's Rival in Africa," which presented 300 artifacts that document the rise and fall of Nubian kingdoms from 3 TOO B.C. to A.D. 400. In conjunction with the exhibition, which was organized by the University of Pennsylvania Museum, the museum sponsored an extensive series of activities for the public and teachers, including workshops, panel discussions, storytelling, and musical programs.
- In collaboration with the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, the museum presented "The Ancient Nubian City of Kerma, 2500–1500 B.C." This three-year loan exhibition of works from the permanent collection of the Museum of Fine Arts features objects from Kerma, which was located on the Nile River. The exhibition was organized by the Museum of Fine Arts and its Department of Ancient Egyptian, Nubian, and Near Eastern Art; all objects are from the Harvard University—Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, Expedition.
- ◆ The revised and refurbished exhibition "The Ancient West African City of Benin, A.D. 1300−1897" features the museum's collection from the royal court of the capital of the Kingdom of Benin as it existed before colonial rule. Most of the works were a gift from Joseph H. Hirshhorn to the Smithsonian Institution in 1966 and 1979; the objects were transferred



to the National Museum of African Art in 1985 by the Hirshhorn Museum and Sculpture Garden.

- A capacity audience attended the interdisciplinary panel discussion on "The Art and Culture of Ancient Nubia," sponsored by the museum's Education Department in conjunction with the exhibition "Ancient Nubia: Egypt's Rival in Africa." Participants included historian Ismail Abdallah, College of William and Mary; archaeologist David O'Connor, University of Pennsylvania Museum; cultural anthropologist Ann Jennings; and archaeologist Nettie K. Adams, Webb Museum of Anthropology.
- The museum acquired Spoon, a conceptually complex modern bronze sculpture by Amir I. M. Nour (b. 1939), a contemporary sculptor who was born in the Republic of Sudan and has lived in the United States for most of his adult life. Another important addition to the collection was a superb and rare carved wood face mask from the Lele peoples of Zaire, decorated with metal appliqué, beads, and cowrie shells.

Rosine Soglo, first lady of the Republic of Benin (right), views historic postcards from the Eliot fon Photographic Archives during a visit to the National Museum of African Art. (Photograph by Janice L. Kaplan)



Assane Konte, artistic director of the KanKouran West African Dance Company, demonstrates dance for participants and onlookers at the National Museum of American Art Fall Family Day. The event was held in conjunction with the exhibition "Free within Ourselves: African American Art from the Museum's Collection." The show celebrated the largest and most diverse collection of African American art in the nation. (Photograph by Eugene Young)

National Museum of American Art

ELIZABETH BROUN, DIRECTOR

The National Museum of American Art, the nation's museum dedicated to the arts and artists of the United States from colonial times to the present, provides collections and research resources that enable visitors to use and enjoy America's visual arts at the museum and, increasingly, by personal computer. The museum, which includes the Renwick Gallery, serves diverse audiences throughout the nation, as well as those who visit its two historic landmark buildings in Washington, D.C.

- The "White House Collection of American Crafts" exhibition and its complementary Internet tour (http://www.nmaa.si.edu//whc/americancrafts) showcased 72 outstanding examples of contemporary craft by some of America's most innovative artists in glass, ceramics, wood, metal, and fiber. The works were originally assembled for display in public and private rooms of the White House in recognition of the Year of the American Craft in 1993. The Internet tour allows electronic visitors to see the objects in the White House and visit the artists in their studios.
- With the introduction of its Gopher site on the Internet in January, the museum expanded its effort

to offer resources on this widely used network. The museum's World Wide Web site (http://www.nmaa. si.edu) premiered in late April with an unparalleled complement of offerings, including an extensive virtual tour of the "White House Collection of American Crafts" exhibition made possible by a gift from MCI.

- "Free within Ourselves: African American Art from the Museum's Collection" was a chance for the museum to display a remarkably broad selection from what has become the country's most extensive public collection of African American art. Nearly 200 works in all media by some 100 artists from the early 19th century to the present showed as never before the scope of the African American contribution to the visual arts in America. The show introduced a new element in the museum's growing African American collection: photography. In conjunction with the exhibition, the museum produced Affirmation Today, a 30-minute video on the life and work of five artists. PBS accepted the film for national broadcast in February 1996.
- The museum continued to show great strength in its acquisitions program. This year, some 600 works were added to the collection, including major paintings by American modernists Georgia O'Keeffe and Robert Motherwell, a 24-foot-wide sculpture by Louise Nevelson, and a collection of 300 prime examples of early American photography. The Renwick Gallery acquired some 60 new examples of 20th-century American crafts.
- A new publication on the permanent collection, National Museum of American Art, with 450 full-color illustrations and accompanying text, invites readers to explore the museum's holdings. The book is organized thematically to reflect the variety of concerns and aesthetic visions that have shaped American art during the past three centuries. A companion CD-ROM will be issued in early 1996 in celebration of the 150th anniversary of the Smithsonian.
- Featuring oversized, colorful fiberglass sculptures and powerful graphics, the exhibition "Luis Jiménez: Man on Fire" was a popular hit in the fall. Based on a show organized by the Albuquerque Museum, "Man on Fire" emphasized the museum's strong holdings of the artist's work, including *Vaquero*. This Mexican cowboy on a rearing horse, on the front steps of the building, has become the museum's unofficial symbol.

National Museum of American History

SPENCER R. CREW, DIRECTOR

The National Museum of American History dedicates its collections and scholarship to inspiring a broader understanding of our nation and its many peoples. Drawing on more than 17 million objects in its collections and the holdings of its Archives Center, the museum creates learning opportunities, stimulates the imagination, and presents challenging ideas about our nation's past through original research, exhibitions, publications, and public programs.

- Millions of early-morning television watchers got a good look at the museum on February 8, 1995, when it was the site of a special broadcast of Good Morning, America on ABC. The show singled out the museum as a worthwhile family vacation spot and featured segments from different locations around the building.
- To commemorate the 50th anniversary of the end of World War II, the museum presented several temporary exhibitions. "Women War Workers" highlighted the contributions of women through photographs, cartoons, advertisements, sheet music, and tools and equipment used by women during the war. "Produce for Victory: Posters on the American Home Front, 1941–1945" examined the images and underlying messages of the posters used to help mobilize Americans. "World War II: Sharing Memories" offered a look back at the war era through everyday objects and through paintings of wartime scenes commissioned by the U.S. armed forces. Hundreds of visitors recorded their memories of the war in notebooks provided in the exhibition.
- In a ceremony at the museum, Hillary Rodham Clinton presented the gown she wore to inaugural balls in 1993 to the First Ladies Collection. The gown is on exhibit in the "Ceremonial Court," which displays artifacts belonging to past presidents and first families and re-creates architectural details of the 1902 White House.
- "What's American about American Quilts?" a conference examining aspects of American and European quilting traditions, was presented in March with support from the American Quilt Defense Fund. The museum also opened the exhibition "Putting Her Best Quilt Forward: Exhibiting at the Fair," which focused on how fairs gave women of the 19th century an opportunity to display their talents and gather new ideas for quilts. Both the conference and the exhibition were offered in conjunction with Women's History Month and National Quilting Day.



- More than 300 junior and senior high school students from 18 public schools in the Washington, D.C., area participated in a showcase of poetry, song, dance, and visual art during the Smithsonian's fourth annual Duke Ellington Youth Festival in April.
- John Singleton, director of Boyz 'n the Hood, was among the participants at the conference "100 Years of Black Film: Imaging African American Life, History, and Culture" in February. The conference featured film screenings and lectures on topics related to the history of African Americans in the film industry. The four-day event was presented by the museum's Program in African American Culture and the Ethnic Imagery Project of the Archives Center. Additional sponsors included the Black Film Institute of the University of the District of Columbia and Black Film Review magazine.
- More than 100 calligraphied envelopes were on view in "The Graceful Envelope," a temporary exhibition at the National Postal Museum. The most "graceful" of these unique envelopes were illustrated in a museum publication. Other temporary exhibitions at the Postal Museum were "Best Wishes: Holiday Greetings from the White House" and "Are We There Yet! Vacationing in America." Lectures, demonstrations, and public programs at the museum included "Mail By Rail," the reunion and reminiscences of former railway mail clerks, and "Marilyn Monroe," a lecture in conjunction with the issuance of the Marilyn Monroe stamp by the United States Postal Service.

Spencer Crew, director of the National Museum of American History, welcomes First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton for the presentation of her inaugural gown to the museum. (Photograph by Richard Strauss)

National Museum of the American Indian

W. RICHARD WEST JR., DIRECTOR

The mission of the National Museum of the American Indian is to recognize and affirm to native communities and the non-native public the historical and contemporary culture and cultural achievements of the indigenous peoples of the Western Hemisphere. The museum accomplishes its mission by advancingin consultation, collaboration, and cooperation with natives-knowledge and understanding of native cultures, including art, history, and language. It has a special responsibility, through innovative public programming, research, and collections, to protect, support, and enhance the development, maintenance, and perpetuation of native cultures and communities. Museum activities during the year were directed toward fulfilling that mission.

• On October 30, 1994, the George Gustav Heve Center of the National Museum of the American Indian, located in the Alexander Hamilton U.S. Custom House in New York City, opened with three inaugural exhibitions. "Creation's Journey: Masterworks of Native American Identity and Belief" featured 165 objects selected for their beauty, rarity, and historical significance. "All Roads Are Good: Native Voices on Life and Culture" exhibited more than 300 objects chosen by 23 Native American selectors, "This Path We Travel: Celebrations of Contemporary Native American Creativity" was a collaborative installation combining sculpture, performance, poetry, music, and video by 15 contemporary Native American artists.

- With the opening, the museum announced the five recipients of the first annual Art and Cultural Achievement Awards of the National Museum of the American Indian: Allan Houser (Chiricahua Apache, posthumously), Oren R. Lyons (Onondaga), N. Jana Harcharek (Inupiat), Geronima Cruz Montoya (San Juan Pueblo), and Katharine Siva Saubel (Cahuilla).
- · In celebration of the Heve Center opening, the National Museum of the American Indian Powwow was held at the Jacob K. Javits Center in New York City. Activities included gourd dancing, intertribal dancing, Caddo stomp dances, Yupik dances, and Iroquois, Ponca, and Osage social dances. A lacrosse workshop, a Northern Arapaho tipi construction demonstration, and arts and crafts sales were also featured.
- · Among the publications and products released at the time of the opening were books on each exhibition, a music recording, a calendar, a postcard book, and T-shirts.
- The staff began moving more than 45,000 objects from the old location of the museum at Audubon Terrace in New York City to the Research Branch in the Bronx, New York. The move is to be completed by the end of 1995. Eventually, most of the 1 million objects in the collection will be moved to the Cultural Resources Center in Suitland, Maryland.
- · The design of the Cultural Resources Center was completed in March by the award-winning architectural firm of Polshek and Partners of New York City, working with Metcalf Tobey Davis of Reston, Virginia, in association with the Native American Design Collaborative. The center is scheduled to open
- · Douglas J. Cardinal Architects, Ltd., in collaboration with Geddes, Brecher, Qualls, and Cunningham (GBOC) Architects and in consultation with museum staff and Native American consultants around the country, has developed a conceptual design for the new museum on the National Mall.
- The museum displayed 24 19th-century Navajo wearing-blankets from its collections at the Ned A. Hatathli Museum of the Navajo Community College in Tsaile, Arizona. The display concluded with a workshop with Navajo weavers, whose ideas will be incorporated into the exhibition "Woven by the Grandmothers: Nineteenth-Century Navajo Textiles from the National Museum of the American Indian," planned for the fall of 1996 at the Heye Center.
- The Mashantucket Pequot Tribal Nation of Connecticut made a \$10 million contribution to the National Museum of the American Indian National Campaign. The gift is one of the largest to the Smithsonian in the Institution's history.

National Museum of the American Indian Director W. Richard West Ir. (Southern Chevenne), discusses a model of the museum's Cultural Resources Center with Assistant Director tor Public Programs Charlotte Heth (Cherokee), and Assistant Facilities Planner Duane Blue Spruce (Laguna Pueblo), The resources center is scheduled to open in Suitland, Maryland, by the end of 1997. (Photograph by leff Tinslev)



National Portrait Gallery

ALAN FERN, DIRECTOR

The National Portrait Gallery is dedicated to the exhibition and study of portraits of people who have made significant contributions to American history and culture and to the study of the artists who created such portraiture. The gallery sponsors a variety of scholarly and public activities for audiences interested in American art and American history.

- · Acquisitions in the Painting and Sculpture Department include Ronald Sherr's painting of George Bush and Jan Woods's bust of William Jefferson Clinton. Among the other portraits acquired were Smithsonian Secretary Emeritus Robert McCormick Adams, by Burton Silverman; collector and art dealer Edith Gregor Halpert, by Marguerite T. Zorach: General Winfield Scott, by Robert Walter Weir; and poet Gwendolyn Brooks, by Sara S. Miller. Among the important acquisitions by the Photographs Department were a gift of 99 photographs from the estate of George Tames, Washington photographer for the New York Times from the 1940s through the early 1980s. The Print Department's acquisitions included a mezzotint of Benjamin Franklin by Charles Willson Peale and a drypoint of Henry Marquand by Anders Zorn.
- The gallery launched its virtual museum as part of the Smithsonian's World Wide Web home page on the Internet (http://www.si.edu) and the Smithsonian Online educational service on America Online. Featured by America Online for the Fourth of July holiday, the online image of Rembrandt Peale's famous "Porthole" portrait of George Washington was downloaded nearly 1,400 times. Interested visitors on America Online may comment, ask questions, converse on message boards, and take part in online chat sessions.
- In commemoration of the rooth anniversary of the death of Frederick Douglass, the National Portrait Gallery and the National Park Service co-organized an exhibition on his life and legacy. Featuring paintings, photographs, and memorabilia, "Majestic in His Wrath" opened with a reception during which actor Billy Dee Williams read one of Douglass's most famous speeches. The exhibition catalogue, Majestic in His Wrath: A Pictorial Life of Frederick Douglass, by gallery historian Frederick S. Voss, was published by the Smithsonian Institution Press. The more than 70 illustrations in this softcover book include rare daguerreotypes of Douglass and images of fellow abolitionists and reformers.
- . "In Pursuit of the Butterfly: Portraits of James



McNeill Whistler" was the first of four exhibitions held in Washington during the summer of 1995 devoted to this American expatriate painter. Whistler was the single most depicted artist before the 20th century, and the exhibition showed the evolution of his carefully self-constructed role as a popular icon in France and Victorian England. The exhibition catalogue, copublished by the National Portrait Gallery and the University of Washington Press, was written by Eric Denker, curator of the exhibition.

- Saint-Mémin and the Neoclassical Profile Portrait in America, by Ellen G. Miles, curator of paintings and sculpture, was published in November 1994 by the National Portrait Gallery and the Smithsonian Institution Press. The book is the culmination of 20 years of research on the French émigré artist who made nearly 1,000 likenesses of federal-period Americans.
- On July 21, 1995, the Hall of Presidents doubled as a television studio when C-SPAN's Washington Journal broadcast a live program on the museum and its collections. Host Brian Lamb interviewed Director Alan Fern as camera crews rolled through the second floor, providing viewers with a glimpse of the permanent collection on display. Taped segments included presentations by curator of photographs Mary Panzer, historian Frederick Voss, and an appearance by curator of prints and drawings Wendy Wick Reaves. The three-hour broadcast also included a live interview with museum shop manager Jackie Jackson on the shop's offerings.

This portrait of Charles Proteus Steinmetz, whose pioneering achievements in electrical engineering earned him the title the "Wizard of Science," is a recent addition to the National Portrait Gallery's photography collection.

Office of Exhibits Central

JOHN COPPOLA, DIRECTOR

The Office of Exhibits Central (OEC) provides Smithsonian museums, galleries, and exhibitors with expertise in the creation of permanent, temporary, and traveling exhibitions, from concept to crating. The office's services include design and production, script development, writing, editing, design, prototyping, graphics production, matting and framing, fabrication, model making, installation, design and production consultation, and the handling, bracketing, and packing of artifacts.

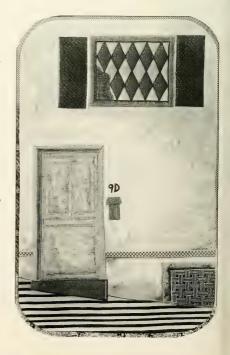
- This year, OEC designed, edited, and produced five exhibitions for the Smithsonian Institution Traveling Exhibition Service (SITES)—"Full Deck Art Quilts"; "Voyages and Visions: Nineteenth-Century European Images of the Middle East from the Victoria and Albert Museum"; "VanDerZee, Photographer (1886-1983)"; "Exotic Illusions: Art, Romance, and the Marketplace"; and "Try This On: A History of Clothing, Gender, and Power." OEC also provided SITES with services for "An Ocean Apart: Contemporary Vietnamese Art from the United States and Vietnam."
- For "Ocean Planet," an exhibition developed by the National Museum of Natural History, the Environmental Awareness Program, and SITES, OEC's Model Shop created an exact wooden replica of a 19th-century ship figurehead, hundreds of artificial fish, several mannikins, and three bronze sea creatures.
- · OEC played a part in many other exhibitions, providing graphics for the 29th annual Festival of American Folklife; design, editing, and model making for "Science and the Artist's Book," organized by Smithsonian Institution Libraries in collaboration with the Washington Project for the Arts; model making for "Exploring Marine Ecosystems" at the National Museum of Natural History; and illustration for "Where Land Meets the Sea" at the Smithsonian Tropical Research Institute.
- · Senior Designer Mary Bird won two Federal Design Achievement Awards for her design of "Spiders!" and "Produce for Victory: Posters on the American Home Front, 1941-1945." OEC also received honors from the Washington Building Congress for construction of a railway mail car at the National Postal Museum and from the Smithsonian Exhibition Awards for Outstanding Team Effort on the museum's inaugural exhibits.

Smithsonian Institution Traveling **Exhibition Service**

ANNA R. COHN, DIRECTOR

Since 1952, the Smithsonian Institution Traveling Exhibition Service (SITES) has been sharing the wealth of the Smithsonian's exhibitions, collections, and research with audiences around the world. Each year, millions of people beyond Washington, D.C., experience the treasures and opportunities of the National Mall by visiting SITES exhibitions on view in local museums. libraries, science centers, historical societies, zoos, aquariums, community centers, and schools.

• At a signing ceremony in October 1994 hosted by National Geographic Society President Gilbert M. Grosvenor, Vice-President of Brand and Consumer Marketing Jerry Florence of Nissan Motor Corporation U.S.A. presented a check for \$950,000 to Secretary I. Michael Heyman to become the national corporate sponsor of the SITES-National Geographic Society exhibition "Earth 2U, Exploring Geography." SITES later received an additional \$936,000 from Nissan for extensive national educational program-



The Smithsonian Institution Traveling Exhibition Service exhibition "Full Deck Art Quilts" celebrates this contemporary craft and the talent and variety of nationally recognized quilt artists. The creative interpretation of a 52-card deck of playing cards (plus two jokers) by 54 artists has resulted in a spectacularly diverse collection, including Nine of Diamonds, created in 1993 by artist and exhibition coorganizer Sue Pierce. (Photograph courtesy Sue Pierce)

ming and public relations efforts in conjunction with the exhibition.

- Two exhibitions chronicling aspects of the African American experience opened in 1995. SITES produced a lightweight, freestanding version of "Before Freedom Came: African American Life in the Antebellum South," a collaboration with the Museum of the Confederacy in Richmond, Virginia. In partnership with the American Library Association, SITES produced a small-format, freestanding version of "Beyond Category: The Musical Genius of Duke Ellington."
- SITES continues to bring Smithsonian exhibitions and research to underserved rural audiences and to strengthen its ties to organizations serving rural communities around the country. Ongoing collaborations with the Federation of States Humanities Councils and a second National Endowment for the Humanities grant will result in another tour of the National Museum of American History–SITES exhibition, "Produce for Victory: Posters on the American Home Front, 1941–1945." The exhibition will circulate in Arizona, California, Indiana, and Nebraska beginning in March 1996.
- · Several exhibitions reflecting the diversity of the SITES program began national tours in 1995, "Full Deck Art Quilts" opened at the Renwick Gallery in March. A small-format version of the National Museum of Natural History-SITES exhibition "Saynday Was Coming Along . . . Silverhorn's Drawings of the Kiowa Trickster" opened at the Kiowa Tribal Museum in Carnegie, Oklahoma. The national tour of "Spiders!" organized with the National Museum of Natural History and funded by Marvel Entertainment, opened in New York City at the American Museum of Natural History. In May, "VanDerZee, Photographer (1886-1983)"-a National Portrait Gallery-SITES exhibition—began its national tour at the African American Museum of Fine Arts in San Diego, California.

EDUCATIONAL AND CULTURAL PROGRAMS

Center for Folklife Programs and Cultural Studies

RICHARD KURIN, DIRECTOR

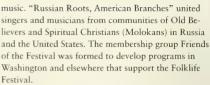
The Center for Folklife Programs and Cultural Studies joins scholarship with community service and educational outreach to promote the understanding and continuity of diverse contemporary grassroots cultures in the United States and throughout the world. A primary goal is to foster greater appreciation of and participation in community culture in civil society. The center produces the annual Festival of American Folklife, Smithsonian/Folkways Recordings, exhibitions, documentary films and videos, symposia, and educational materials and maintains a documentary archive.

• The 29th annual Festival of American Folklife featured four programs. "The Cape Verdean Connection" brought together tradition bearers who live in Cape Verde and those of Cape Verdean descent who have immigrated to the United States. "The Czech Republic" presented cultural traditions that are being reexamined, revived, and transformed in light of the country's history and geographical position. "Voices of First Nations Women" featured women singers and musicians from 20 Native American groups across the United States and Canada who perform traditional songs, songs once sung only by men, and songs developed from new and traditional forms of

Cape Verdean women singers were among the performers featured in this year's Festival of American Folklife on the National Mall.







- Workers at the White House aired on WETA-TV in February, and the exhibition of the same name is on view at the Reagan Library in Simi Valley, California. When a second version of the exhibition opened at a Washington, D.C., school, Hillary Rodham Clinton and several White House workers attended. This version will be installed as part of the National Park Service's new White House Visitors Center.
- The center's educational outreach efforts continued, as three education kits—Borders and Identity, Knowledge and Power: Land in Native American Cultures, and Traditional Cultures of the Bahamas—neared completion.



National Science Resources Center

DOUGLAS LAPP, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

The National Science Resources Center (NSRC), a program of the Smithsonian Institution and the National Academy of Sciences, helps the nation's schools improve the teaching of science. The NSRC collects and publishes information about current science teaching resources, develops innovative curriculum materials, and sponsors activities to help teachers and administrators develop and sustain exemplary hands-on science programs.

This year, the NSRC continued to involve educators, scientists and engineers, community organizations, and corporations in science education reform through the National Science Education Leadership Initiative (NSEL) and the Science and Technology for Children (STC) curriculum project. The NSRC also expanded its international role in science education reform through contacts with education leaders in Mexico and South Africa.

• This year's Elementary Science Leadership Institutes, a part of NSEL, brought together 38 teams of lead teachers, top administrators, and scientists for training in the planning and implementation of science education programs. The teams represented school systems from 18 states, Mexico, and South Africa. Since 1989, 178 teams have participated in

TOP: Third-graders from Sully Elementary School in Sterling, Virginia, explore the properties of rocks and minerals in a curriculum unit from the National Science Resources Center's Science and Technology for Children program. (Photograph by Richard Strauss)

BOTTOM: As part of the Office of Elementary and Secondary Education's joint program with the National Faculty, George Washington University Professor John Vlach discusses African American folk art with District of Columbia Public Schools teachers. (Photograph by Richard Strauss) the institutes. The NSRC also cohosted a regional Science Education Leadership Institute with the New York Urban Systemic Initiative. The week-long program, modeled after the NSRC's national institutes, brought together more than 70 representatives from New York City schools.

- Seventeen of 24 STC hands-on science units for grades one to six are now available. This year, Balancing and Weighing, Weather, and Floating and Sinking were published. Animal Studies, Solids and Liquids, Comparing and Measuring, and Land and Water reached the field-test stage, and the development of the final three units began. The NSRC also began work on sets of science activity cards for grades four to six that will complement STC units.
- The NSRC completed work on Resources for Teaching Elementary School Science, a completely revised edition of its best-selling annotated guide to exemplary hands-on science curriculum materials. The NSRC also began reviewing materials for a middle school resource guide.
- The NSRC hosted "Corporate America's Impact on Elementary Science Education," a one-day conference held at the New Jersey headquarters of Merck & Co., Inc. Sixty corporate executives and managers discussed how business and industry can work effectively with school district leaders to bring about and sustain science education reform.

azine, as well as subscriptions to OESE publications.

- ◆ The District of Columbia Public Schools established two museum magnet schools and named the office as coordinator of the Smithsonian's involvement. OESE developed the concept and worked with the school system to craft the proposal to the U.S. Office of Education. The museum magnet schools will show how the vast material and human treasures of the Smithsonian can be used to the best advantage in a public education setting.
- Publications available in print and electronic versions informed teachers about museum-based learning. Beyond the Frame: Using Art as a Basis for Interdisciplinary Learning showed how to use works from five Smithsonian art museums in the classroom. Art to Zoo, the office's quarterly teaching guide for elementary and middle schools, adopted a new design, editorial, and distribution strategy. The Smithsonian Resource Guide for Teachers listed more than 500 publications available from the Smithsonian and its affiliates.
- A program with the National Faculty for the Humanities, Arts, and Sciences has extended the office's work in developing models for museum-school collaboration. Working with schools and museums in Atlanta, St. Paul, Seattle, and Washington, D.C., the program helps teachers explore ways to use material culture across the curriculum and from a multicultural perspective.

Office of Elementary and Secondary Education

ANN BAY, DIRECTOR

The Office of Elementary and Secondary Education (OESE), the Smithsonian's central office for precollege education, has a threefold mission. First, it makes Smithsonian resources available to teachers and students in the Washington, D.C., area and nationwide. Second, it provides materials and training that enable teachers and students to use museums and the primary sources they contain for experiential learning in classroom and museum settings. Third, it fosters communication and collaboration among Smithsonian education units and between the Smithsonian and education organizations.

• The office and *Smithsonian* magazine established an educator's membership in the Smithsonian. Member educators receive a year's subscription to the mag-

THE UNDER SECRETARY

Office of the Under Secretary

CONSTANCE BERRY NEWMAN, UNDER SECRETARY

As the chief operating officer of the Smithsonian, the under secretary is responsible for the day-to-day administration of the Institution. Under Secretary Constance Berry Newman also works with Secretary I. Michael Heyman, the provost, and the Board of Regents to set long-range priorities and develop mechanisms for carrying them out.

• The Smithsonian continued the process of downsizing and restructuring to meet stringent budget



Dale Smith (left) of the John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation and John Cobert of the Office of Contracting and Property Management shake hands after signing a contract for the purchase of land for a permanent site for the Smithsonian Marine Station in Fort Pierce, Florida.

requirements and prepare for the challenges of the next decade. Future growth and strength will require wise choices through a careful assessment of priorities. Central to this year's effort was the establishment of a strategic planning committee to examine potential restructuring of the Institution.

FINANCE AND ADMINISTRATION

NANCY SUTTENFIELD, ASSISTANT SECRETARY

Operating behind the scenes at the Smithsonian, a network of administrative offices serves the diverse programmatic needs of the Institution and facilitates the management and use of financial, human, and physical resources. Funding for financial and administrative services in 1995 amounted to nearly \$22 million, or approximately 6.3 percent of the Institution's total operating expenses. Central services for physical plant, security, and environmental safety account for an additional \$58 million on behalf of the entire Institution.

Office of Architectural History and Historic Preservation

CYNTHIA FIELD, DIRECTOR

Research conducted this year reflects the breadth of the Smithsonian's architectural history. The office's study of the development of the National Air and Space Museum brought into focus the complex early history of the project from 1959 to 1972. A study of the Hirshhorn Museum and Sculpture Garden revealed the impassioned interpretations of the nature of the National Mall that were aired when this project was planned. Two important chapters in the history of the first National Museum (now the Arts and Industries Building) were written as the result of research on the changing interior exhibition spaces and the meaning of the original building design.

Office of the Comptroller

M. LESLIE CASSON, COMPTROLLER

The office continued design of a new general ledger for the Institution, which will provide significantly improved financial information. The office also streamlined the transmittal of vendor payment data to the Department of the Treasury and participated in the planning, development, and implementation of new institutional policies and procedures to comply with new financial accounting standards promulgated by the Financial Accounting Standards Board.

Office of Contracting and Property Management

JOHN W. COBERT, DIRECTOR

This office provides central contracting and procurement services for Smithsonian museums, research institutes, and offices. During fiscal year 1995, the office supported planning efforts for the Smithsonian's 150th anniversary celebration. Ongoing work included contracting in the areas of design and renovation, Smithsonian business activities, acquisition of museum collections, concession services, and office supplies and services.

Office of Design and Construction

WILLIAM THOMAS, ACTING DIRECTOR

Construction began on the \$20 million renovation, restoration, and accessibility project at Cooper-Hewitt, National Design Museum. Other current projects in-

clude the East Court expansion at the National Museum of Natural History; design and procurement for construction of the National Museum of the American Indian's Cultural Resources Center and design of the museum's building on the National Mall; and construction of two buildings at the Smithsonian Environmental Research Center.

Office of Equal Employment and Minority Affairs

ERA L. MARSHALL, DIRECTOR

This office monitors the effectiveness of the Smithsonian's recruitment efforts for minorities, women, and people with disabilities. As part of the Institution's commitment to increase procurement opportunities for small, minority, and women-owned businesses, the office developed policies and procedures for implementing the Small Disadvantaged Business Utilization Program. For employees, the office made changes in the formal complaints program with a view toward resolving complaints before they are formally made.

Office of Environmental Management and Safety

WILLIAM BILLINGSLEY, DIRECTOR

The office continued its responsibility for ensuring that safety, fire protection and prevention, industrial hygiene, and environmental principles are integrated into all aspects of the Smithsonian.

Office of Facilities Services

RICHARD H. RICE JR., ACTING DIRECTOR

This office, along with other organizations in the Facilities Services Group, focused on collaborative efforts to improve service to the Institution. Among these activities were long-range strategic facilities planning and expansion of an organizational development project on the treatment of people, with an emphasis on empowerment and leadership.

Office of Human Resources

SUSAN ROEHMER, DIRECTOR

In an ongoing effort to improve human resources programs and functions, the office identified ways to expedite the hiring process and give management greater personnel authority and flexibility. The office also continued to streamline the personnel function through state-of-the-art technology.

Office of Plant Services

PATRICK MILLER, DIRECTOR

This office oversees the maintenance and operation of Smithsonian buildings and grounds and provides transportation, mail, audiovisual, and related services. This year, the office concentrated on improving customer service. A new customer service branch provides a central source for obtaining information and services.

Office of Printing and Photographic Services

JAMES WALLACE, DIRECTOR

The office continued its transition into increased digital delivery of photographic images. Each month, an average of 45,000 image files were delivered worldwide on the Internet (http://photo1.si.edu). Coinciding with the launch of the Smithsonian's World Wide Website, the office brought its own Web server online (http://photo2.si.edu). By year's end, this server was delivering thousands of files daily from the office's collections. The office continued to provide digital image files to the consumer public through America Online, CompuServe, GEnie, and other online services.

Office of Protection Services

MICHAEL J. SOFIELD, ACTING DIRECTOR

The office continued to emphasize training for security officers as it seeks to protect Smithsonian facilities and collections. Nearly all officers have completed the first

round of basic training, which has been reinforced with refresher and leadership courses. The office designed a program to respond to the increasing threat of violence in the workplace; provided a state-of-the-art security system for the George Gustav Heye Center of the National Museum of the American Indian; and designed a security system for the Hope Diamond display, for the new Hall of Geology, Gems and Minerals at the National Museum of Natural History, and for the National Museum of the American Indian's Cultural Resources Center.

Office of Risk and Asset Management

SUDEEP ANAND, TREASURER

This office manages the Smithsonian endowment and working capital funds and provides risk and insurance management services to protect the Institution's assets against risk or loss. It also evaluates and develops financing for large new trust projects and implements real estate transactions.

Office of Sponsored Projects

ARDELLE FOSS, DIRECTOR

This office served Smithsonian researchers and scholars by supporting their efforts in submitting 161 proposals valued at \$24 million and by negotiating and accepting for the Institution 120 grant and contract awards having a value of \$14.2 million. The staff also supported researchers and scholars throughout the lifetime of 600 ongoing awards valued at \$50 million.

Ombudsman

CHANDRA HEILMAN, OMBUDSMAN

This year, the Smithsonian Ombudsman worked with managers and approximately 250 employees as a neutral party to resolve work-related concerns. The Smithsonian Employee Emergency Assistance Fund, coordinated by the Ombudsman; the Employee Assistance Program; and the Agriculture Federal Credit Union made more than 75 loans to help employees through personal financial difficulties.

Institutional Advancement

ALICE GREEN BURNETTE, ASSISTANT SECRETARY

The wide-ranging development activities of the Smithsonian are the responsibility of the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Institutional Advancement. The office coordinates the Institution's broad efforts with those of the museums and research institutes to ensure that the Smithsonian receives the fullest possible private support for its research, exhibitions, and educational and public service activities. The office also conducts special studies and demonstration projects on behalf of the Institution.

- During 1995, the assistant secretary continued to oversee marketing efforts for the Institution's 150th anniversary celebration in 1996. The marketing plan includes activities in public relations, advertising, communications, fund raising, visitor services, membership, telecommunications, and business operations.
- The office continued to coordinate the National Campaign for the National Museum of the American Indian. During the opening celebration for the museum's George Gustav Heye Center in New York City in October 1994, the campaign raised \$1.3 million.
- In June 1995, the office coordinated a traditional blessing ceremony and other events in connection with groundbreaking for the Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory's submillimeter telescope array atop Mauna Kea, Hawaii. Associated events were supported by contributions from Aloha Airlines, Bank of Hawaii, and GTE Hawaiian Tel.
- The assistant secretary held a seminar for the Institution's marketing and development staff during which participants heard presentations on the Smithsonian's economic impact on the area's economy, the results of the Smithsonian Institution Marketing Study, and the recruitment of Corporate Partners for the 150th anniversary.
- In 1995, Secretary Heyman joined the Greater Washington Board of Trade. This membership led to collaboration between the Smithsonian and the board's Greater Washington Initiative, which seeks to attract businesses to the metropolitan area. The assistant secretary has provided leadership in this collaboration, which will further enhance the 150th anniversary celebration.

National Campaign for the National Museum of the American Indian

JOHN L. COLONGHI, NATIONAL CAMPAIGN DIRECTOR

The National Campaign for the National Museum of the American Indian is responsible for carrying out the fund-raising plan that the Smithsonian Board of Regents adopted for the museum. By legislative mandate, the Institution must provide one-third of the construction cost of the museum on the National Mall. The campaign has established a goal of \$60 million to fund construction and an endowment for ongoing educational and outreach programs.

- ♦ In October, the Mashantucket Pequot Tribal Nation made a contribution of \$ro million—the largest cash gift made to date to the campaign and among the largest ever to the Smithsonian. News of the contribution made national headlines and provided valuable visibility for the campaign's fund-raising efforts.
- The opening of the museum's George Gustav Heye Center in New York City also provided visibility and a fund-raising opportunity. An opening gala for 1,000 guests generated nearly \$1.3 million in net revenue, the most successful fund-raising event in the Smithsonian's history. The campaign also initiated special advertising, direct-mail, and public relations activities focused on the opening.
- Program support for the Heye Center was provided by the AT&T Foundation, the Booth Ferris
 Foundation, the Educational Foundation of America,
 Toyota, the Hearst Foundation, Inc., the New York
 Times Company Foundation, and Con Edison.
- A national membership program continued to generate funds and to establish a nationwide base of supporters for the museum. To date, the program has generated gross revenue of almost \$9 million. Membership outreach continued to be extensive. Special member activities were held in New York, Los Angeles, and San Francisco.

Office of Membership and Development

MARIE A. MATTSON, DIRECTOR

The Office of Membership and Development was created during fiscal year 1995 when the Contributing Membership Program merged with the Office of Development. The office generates restricted and unre-



stricted private financial support for the Smithsonian from individual donors, Contributing Members, corporations, and foundations to fund institutional priorities and projects and programs in museums and offices. The office maintains central research and record keeping functions, manages volunteer organizations, oversees grants, and directs the Contributing Membership Program.

- The office is coordinating the Institution's 150th Anniversary Corporate Partner Program, an innovative marketing and outreach vehicle designed to promote public awareness for the incomparable scientific, historic, and cultural resources of the Smithsonian.
- Major gifts and pledges to the Smithsonian during fiscal year 1995 included a \$10.4 million commitment from the Lemelson Family Foundation for the Jerome and Dorothy Lemelson Center for the Study of Invention and Innovation and a supporting endowment at the National Museum of American History; a \$1.1 million grant from the Corporation for Public Broadcasting for the Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory; and \$2 million from Agnes Cowles Bourne and her husband Dr. James Luebbers for the collection storage and study center at Cooper-Hewitt, National Design Museum.
- In keeping with its efforts to increase private support for the Institution and reach out to potential

In October 1994, the Mashantucket Pequot Tribal Nation made a \$10 million contribution to the National Museum of the American Indian. At a news conference announcing the gift are (from left) museum Director W. Richard West Ir., Peauot Tribal Chairman Richard A. Havward, and Smithsonian Secretary I. Michael Heyman, (Photograph by leff Tinslev)

constituencies, the office has integrated the Contributing Membership Program into its strategic plan for donor involvement, communication, and recognition. In preparation for the Smithsonian's 150th anniversary celebration in 1996, the office has launched a variety of creative initiatives designed to streamline the program and expand the membership.

♦ The Smithsonian Corporate Membership Program continues to expand with participation by corporations representing various industries and geographic locations. The program grew from 37 members in 1994 to 47 members in 1995. In the spring, corporation executives, members of Congress, and Smithsonian leaders met at the annual Corporate Membership Luncheon to discuss "The Power of Learning in an Enlightened Information Age." The program featured Smithsonian online capabilities and other educational initiatives that affect technology, science, and the humanities.

Office of Special Events and Conference Services

NICOLE L. KRAKORA, DIRECTOR

The Office of Special Events and Conference Services (OSECS) organizes special events and conferences throughout the Institution that contribute to developing and maintaining important current and potential constituencies. In 1995, the office coordinated activities with Smithsonian museums and research centers, corporations, and organizations whose missions coincide with those of the Institution. Each year, the office coordinates special events for the Board of Regents, the Secretary, Under Secretary, and Provost, and for the Smithsonian Institution Council. The office also helps Smithsonian scholars and managers plan and coordinate conferences, international symposiums, and collaborative programs.

- OSECS coordinated the annual black-tie dinner honoring members of the James Smithson Society, held on October 14 at the National Zoo's Amazonia exhibition.
- The exhibition opening reception for "Voyages and Visions: Nineteenth-Century European Images of the Middle East from the Victoria and Albert Museum," a major International Gallery exhibition, was planned and executed by OSECS.
- In May 1995, the queen of Thailand visited the National Museum of Natural History to commemorate the 50th anniversary of the king's accession to the throne and to review the museum's Thai collec-

tions. OSECS coordinated the program in Baird Auditorium and the reception in the Rotunda.

• OSECS assisted staff and coordinated several major conferences throughout 1995, including "What's American About American Quilts?" "The Fourth International Conference on Tethers in Space," and the 58th Annual Meteoritical Society Meeting.

Smithsonian National Board

WILBUR L. ROSS, CHAIR

JEAN B. KILBORNE, VICE-CHAIR

Smithsonian National Board members work for the advancement of the Institution as advocates, as private sector advisers to the Secretary and Under Secretary, and through personal financial support and fund-raising activities.

- With the leadership of the Smithsonian National Board, the Smithsonian Fund for the Future endowment initiative is helping to increase private contributions and provide a long-term base of private support.
- Board members contributed nearly \$625,000 in annual support to the Institution. These funds were earmarked for the Board Annual Giving Fund to underwrite expansion of the Smithsonian's constituencies. The contributions also supported special projects throughout the Institution.

Smithsonian Women's Committee

GLORIA SHAW HAMILTON, CHAIR

Through its volunteer fund-raising and public relations services, the Smithsonian Women's Committee is an ongoing source of support for a variety of institutional programs.

- In 1995, the committee provided \$240,936 in support of 23 projects at 13 Smithsonian museums and offices. The Discovery Theater received a grant for \$7,400 from the Hildegard van Roijen Memorial Fund.
- The Smithsonian Craft Show moved to the National Building Museum this year and expanded to 120 exhibitor booths. The committee received 1,270 applications for the show, which promotes an awareness of crafts in the Washington metropolitan area and serves as a fund-raising event for the Smithso-

nian. During its 13 years, the show has generated more than \$1.2 million to benefit research and educational projects at the Smithsonian. This year, the show, which features one-of-a-kind and limited edition pieces, raised more than \$250,000.

OTHER FUNCTIONS Business Management Office

NANCY E. JOHNSON, SENIOR BUSINESS OFFICER

The Business Management Office consists of three revenue-generating business activities: Retail Operations (comprising Museum Shops and the Mail Order divisions), Concessions, and Product Development and Licensing. It also oversees Business Development, which identifies additional revenue opportunities for the Institution. In midyear, oversight of the Marketing Database was transferred to the Office of Membership and Development.

- In June, Retail Operations opened its first permanent retail location outside of a Smithsonian museum in the new Observation Gallery at Baltimore-Washington International Airport. The shop features Smithsonian items and items related to flight. To support the shop, general information about the Smithsonian is displayed in the airport terminal.
- A new outdoor restaurant opened in July on the plaza of the Hirshhorn Museum and Sculpture Garden. The Full Circle, which takes its name from the museum's architecture, is open from April through September.
- Last year's merger of the Museum Shops and Mail Order divisions has resulted in almost \$1 million in savings in operational costs with minimal reduction in staff. Sales for both operations have remained steady.
- Product Development and Licensing signed several important new licensing agreements in 1995, including an agreement with Avon Products, Inc., for jewelry based on Smithsonian collections. This division also spent significant time in preparing for the licensed merchandising opportunities that will result from the Institution's 150th anniversary celebration in 1996.



Office of Communications

DAVID J. UMANSKY, DIRECTOR

The Office of Communications is responsible for the public face of the Institution. Its Office of Public Affairs is dedicated to media relations, publications, and public relations. The Visitor Information and Associates' Reception Center serves the Smithsonian's 28 million visitors a year, both directly and through the tourism industry. Both groups began intensive preparations for observance of the Institution's 150th anniversary in 1996.

OFFICE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS

Through media relations and publications, the Office of Public Affairs (OPA) informs the American public, people around the world, and Smithsonian employees about the exhibitions, programs, and research activities of the Smithsonian. The office provides the news media with press releases (more than 600 this year), photographs, written materials, videotapes, and public service announcements. Its publications include *Research Reports* (a quarterly bulletin), *Smithsonian Runner* (a bimonthly newsletter about Native American activities at the Smithsonian), the *Torch* (a monthly employee newspaper), and the *Blue Bulletin* (a biweekly administrative newsletter for staff), as well as brochures for the public.

• When it was launched on May 8, the Smithsonian's home page (http://www.si.edu) instantly became one of the most popular sites on the World Wide Web. The home page features a rich variety of online exhibitions, services, information, images, and sound recordings. Justice Sandra Day O'Connor, an honorary member of the Smithsonian National Board, greets fellow board members and benefactors at the annual Smithsonian Benefactors' Circle dinner. (Photograph by Glenn Levy)





tor: During the summer, the Office of Public Affairs helped coordinate C-SPAN "school-bus" visits and production of the live morning show "Washington Journal" at several Smithsonian museums. Here, the C-SPAN bus, which served as a remote studio at a number of the Smithsonian loca-

tions, is on the scene July 21 in front of the National Portrait Gallery, while C-SPAN broadcasts from inside the museum. Children's groups and other visitors were able to board the bus to see how television production activities are carried out. (Photograph by Marianne Gurley)

BOTTOM: The Visitor Information and Associates' Reception Center tested this prototype of the 150th anniversary banner that will hang from lamp posts on the National Mall in 1996. (Photograph by Eric Long)

- The opening of the "Enola Gay" exhibition at the National Air and Space Museum was covered intensely by U.S. and foreign news media. More than 200 journalists, including 85 television crews, attended the media preview on June 27.
- Earlier in the fiscal year, OPA organized the publicity campaign for the opening of the New York facility of the National Museum of the American Indian on October 30. A week of special previews for the media, donors, members, and other guests culminated in a Native American blessing on the steps of the building. Extensive media coverage reached millions of Americans.
- This year, the office issued a number of updated publications, including the Smithsonian's general information brochure, Latino Resources at the Smithsonian, and Native American Resources at the Smithsonian. Information from these and other OPA publications is available on the Smithsonian's home page on the World Wide Web.
- OPA continued its programs designed to reach new audiences with a radio advertising campaign geared to local African American listeners and a print advertising campaign targeting Latino readers.
- Activities for the commemoration of the Smithsonian's 150th anniversary in 1996 began with a news conference on March 27. Secretary I. Michael Heyman described plans for the celebration, from a major event on the National Mall to a traveling exhibition of treasures from the collections.

VISITOR INFORMATION AND ASSOCIATES' RECEPTION CENTER

Celebrating its 25th year, the Visitor Information and Associates' Reception Center (VIARC) continues its responsibility for a range of information and assistance programs serving the Smithsonian's public audiences, Associate members, staff, and volunteers. Several of the center's program's operate seven days a week and involve the coordination and direction of two large corps of volunteers, who are the primary source of support for public information programs and behind-the-scenes project assistance.

• Activities in anticipation of the Smithsonian's 150th anniversary included the placement of advertisements in tourism industry publications and the fabrication of flags and banners, including colorful double-sided metal banners for the lamp posts on the National Mall. The official anniversary logo was added to all printed and electronic publications, the orientation pylons along the pedestrian walkways, and the Smithsonian Information Center's theater program.

- "Smithson's Gift," an exhibition destined for permanent display in the Smithsonian Information Center, was developed as the result of a Castle docent's proposal for a sesquicentennial exhibition about lames Smithson.
- VIARC's previsit planning information, calendar of activities, and directory of exhibitions became available worldwide via the Smithsonian's home page on the World Wide Web.
- · Outreach activities with the tour and travel industry contributed to a 10 percent increase in visitation to the Smithsonian Information Center, which accounted for 50 percent of the Institution's total increase in visitation through August, Continuing efforts to promote the Smithsonian as a primary U.S. destination for foreign travelers included cohosting two receptions: one for key international tour operators with the Washington, D C., Convention and Visitors Association at the ! (ational Air and Space Museum and another the opening event for Les Clefs d'Or honoring premier international concierges, in cooperation with the Washington Area Concierge Association. On the home front, VIARC worked with Bell Atlantic to provide a Smithsonian presence on its new InfoTravel interactive multimedia system, available to guests in metropolitan Washington hotels.

Office of Government Relations

M. JOHN BERRY, DIRECTOR

As the primary liaison with the Congress, the President, and other federal, state, and local entities, the Office of Government Relations represents the Institution on matters of policy, operations, and governance. It is the coordinator and advocate of the Smithsonian's overall interests and positions in the legislative process, as well as the central provider of congressional constituent services and outreach activities.

- During 1995, the office initiated legislative efforts to provide for the appointment of three new citizen members to the Smithsonian Board of Regents, as well as for the reappointment of a third.
- Government Relations staff sought enactment of legislation authorizing the minting of commemorative coins in observance of the Institution's 150th anniversary. Staff members also continued legislative negotiations to establish the National African American Museum in the Arts and Industries Building.

Office of Planning, Management, and Budget

L. CAROLE WHARTON, DIRECTOR

The Office of Planning, Management, and Budget provides analytical and budgetary information to aid the Secretary and other senior staff in decision making. Working with Smithsonian management, the office presents the Institution's budget request to the Congress, executes and monitors current-year funding, develops the Smithsonian's response to the second phase of the National Performance Review, and initiates studies to support the Secretary's strategic planning process. The office is developing a network to allow the rapid exchange of information with all Smithsonian units and the retrieval of documents central to the Institution's operations.

Office of Telecommunications

PAUL B. JOHNSON, DIRECTOR

The Office of Telecommunications, the Smithsonian's electronic media production center, accomplished several of its major goals by developing unprecedented programming in television, radio, and multimedia for new audiences. These Smithsonian-based programs involve the latest technologies, Institution-wide working relationships, and solid marketing plans to assure success in broadening the Institution's reach.

- The office continued its leadership role in multimedia by creating new agreements with publishers for the production of CD-ROM titles. New programs in production or development are *Information Age*, *Insect World*, and *World War II Fighter Aircraft*. Each title will have a significant online component.
- Looking toward the Smithsonian's 150th anniversary celebration, Radio Smithsonian obtained funding for and created *Black Radio: Telling It Like It Was.* This first radio series to document the history of African American radio will air nationwide in 1996. Two other Smithsonian radio series, the multipleaward-winning *Folk Masters* and *Jazz Smithsonian*, continued their successful runs on stations in the United States and overseas.
- With the Smithsonian Institution Press, the office began developing a major children's television series for 8- to 12-year-olds in conjunction with Lancit Media Productions, Ltd. The first children's series to spotlight the Smithsonian, it will use the museums and their collections as catalysts for exploration and



Native American singer and storyteller Georgia Wettlin-Larsen performs Assiniboine Nakota and Ojibwe songs and stories on Folk Masters, Radio Smithsonian's awardwinning public radio series.

adventure and offer a new opportunity for reaching young audiences. Plans include simultaneous development of multimedia programs, games, books, and ancillary educational materials.

• A new contract between the Smithsonian and Hot Shots/Cool Cuts, Inc., will greatly enhance licensing of the Office of Telecommunications' extensive library of film and video footage. This arrangement makes Smithsonian footage available to television and film producers in a systematic manner and provides a new source of revenue for the Institution.

Office of the Senior Information Officer

ARTHUR DENNY, DIRECTOR

The Office of the Senior Information Officer was established this year to develop Smithsonian information technology policy and coordinate strategic management. It incorporates the Office of Information Technology (formerly the Office of Information Resource Management). In this year of restructuring, the office began evaluating functional and organizational models and established a strategic planning advisory group. The office was also at the forefront of the Smithsonian's electronic transformation.

- In April, the office cohosted the "21st-Century Classroom" demonstration project, which showcased an array of educational technology for the kindergarten through 12th-grade audience.
- In May, the office launched the Smithsonian's home page on the World Wide Web (http://www.si.edu). The home page supplements the office's other online initiatives with extensive general information, colorful exhibitions, and research material. It attracted favorable notice in the general and trade press and remains one of the most popular World Wide Web sites.

The Smithsonian Associates

MARA MAYOR, DIRECTOR

The Smithsonian Associates reaches out to all Americans, both on the National Mall and around the nation, offering more than 1,500 educational programs that reflect and build upon the intellectual diversity of the Smithsonian. Study tours that span the world, courses taught by outstanding scholars and artists, lec-



Competitors came from all over the world for The Smithsonian Associates' Annual Kate Festwal on the National Mall, cosponsored by the National Air and Space Museum. (Photograph by Jeff Tinsley)

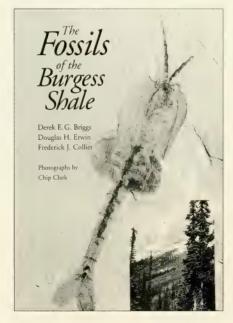
tures and performances by legendary figures, and live theatrical performances for youngsters are all available to those who wish to share in the Institution's rich resources. In addition, The Smithsonian Associates offers special programs and benefits for National, Contributing, and Resident members.

- To complement "America's Smithsonian," the traveling exhibition for the 150th anniversary celebration, The Smithsonian Associates collaborated with the Institution's research community to develop "Smithsonian Voices of Discovery." This program will bring Smithsonian researchers to each city that the exhibition visits to present lectures and workshops for the general public and for academic and museum specialists.
- To highlight collections and exhibitions across the Smithsonian, The Smithsonian Associates offered an array of programs, including a special farewell to the National Museum of Natural History's Mineral and Gem Hall as it closed for renovation; a course about the Ottoman Empire to complement the Smithsonian Institution Traveling Exhibition Service's "Voyages and Visions"; an all-day seminar illuminating the National Museum of African Art exhibition "Ancient Nubia: Egypt's Rival in Africa"; and an introduction to the National Museum of American Art's "Free within Ourselves" exhibition, led by its curator and artists whose work was showcased.
- Those who are curious about new places and ideas could choose from more than 350 study tours and seminars that took place in 35 states and on all seven continents. Topics ranged from Tibetan culture and archaeology of the American Southwest to a trans-Siberian adventure. Plans for 1996 include a special trip to explore James Smithson's England as part of the 150th anniversary celebration. An additional 350 short study tours in the mid-Atlantic region covered subjects as varied as wildflowers, the battle of Yorktown, and Pennsylvania's electric railways. Smithsonian travelers were assured a unique educational experience built on the Institution's vast and enriching resources, expert study leaders and staff, and the exceptional accommodations available only on Smithsonian tours.
- The Smithsonian Associates' programs mirror the cultural diversity of the nation. The history, research, and contributions of the African American diaspora were highlighted in more than 50 programs that included a special evening with Archbishop Desmond Tutu, conversations with legal scholar Derrick Bell and journalist Derek McGinty, and discussions with poet Sonia Sanchez and authors Nathan McCall and Walter Mosley. The culture and influences of Asian Americans, Latinos, and American Indians were the focus of dozens of other programs, ranging from a California series on the theme of "Many Cultures—

One Nation" to a performance by American Indian poet Joy Harjo, a lecture by author Himilce Novas, and a musical evening with the jazz quartet Poetic Iustice.

· To introduce youngsters to the wonders of a Smithsonian-style education, The Smithsonian Associates offered programs that included summer camp classes about "Inca Treasures: Ancient Lifestyles of the Rich and Famous" and "Moon Travelers"; live performances in Discovery Theater of plays such as Sojourner Truth Speaks; and four original plays that complemented the National Museum of Natural History's "Ocean Planet" exhibition. Children enjoyed workshops on such subjects as the chemistry of crystals, the production of cartoons, and Chinese calligraphy. For families, The Smithsonian Associates offered large-scale events such as the annual Kite Festival on the Mall: short tours, including a tour of the Old Executive Office Building; and an overnight tour to "Wonderful Woods Hole" on Cape Cod.

The Fossils of the Burgess Shale, an award-winning book from Smithsonian Institution Press, featured specimens from the collection in the National Museum of Natural History.



Smithsonian Institution Press

DANIEL H. GOODWIN, ACTING DIRECTOR

The more than 125 titles the Press publishes or distributes each year encompass a range of scholarship, from technical science and academic subjects through general-interest illustrated works, classic recordings, historic videos, and high-volume works created with commercial partners. As the Institution's publisher, the Press also produces *Smithsonian Year* and *Annals of the Smithsonian*, as well as other documents for Depository Libraries and the international academic community.

- Notable titles among the 74 new books from Smithsonian Institution University Press were Hajj Paintings: Folk Art of the Great Pilgrimage (also published as a German edition); Ethics on the Ark, which launched a series in zoo and aquarian biology and conservation; and The Civil War in Popular Culture, a History Book Club selection. Smithsonian Book Development copublished, with Dorling Kindersley, Smithsonian Timeline of Invention.
- Smithsonian Books published *The Smithsonian:* 150 Years of Adventure, Discovery, and Wonder in commemoration of the founding of the Institution. Smithsonian Books also published Discover America: The Smithsonian Book of National Parks and copublished, with Random House, the first four volumes of The Smithsonian Guides to Natural America.
- Smithsonian Collection of Recordings published the final four recordings in the American Songbook Series, which honors 20th-century American songwriters. Another series, the music of Great American Orchestras, began publication in February. Among the releases this year were I Got Rhythm: The Music of George Gershwin and You'd Be So Nice to Come Home To, a collection of the love songs of World War II. Two coproductions were undertaken—with BMG Music, Victory Collection: The Smithsonian Remembers When America Went to War, and with Sony Music, the Grammy-award-winning Louis Armstrong: Portrait of the Artist as a Young Man, 1923–1934. The final release this year was Big Band Renaissance, another Grammy hopeful.
- Smithsonian Video released a 13-part series of selected segments of *Smithsonian World*; coproduced, with Station WGBH Boston, the Nova series *Human Origins*; and released the five-part series *Dreams of Flight*.

Smithsonian Magazine

RONALD C. WALKER, PUBLISHER

DON MOSER, EDITOR

Since its founding in 1970, Smithsonian magazine has extended the Institution's message, expanded its influence, and increased its public visibility throughout the United States and abroad. Considered one of the greatest success stories in magazine publishing history, Smithsonian is now the 21st largest magazine in the country, with a circulation of 2.1 million. It continues to generate revenue for the Institution.

Editorial subjects extend beyond the scope of the Institution's museums. Leading authors contribute articles about the arts, history, the environment, conservation, and the sciences, always written with the layperson in mind. Monthly features include "Phenomena, Comment, and Notes," a commentary on nature and the natural world; "Smithsonian Perspectives," a column by the Smithsonian Secretary; and reviews of recently released nonfiction. Smithsonian activities are covered in "Around the Mall and Beyond," "Smithsonian Highlights," and "The Object at Hand."

- Smithsonian-related features included cover stories on the opening of the George Gustav Heye Center of the National Museum of the American Indian and the "White House Collection of American Crafts" exhibition. Articles or picture stories featured Smithsonian bamboo research in Peru; the Smithsonian Institution Libraries' "Science and the Artist's Book" exhibition; and Save Outdoor Sculpture!, a program cosponsored by the National Museum of American Art.
- Other subjects reflected the magazine's broad interests: Frederick Douglass, Haida artist Robert Davidson, the art of the Hermitage, the controversy over the disposal of nuclear waste, the music of Motown, the special world of left-handers, and the history of trial by jury.
- A 25th-anniversary issue in April offered stories on unexpected subjects, from the world inside a cubic foot of air to a selection of little-known museums. The magazine will present a special issue in the spring of 1996 to commemorate the Institution's 150th anniversary.
- In partnership with the American Society of Travel Agents (ASTA), the magazine awarded the fourth annual ASTA/Smithsonian Magazine Environmental Award to Inter-Continental Hotels Corporation and the National Parks Board of South Africa.

 Through its electronic sites—via America Online and a home page on the World Wide Web—Smithsonian now makes available each issue's columns and abstracts of feature stories.

Air & Space/Smithsonian Magazine

RONALD C. WALKER, PUBLISHER
GEORGE C. LARSON, EDITOR

Air & Space/Smithsonian is published bimonthly as a benefit of membership in the National Air and Space Museum. With a circulation of 320,000, it ranks in the top half of major magazines in the United States and has the largest paid circulation of any aerospace periodical in the world. The magazine continues to generate revenue for the Institution.

Articles cover the range of air- and space-related topics that appeal to the magazine's general readership. Regular features include "In the Museum," a column about happenings in the museum; "Soundings," short takes on events in the aerospace community; "Above and Beyond," usually an account of personal experience; "Collections," a narrated tour of less-visited aerospace museums and collections; and "From the Field," a section in which scientists write about their work.

- During the year, Air & Space/Smithsonian prepared its first simultaneous editorial feature and video, "Runways of Fire." The subject was a program of advanced test flight experiments during the 1950s that involved launching fully loaded jet fighters from flat-bed trucks in the event runways were damaged or nonexistent. Although the program was never put into action, the tests were successful. The one-hour video was produced throughout the year to be presented along with a related story in the October/ November 1995 issue.
- A presence on the World Wide Web netted immediate success for Air & Space/Smithsonian. After only two months of operation, the magazine's online site was awarded Point Surveys' Top 5 Percent Award in July, based on surveys of World Wide Web users and experts in Internet design and content evaluation.
- The momentous occasion of the Smithsonian's 150th anniversary coincides with the 10th anniversary of Air & Space/Smithsonian. The magazine staff has been working on a special issue to celebrate these anniversaries.

AFFILIATED ORGANIZATIONS

The John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts, the National Gallery of Art, and the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars were established by Congress within the Smithsonian Institution under their own boards of trustees. The Institution provides administrative services on contract to Reading Is Fundamental. Inc., an independent organization.

More than 100 local students participated m low-cost dance classes led by Dance Theatre of Harlem company members during the second season of the Kennedy Center/DTH Community Residency program. (Photograph by Carol Pratt)



John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts

JAMES D. WOLFENSOHN, CHAIRMAN LAWRENCE J. WILKER, PRESIDENT

As the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts entered its 25th anniversary season, it prepared to celebrate a quarter-century of achievement as a guiding force in the nation's cultural life. Its six theaters host the finest American and international artists for performances that attract nearly 2 million people each year. Through television and radio broadcasts and nationwide outreach efforts, the center reaches millions more people across the country. The center has a strong tradition of nurturing new works and young artists, serving young people through its Education Department, and offering exemplary art education programs for teachers and students.

- The Kennedy Center's new online network, ARTSEDGE, provided access to information about the center's innovative teacher education programs. Other national outreach programs included a touring production of *Alice in Wonderland* and the center's third biannual "New Visions/New Voices" workshops for authors of new theatrical works for young people.
- ◆ The National Symphony Orchestra (NSO) commissioned 25 new fanfares by American composers in honor of the Kennedy Center's 25th anniversary season—also the NSO's 65th season and its first programmed by Music Director Designate Leonard Slatkin. The NSO's third annual American Residency program took orchestra members to Maine for two weeks of performances, master classes, and other educational activities.
- The Kennedy Center celebrated the "Routes of American Music" during its annual Open House Arts Festival, which emphasized blues, jazz, gospel, and other genres of American popular music. An ambitious season of jazz programming included the second season of *Billy Taylor's Jazz at the Kennedy Center*, taped for broadcast on National Public Radio.
- ◆ The "Exploring Ballet with Suzanne Farrell" residency program was opened to dance students nationwide in 1995. To mark its 25th anniversary, the center launched a five-year retrospective of American modern dance and extended the successful Kennedy Center Ballet Commissioning Project. Meanwhile, the second year of the Kennedy Center/Dance Theatre of Harlem Community Residency initiative involved more than 100 local students and their families.
- The center's new production of How to Succeed in

Business without Really Trying, starring Matthew Broderick, played in the Opera House before beginning a successful Broadway run. Washington audiences had their first look at Angels in America, the Pulitzer Prize-winning play by Tony Kushner developed with financial support from the Kennedy Center Fund for New American Plays.

• The education division inaugurated a new annual series of lectures, gallery talks, and demonstrations exploring artists' materials and techniques. The division also published 75 gallery guides; expanded the annual National Teacher Institute; and offered a new program for students at three District of Columbia public schools.

National Gallery of Art

EARL A. POWELL III, DIRECTOR

The National Gallery of Art serves the United States in a national role by preserving, collecting, exhibiting, and fostering the understanding of works of art at the highest possible museum and scholarly standards.

- The temporary exhibition program continued to offer a selection of subjects and artists designed to appeal to widely diverse audiences. During the past year, exhibitions included original Italian Renaissance wooden architectural models of St. Peter's in Rome and the cathedrals of Florence and Pavia; "The Glory of Venice: Art in the Eighteenth Century"; the work of 20th-century Dutch painter Piet Mondrian; a Claes Oldenburg survey; the mature work of Arshile Gorky; the most comprehensive gathering of work by James McNeill Whistler since 1904–05; and rare images by pioneers of photography from the Mary and David Robinson collection.
- With the opening of new, small-scale exhibition space adjacent to the Dutch galleries, the National Gallery now has an area suitable for the display of smaller Dutch and Flemish paintings and related objects such as drawings, prints, and small sculpture.
- Purchases for the collection are made possible by funds donated by private citizens. Outstanding among them in 1995 were a major painting by the early-17th-century Dutch artist Osias Beert the Elder; a Claes Oldenburg soft sculpture, Clarinet Bridge; and the Mary and David Robinson collection of early photographs.
- Gifts to the collection included a group of important 19th- and 20th-century French works from Paul Mellon; works by Jean Dubuffet, a partial gift from Stephen Hahn; and a 1981 sculpture by Richard Long, Whitechapel Slate Circle, from the Collectors Committee.
- The gallery's ongoing efforts to find frames appropriate to the period, style, and aesthetic character of its paintings are transforming the appearance of the permanent collection. Especially notable was the replacement of the frames of three paintings by the Dutch master Johannes Vermeer.

Reading Is Fundamental, Inc.

RUTH GRAVES, PRESIDENT

Nothing is more important to a child's academic success than the ability to read. That is why Reading Is Fundamental, Inc. (RIF) has been working for nearly three decades to ensure that children become readers. As the nation's leading children's literacy program, RIF brings books and reading activities to some 3.7 million young people each year. Backed by both the public and private sectors, RIF operates at 18,000 sites in schools,

Boy in a Red Waistcoat, 1888–90, by Paul Cezanne, was part of a major group of French paintings, drawings, and watercolors given to the National Gallery of Art in 1995 by Mr. and Mrs. Paul Mellon.





Reading Is Fundamental, Inc. is the first organization to distribute books to children on a grand scale. Since the program was founded in 1966, RIF has put more than 152 million books into the hands of America's children. (Photograph by Rick Reinhard)

libraries, housing projects, Native American reservations, hospitals, migrant worker camps, juvenile detention centers, and homeless shelters. In 1995, more than 184,000 citizens volunteered their time to RIF.

- STAR (Science Technology and Reading)—RIF's supplemental curriculum for the upper elementary grades that combines hands-on science activities with reading—attracted considerable attention during the year. Kendall/Hunt is publishing the eight-part STAR "lab" series, and the GE Fund is underwriting an expansion of the program to schools in upstate New York and New England. In July, RIF conducted a course on the STAR program during a Smithsonian summer seminar for teachers.
- As a new RIF spokesperson, Orlando Magic center Shaquille O'Neal encouraged children to read in a public service announcement produced by the National Basketball Association and aired during the NBA playoffs.
- A celebration at the National Museum of Natural History was the culmination of RIF's annual Reading Is Fun Week. Washington Bullets star Juwan Howard, a former participant in a Chicago RIF project, told children what being able to read has meant to him.
- RIF President Ruth Graves announced the establishment of a RIF program at the Harlem Hospital, where two new RIF Reading Rooms were dedicated to the memory of Arthur Ashe, a longtime member of RIF's Advisory Council.

Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars

CHARLES BLITZER, DIRECTOR

The Woodrow Wilson Center honors the nation's 28th president by providing a place for free intellectual inquiry that strengthens links between the worlds of ideas and public affairs. Through an annual fellowship competition, scholars from around the world are invited to the center for extended periods of research and writing. The center also sponsors public meetings, generates publications, and produces broadcast programs that make individual scholarship accessible to policy makers and a broad public.

♦ A distinguished group of scholars and policy experts discussed the political and policy questions surrounding the affirmative action debate in a program at the center. Juan Williams, Washington Post journalist and guest scholar, was the moderator. The panelists addressed beliefs about race, gender, equality,

and opportunity and debated whether affirmative action is an essential policy tool for ameliorating the damage of legal slavery and segregation or a racial and gender spoils system that is unnecessary and divisive.

- Through its new Environmental Change and Security project, the center is playing an important role in addressing the international ramifications of environmental degradation. Workshops and seminars focused on the relationship between environmental degradation and violent conflict; the environmental consequences of war; environmental assistance to developing countries; and international perspectives on how the environment affects security.
- Anthony Lake, the president's national security adviser and a trustee of the center, defended U.S. foreign aid policies in a speech at the National Press Club, given under the center's auspices.
- Speakers in a new series on international financial issues addressed recent exchange rate crises and the

lessons of currency and sovereign liquidity problems. The series analyzed current proposals to moderate or prevent international financial crises.

• The center is unique among research centers in bringing together academics, policy makers, and journalists to benefit from and contribute to the continuing dialogue between public affairs and scholarship. Academic participants during the past year included former Russian economist Lilia Shevtsova; Roger Louis, general editor of the Oxford History of the British Empire; Yeats scholar Helen Vendler; and literary theorist Geoffrey Hartmann, Fellows participating from outside the academic community included Anatoly Dobrynin, former ambassador from the Soviet Union to the United States; author and feminist Betty Friedan; Japanese journalist Susumu Awanohara; French diplomat and journalist Eric Rouleau; counselor to the secretary of defense Larry K. Smith: and journalists E. J. Dionne, John J. Fialka, Elizabeth Pond, and Juan Williams.



At a Woodrow Wilson Center Evening Dialogue on affirmative action, panelists debated the effects of race- and genderbased policies. From left are the Honorable William T. Coleman, former Secretary of Transportation and senior partner, O'Melveny and Meyers; Christopher

Edley Jr., Harvard
Law School professor
and special counsel to
the President; Juan
Williams, Washington
Post journalist and
Wilson Center guest
scholar; Abigail
Thernstrom, senior
fellow at the Manhattan Institute and
former Wilson Center
guest scholar; and
Glenn Loury, Uni-

versity Professor of Economics at Boston University.

BENEFACTORS

Public-spirited citizens have supported the Institution's many and varied activities for almost 150 years. Private support, as exemplified by James Smithson's original gift, plays an increasingly important role at the Smithsonian. The Smithsonian Fund for the Future has been established to continue this tradition of private support begun by the Institution's founder. The objective of the Fund is to build a dependable base of long-term private support, especially through endowments, for the programmatic priorities of the Institution, so they will be secured for future generations. The Institution gratefully acknowledges the support of the individuals, foundations, and corporations whose gifts, grants, bequests, and Contributing Memberships have lent critical support and have furthered the work of the Smithsonian over the past fiscal year, October 1, 1994, through September 30, 1995. The following major gifts were received:

- The Mashantucket Pequot Tribal Nation of Connecticut committed \$10 million for the National Museum of the American Indian in support of the National Campaign for educational endowment and the Construction Fund.
- The Lemelson Family Foundation pledged \$10.4 million to establish and endow the Jerome and Dorothy Lemelson Center

for the Study of Invention and Innovation at the National Museum of American History.

- Agnes Cowles Bourne contributed \$2 million for the Design Resource Center at the Cooper-Hewitt, National Design Museum in New York City.
- The Corporation for Public Broadcasting donated \$1,104,850 for "Case Studies in Science Education" at the Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory.
- Nissan Motor Corporation U.S.A. gave \$1,884,500 for the "Earth 2U" exhibition organized by the Smithsonian Institution Traveling Exhibition Service.
- Mrs. Janet Annenberg Hooker made a \$2 million gift to the Hall of Geology, Gems, and Minerals at the National Museum of Natural History.
- Glenn O. Tupper made an additional \$1 million commitment for the Tupper Endowment Fund for Tropical Research at the Smithsonian Tropical Research Institute.
- The Nippon Foundation (formerly the Sasakawa Foundation) donated \$770,000 for the Asian Heritage Fund at the National Museum of Natural History.
- Numerous private citizens supported an endowment for the Mary L. Ripley Garden.

At the Smithsonian Benefactors' Circle awards ceremony, Enid A. Hawpt, seated with her brother, the Honorable Walter H. Annenberg, accepts a gift of appreciation for her many contributions to the Institution. (Photograph by Glenn Levy)



Smithsonian Benefactors' Circle

The Smithsonian Benefactors' Circle recognizes and honors those individuals whose exceptional gifts have preserved the traditions of the Smithsonian Institution while furthering its mission. Benefactors' gifts reflect the donors' personal interests and commitment and are as varied and broad as the Institution itself. The Smithsonian Benefactors' Circle exists to honor these distinguished philanthropists and to establish a lasting mark of their achievements.

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Bequests

It is with special appreciation that we remember and acknowledge those friends whose bequests have been received by the Institution, thus continuing the legacy of our founder James Smithson.

Unrestricted bequests become part of the Bequest Endowment Fund. The principal of this fund is maintained in perpetuity, while the income supports acquisitions, exhibitions, scholarly studies, educational outreach, and other functions of the Smithsonian. Some bequests were designated for a special purpose by the donors.

The following persons remembered the Smithsonian through bequests from their estates.

Mae Emilia Dahl Patricia C. Dodge Florence B. Dowdy Johanna B. Hagens Helen Katchmar Thomas McLaughlan Elinor Merrell

Lowell B. Nesbitt Kitty Parsons Recchia Bruno E. Reilich Frank Morse Robb George Sisley Donald Sultner

Legacy Donors

Planned gifts to the Smithsonian have significantly enhanced the work of the Institution since the first legacy gift made by James Smithson.

The following people have created their own legacies for future generations by establishing, during the year, one or more of the following planned gifts: a bequest through living trust or by will, a charitable remainder trust, a gift of life insurance, or a gift to the Smithsonian Pooled Income Fund.

William Burlson Gilbert Glass Frank and Lisina Hoch Douglas and Sanae Reeves Hoyd and Betty Schermer Bernard F. Stadiem Jerry R. White Mrs. Laurence Irven Wood

Memorial and Commemorative Gifts

Memorial and commemorative gifts to the Smithsonian honor loved ones, friends, and colleagues. These gifts not only express special appreciation for the individual being honored, but also help support, in a very direct way, the mission of the Institution. Donors may choose to apply the gift to the broadest work of the Smithsonian or, in certain instances, may direct the gift to a specific area of interest to the honoree.

The following were so honored by their families and friends.

David G. Baird H. Huber and Lillian Boscowitz Dick Grant Agnes Gund Elizabeth A. Hillman Donald and Helen W. Keyhoe Katharine Kuh Pauline Tina Lesnik Sister (Mrs. Henry) Parish Peter Powers S. Dillon Ripley Sunil Roy Edith Sims Patricia Wagner Ellen Wells Alexander Wetmore



In October 1994, James Smithson Society members tour the new Amazonia exhibition at the National Zoological Park before their annual formal dinner. (Photograph by Glenn Levy)

Donors of In-Kind and Volunteer Support

In addition to the financial support of individuals, foundations, and corporations, the Smithsonian Institution acknowledges donors of in-kind gifts. Ranging from equipment for office or program use to pro bono professional consulting services, such in-kind gifts contribute greatly to the success of research and educational programs, as well as to efficient administration of the Institution.

Apple Computer, Inc. Bran & Luebbe, Inc. Nick Caloyianis Productions Colortone Press Eastman Kodak Company El-Yam Ships, Ltd. Ford Motor Company Fusion Lighting, Inc. GSCS Inc General Electric Aircraft Engine Group Mr. David P. Gianakos The Greenwich Workshop, Inc. Mr. Robert A. Hinkle Holiday Inn Capitol Hughes Information Technology Corporation Intergraph Corporation

Motorola, Inc.
Norcold Division
Novadyne Computer Systems, Inc.
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Joseph E. Seagram & Sons, Inc.
Thai Airways International, Ltd.
Times Mirror Magazines
Tokyo National Research Institute of
Cultural Properties
Trans-Lux Corporation
Transporte y Equipo, S.A.
United Airlines, Inc.

WSI Corporation

Donors of volunteer service further enable the Smithsonian to accomplish a variety of programs and to offer expanded services to the public. The names of our docents and behind-the-scenes volunteers are listed annually in the *Torch* (the employee newspaper). In fiscal year 1995, 5,412 volunteers gave 472,766 hours of their time. These invaluable volunteers bring expertise, experience, and enthusiasm to their work here, and we express to them collectively our great appreciation for their dedication to the Smithsonian Institution.

FINANCIAL REPORT

NANCY D. SUTTENFIELD, CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER

Introduction

The Smithsonian Institution receives funding from both federal appropriations and nonappropriated trust sources. Nonappropriated trust funds include all funds received from sources other than direct federal appropriations. These other sources include gifts and grants from individuals, corporations, and foundations; grants and contracts from federal, state, or local government agencies; earnings from short- and long-term investments; receipts from membership programs; and receipts from sales activities, such as *Smithsonian* magazine, museum shops, mail order catalogues, and food service concessions.

Federal appropriations provide funding for the Institution's core functions: caring for and conserving the national collections, sustaining basic research on the collections and in selected areas of traditional and unique strength, and educating the public about the collections and research findings through exhibitions and other public programs. Federal appropriations also fund a majority of the activities associated with maintaining and securing the facilities and with various administrative and support services.

Smithsonian trust funds allow the Institution to undertake new ventures and enrich existing programs in ways that would not otherwise be possible. These funds provide the critical margin of excellence for innovative research, building and strengthening the national collections, constructing and presenting effective and up-to-date exhibitions, and reaching out to new and under-represented audiences. In recent years, the Smithsonian has also begun to rely on trust funds for a portion of the funding for major new construction projects.

The following sections describe the external environmental factors affecting the Institution's general financial condition, the Institution's financial status, and its planned response to changing conditions; financial results for fiscal year 1995; and measures, both organizational and financial, being taken to ensure the continued fiscal health of the Institution.

Scientist Roberto
Ibanez studies a frog
at the Smithsonian
Tropical Research Institute in Panama in a
project to determine
the causes for a decline in the amphibian
population. (Photograph by Marcos
Guerra).



Financial Situation and Prospects

The Smithsonian celebrates its 150th anniversary in 1996. It will be an exciting year marked by the spectacular traveling exhibition, *America's Smithsonian*, as well as many other grand events. These events will be funded almost exclusively by private contributions and funds generated from business activities related to the events. Funding for these celebratory events exemplifies the paradigm shift facing the Smithsonian and many education and cultural organizations—less reliance on government and more reliance on the private sector.

The transition to this new paradigm will be challenging for the Smithsonian as it will be for many public institutions. Fortunately, the Smithsonian enters the new year with a strong balance sheet and excellent prospects for the future. The Smithsonian occupies a special place in the hearts and minds of Americans and receives generous support from its many constituencies. Congressional and private support continues to be strong. Through many years of prudent financial management, the Smithsonian has built a sizeable and growing endowment and adequate reserves. Moreover, the Smithsonian has taken decisive action to address prospective funding shortfalls over the last few years. Immediate steps have been taken in recent budgets both to cut cost and enhance revenues.

More fundamentally, the Institution has recognized the need to restructure—both programmatically and organizationally—to meet the challenges of the future. To better inform the restructuring process, the Smithsonian Board of Regents established the Commission on the Future of the Smithsonian Institution in September 1993. This Commission was asked to conduct "an examination of the Smithsonian, its mandate and its roles, and an examination of the cultural, societal, and technological factors that influence its capacity to act." The Commission delivered its report to the Board of Regents in May 1995. The report describes the Commission's vision of the future of the Smithsonian and makes specific recommendations for making that vision a reality. The Regents formed a committee to consider the recommendations and to work with the Secretary in his strategic planning process.

Last summer, the Secretary formed a Strategic Planning Group of senior management staff to analyze, at a detailed level, potential restructuring, consistent with the mission, vision, and priorities of the Institution, that will assure fiscal stability. Several restructurings have already taken place. The Office of Plant Services, Design and Construction, and Architectural History and Historic Preservation were consolidated into the new Office of Physical Plant. This consolidation brings together three interdependent organizations for more efficient management of the Institution's facilities.

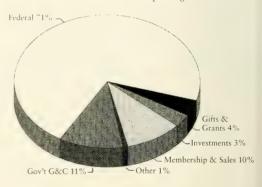
The Smithsonian continues to take a close look at the effectiveness of its revenue-producing and fund-raising activities. Senior management currently is addressing several years of declining revenues at Smithsonian magazine and examining a major loss at the Smithsonian Institution Press this past fiscal year. On the fund-raising side, the Institution plans to rely on the promotion of its 150th anniversary celebration activities in

forming new and expanded relationships with individuals, corporations, and foundations.

The deterioration of the Institution's facilities continues to be a major concern. The current rate of facilities deterioration and obsolescence will, if not fully addressed, place the collections. ongoing activities, and public accessibility at risk. Smithsonian facilities total more than 5.5 million square feet of space and range in age from new to more than 140 years old. Funding for maintenance, repair, and renovations has not kept pace with the deterioration of the buildings. Best estimates indicate that at least \$50.0 million annually is needed to fully meet the requirements for systematic facilities renewal and maintenance to offset normal wear and tear. While funding in fiscal year 1995 was only \$24.0 million, prospects for a significant increase in fiscal year 1996 are strong. Congress has been very helpful in working with the Smithsonian to meet this challenge. It is hoped that increased appropriations in future years will be at a level that will arrest the rate of decline of those buildings in greatest need.

The Smithsonian faces significant challenges, but it has prepared itself to meet them by emphasizing strategic planning, focusing on a future vision, and by setting resource allocation priorities that are tied to its mission and its core functions.

FY 1995 Sources of Net Operating Funds



Fiscal Year 1995 Results

Revenues received by the Institution in fiscal year 1995 from all sources totaled \$708.1 million. Federal appropriations accounted for \$358.0 million, and nonappropriated trust funds provided an additional \$350.1 million. When adjusted to remove auxiliary activity expenses of \$185.8 million, net revenues for operations, construction, and additions to endowment totaled \$522.3 million, a 5.7% increase from fiscal year 1994. The following chart reflects revenues by source and broad purpose of use.

Fiscal Year 1995 Sources of Gross/Net Revenues

	Gross Revenues (\$millions)	Net* Revenues (\$millions)	Percent Net Operating Revenues (%)
Operations			
Federal Appropriations	313.3	313.3	71
Nonappropriated Trust Funds	22/0		
Unrestricted Restricted	226.8	41.0	10
Gov't Grants and Contracts	50.3	50.3	11
General Restricted	36.7	36.7	8
Total Sources for Operations	627.1	441.3	100
Construction			
Federal Appropriations	44.7	44.7	
Nonappropriated Trust Funds	7.0	7.0	
Total Sources for Construction	51.7	51,7	
Endowment and Similar Funds	29.3	29.3	
Total Revenues from All Sources	708.1	522.3	

^{*} Net of expenses related to revenue-generating activities, e.g., museum shops, restaurants, publications, etc.

OPERATIONS (TABLES I AND 2)

Federal appropriations of \$313.3 million provided the core funding for ongoing programs of the Institution. An increase of \$10.9 million from the fiscal year 1994 level funded the continued development of the National Museum of the American Indian, the Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory's Submillimeter Telescope Array, the move of collections to the Museum Support Center, expanded Latino programming, and partial support for inflationary increases in salaries and benefits. Unfunded but mandatory inflationary costs for salaries and benefits, rent and utilities were absorbed within baseline resources through cost savings gained from restructuring of programs and activities.

Unrestricted trust fund income showed an increase of \$4.9 million from last fiscal year. Several business activities, such as *Smithsonian* magazine, restaurant concessions and museum shops, along with investment income, showed healthy increases. However, these increases were more than offset by the \$4.5 million loss by the Smithsonian Institution Press. This unprecedented loss led the Institution to begin to reevaluate this activity completely.

Restricted income from investments, gifts and non-government grants and contracts totaled \$36.7 million, a level that sustains and modestly improves upon the large, 38% growth last fiscal year. The Institution continues to intensify its fundraising activities and focus on new strategies. Last fiscal year was the most successful year ever in raising funds for a wide range of educational, exhibition, research, and related construction programs throughout the Institution. Major gifts and grants received in fiscal year 1995 helped to support the National Postal Museum, the exhibition "How Things Fly" at the National Air

and Space Museum, and the establishment of the Jerome and Dorothy Lemelson Center for the Study of Invention and Innovation at the National Museum of American History. The Smithsonian is especially grateful to its many friends in the private sector whose generosity contributed vitally to its work. The names of major donors are listed in the Benefactors section of this publication.

In fiscal year 1995, the Institution received \$50.3 million in contracts and grants from government agencies, an increase of \$4.6 million over fiscal year 1994. Support from government agencies constitutes an important source of research monies for the Institution while also benefiting the granting agencies by providing access to Smithsonian expertise and resources. As in prior years, the majority of these funds were provided by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration for research programs at the Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory. Other projects funded included a study at the Smithsonian Environmental Research Center of the rising concentration of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere and support for sorting biological specimens from the polar regions at the National Museum of Natural History.

ENDOWMENT (TABLES 3, 4, AND 5)

The Institution pools its endowment funds for investment purposes into a consolidated portfolio, with each endowment purchasing shares in a manner similar to shares purchased by an investor in a mutual fund.

The Investment Policy Committee of the Smithsonian's Board of Regents establishes investment policy and recommends the annual payout for the consolidated endowment. The Smithsonian's policies for managing the endowment are designed to achieve two objectives: 1) to provide a stable, growing stream of payouts for current expenditures and 2) to protect the value of the endowment against inflation and maintain its purchasing power. Current policy calls for an average payout of 4.5 percent of the average market value over the prior five years. With this payout policy, to achieve the endowment's objectives, the investment policy targets a real rate of return of 5 percent.

In fiscal year 1994, the Investment Policy Committee approved a new asset allocation policy with higher exposure to equities to increase expected return, while controlling risk through modest international diversification. During fiscal year 1995, the Committee implemented this policy. The investment managers were given global mandates, and new specialist investment managers were hired for domestic and international equities.

As depicted in the chart below, the market value of the endowment increased from \$379.0 million to \$434.6 million during fiscal year 1995. Of the \$434.6 million, \$189.6 million, or 44 percent, was unrestricted, and the balance of \$245.0 million was restricted. New gifts and internal transfers totaling \$3.4 million were added to the endowment while the payout was \$14.8 million. Investment management fees were \$1.2 million. The total return on the consolidated portfolio was 18.3 percent. At year end, the Institution's portfolio was invested 76 percent in equities, 21 percent in bonds, and 3 percent in cash equivalents.

Market Value of Endowment and Similar Funds (in \$ millions)



CONSTRUCTION AND PLANT FUNDS (TABLE 6)

In fiscal year 1995, the Smithsonian received federal appropriations for construction netting \$44,7 million after a rescission affecting both fiscal year 1995 and balances from prior years. Net funds provided in fiscal year 1995 included \$24 million for general repair, restoration, and code compliance projects throughout the Institution. Although the repair amount is a substantial sum, it is less than half the estimated \$50.0 million per year required to keep up with the rate of deterioration in the physical plant. Net funds earmarked for new construction, alterations, and modifications totaled \$20.8 million. Included in this amount is \$19.5 million to continue development of a collections, study, reference, and support facility in Suitland, Maryland, and the Mall facility for the National Museum of the American Indian; \$3.0 million for renovations, repairs, and master plan projects at the National Zoological Park, including construction of the African Grasslands exhibit; and \$2.4 million in rescissions related to prior years.

Additions and transfers to nonappropriated trust construction funds, termed plant funds, totaled \$10.2 million. Approximately \$5.4 million was for construction of facilities for the National Museum of the American Indian, \$1.6 million was for renovation of the Cooper-Hewitt, National Design Museum, and \$2.2 million was for reinstallation of the Gem Hall at the National Museum of Natural History.

Financial Condition

The Smithsonian Institution's Statement of Financial Condition represents the total assets, liabilities, and fund balances of the Institution. Total assets of \$1.2 billion far exceed total liabilities of \$187.0 million and are indicative of the financial strength of the Institution. In fact, only \$3.4 million of the \$187.0 million in liabilities represents long-term debt. The Smithsonian Institution's assets increased by \$96.0 million since the end of fiscal year 1994, while liabilities increased by just \$37.0 million for the same period.

Financial Management

The Institution's overall effectiveness in utilizing its newly implemented purchasing and payables system accelerated during fiscal year 1995. It began to use newly available data from the system, such as transaction status, purchase volume by type of product, individual staff output, etc., to generate efficiencies in procurement and document processing. Significant progress was also made on the second phase of a new accounting system that includes replacement of the Institution's general ledger, financial reporting, and management information system. A new coding structure has been developed that will provide new opportunities to report on and analyze programmatic activities and to increase the utility of financial reports for management decision-making.

Other financial management improvement initiatives undertaken in 1995 include:

- Finance units routinely make use of internal and external customer feedback, strategic and operational planning, performance measurement, and process reengineering to continually improve.
- New approaches have been developed to increase procurements from minority and small business contractors.
- Teams developed the policies and procedures necessary to implement new not-for-profit accounting standards for contributions (SFAS No. 116) and financial statement presentation (SFAS No. 117) effective in 1996.
- Procurement efficiencies and improved customer service were achieved through limited use of electronic data interchange strategies and expanded delegations of authority while maintaining effective internal controls.
- New systems, processes, and procedures were developed so that the Institution could shift to Office of Management and Budget Circular A-122, Cost Principles for Nonprofit Organizations, which covers federal grants and contracts received by the Institution. Previously, the Smithsonian followed cost principles for educational institutions.
- Work began on an initiative that will automate the planning and budget formulation process.

Audit Activities

The Institution's financial statements are audited annually by KPMG Peat Marwick, an independent public accounting firm. The audit plan includes an in-depth review of the Institution's internal control structure. KPMG Peat Marwick's Independent Auditors' Report for fiscal year 1995 and the accompanying financial statements are presented on the following pages. The Smithsonian's internal audit staff, part of the Office of Inspector General, assists the external auditors and regularly audits the Institution's various programs, activities, and internal control systems. The Audit and Review Committee of the Board of Regents provides an additional level of financial oversight and review.

In accordance with the government requirement for the use of coordinated audit teams, the Defense Contract Audit Agency, the Smithsonian Office of Inspector General, and KPMG Peat Marwick coordinate the audit of grants and contracts received from federal agencies.

Table 1. Source and Application of Operating Funds for the Year Ended September 30, 1995 (in \$000s)

			Nonappropri	iated Trust Fund	ls	То	tal
			Res	tricted	- Total	Federal F	
	Federal			Government Grants and	Total Non- Appropriated	Nonappr Trust	
	Funds	Unrestricted	General	Contracts	Trust Funds	FY 1995	FY 1994
FUND BALANCES: Beginning of Year	\$35,624	\$39,396	\$24,576		\$ 63,972	\$99,596	\$101,166
FUNDS PROVIDED: Federal Appropriations (see Note 1)	313,254					313,254	302,349
Investment Income	313,234	10,756	9,915		20,671	20,671	18,268
Government Grants and Contracts				50,353	50,353	50,353	45,701
Gifts & Non-Government Grants		9,859 193,808	23,340		33,199 193,808	33,199	32,175 197,233
Other		12,398	3,428		15,826	193,808 15,826	8,844
TOTAL FUNDS PROVIDED	313,254	226,821	36,683	50,353	313,857	627,111	604,570
TOTAL FUNDS AVAILABLE	348,878	266,217	61,259	50,353	377,829	726,707	705,736
		200,217	01,237	30,333	377,622	720,707	703,736
FUNDS APPLIED:							
Sciences: Assistant Secretary	1,168	507	76	10	(01	1.7/0	1.744
Office of Fellowships and Grants	1,168	1,612	76 334	18	601 1,946	1,769 2,125	1,644 1,713
Astrophysical Observatory	13,878	8,739	452	44,684	53,875	67,753	62,077
Less Overhead Recovery		(7,672)			(7,672)	(7,672)	(6,879)
Iropical Research Institute	7,776	1,598	1,107	311	3,016	10,792	10,715
Environment Research Center National Zoological Park	2,564	236	45	1,142	1,423	3,987	3,591
Smithsonian Archives	17,604 1,202	1,362 105	3,128 39	748	5,238	22,842	21,168
Smithsonian Libraries	5,920	775	134	4	144 913	1,346 6,833	1,225 6,937
International Environmental		,,,	151	7	713		
Science Program	764 9,288					764	671
National Museum of Natural History	35,635	2,960	4,708	2,050	9,718	9,288 45,353	7,796 44,512
Conservation Analytical Laboratory	2,950	160	1,700	44	204	3,154	2,803
Museum Support Center	3,660	1			1	3,661	3,173
International Relations	551	408	2	227	637	1,188	1,189
Total Sciences	103,139	10,791	10,025	49,228	70,044	173,183	162,335
Arts and Humanities:							
Assistant Secretary	971	600	24	1	625	1,596	2,644
Office of Museum Programs	914	119	16	1	135	1,049	962
National Air and Space Museum	11,755	9,254	959	853	11,066	22,821	19,750
National Museum of American History	17,265	1,911	1,842	123	3,876	21,141	24,654
National Postal Museum	461	133	2,768		2,901	3,362	3,368
National Museum of the American Indian	12,504	336	325		661	13,165	12,909
National Museum of American Art	6,837 5,532	2,250 419	1,812 97		4,062	10,899	9,330
Hirshhorn Museum and Sculpture Garden	4,146	797	1,313		516 2,110	6,048 6,256	5,441 8,255
Freer Gallery of Art	2,281	259	3,496		3,755	6,036	5,501
Arthur M. Sackler Gallery	3,149	237	1,801		2,038	5,187	4,722
Archives of American Art	1,486	48	744		792	2,278	2,168
Cooper-Hewitt, National Design Museum	2,398	2,163	600	49	2,812	5,210	5,603
National Museum of African Art	3,861	167	(23)		144	4,005	3,900
National African American Museum	449 1,049	293 309	100		393	842	4 440
Anacostia Museum Office of Exhibits Central	1,989	49	14		323 49	1,372 2,038	1,612 2,660
Traveling Exhibition Service	2,302	1,696	1,755	22	3,473	5,775	4,806
Total Art and Humanities	79,349	21,040	17,643	1,048	39,731	119,080	118,285
Education and Public Service:	417	488	(404	011	0.40
Assistant Secretary	417	488	6		494	911	940
Cultural Studies	1,258	2,110	505		2,615	3,873	3,112
Office of Elementary and						5,075	3,112
Secondary Education	503	348	211	70	629	1,132	1,051
National Science Resources Center	161	234			234	395	451
			722	70	3,972		

Table 1. Source and Application of Operating Funds for the Year Ended September 30, 1995 (in \$000s) (continued)

			Nonappropri	ated Trust Fund	s	Tot	al	
			Res	tricted		Federal Fi		
				Government		Total Non-	Nonappr Trust l	
	Federal Funds	Unrestricted	General	Grants and Contracts	Appropriated Trust Funds	FY 1995	FY 1994	
External Affairs: Office of Telecommunications Visitor Information and Associates'	305	739	150		889	1,194	1,146	
Reception Center	269	1,330	2		1,332	1,601	1,499	
Conference Services Smithsonian Institution Press Magazines The Smithsonian Associates Media Activities	1,270	194 22,753 62,576 32,728	83 25		194 22,836 62,576 32,753	194 24,106 62,576 32,753	253 23,626 63,119 34,744	
Total External Affairs	1,844	120,320	260		120,580	122,424	124,397	
Institutional Advancement	88	12,716	494		13,210	13,298	5,717	
Business Management/Activities		54,720			54,720	54,720	53,634	
Administration	27,789	16,200 (12,317)	380	7	16,587 (12,317)	44,376 (12,317)	46,816 (10,669)	
Facilities Services	82,246	1,404	26		1,430	83,676	82,457	
Transfers Out/(ln): Treasury Plant Endowment	1,657	(594) 798	3,134 3,273		2,540 4,071	1,657 2,540 4,071	1,163 1,384 4,384	
Total Transfers	1,657	204	6,407		6,611	8,268	6,931	
TOTAL FUNDS APPLIED	298,451	228,258	35,957	50,353	314,568	613,019	595,457	
Expenses Against Prior Years' Obligations	11,203 3,600	(1,437)	726		(711)	11,203 2,889	10,683 (1,570)	
FUND BALANCES—End of Year (see Note 2)	\$39,224	\$37,959	\$25,302		\$63,261	\$102,485	\$99,596	

Note 1: Excludes \$225 thousand in FY 1994 and \$265 thousand in FY 1995 received as a permanent indefinite appropriation for the Canal Zone Biological Area Fund. Also excludes \$1,459 thousand received in FY 1994 and \$966 thousand received in FY 1995 foreign currency for research projects in India.

Note 2: The Federal fund balance includes \$32 million associated with no-year appropriations and \$7.5 million associated with annual appropriations for fiscal years 1991–1995.

Table 2. Auxiliary Activities, Fiscal Year 1995 (in \$000s)

	Sales and Membership Revenue	Gifts	Expenses	Net Revenue (Loss)
FY 1994	\$197,233	\$9,372	\$183,142	\$23,463
FY 1995: Central Auxiliary Activities: Magazines The SmithsonianAssociates Business Management: Museum Shops/Mail Order Concessions Other Smithsonian Institution Press Electronic Media Activities	71,906 31,462 7 56,493 3,577 1,751 18,191	7 8,781	62,576 36,914 463 51,448 2,025 781 22,676	9,337 3,329 (456) 5,045 1,552 970 (4,485)
Bureau Auxiliary Activities: Air and Space Theater and Einstein Planetarium Cooper-Hewitt, National Design Museum Traveling Exhibition Services Other	4,275 817 840 4,430	560	2,960 502 977 4,453	1,315 315 (137) 537
TOTAL FY 1995	\$193,808	\$9,348	\$185,791	\$17,365

Table 3. Endowment and Similar Funds, September 30, 1995 (in \$000s)

	Book Value	Market Value
ASSETS:		
Pooled Consolidated Endowment Funds:		
Cash and equivalents	\$24,638	\$24,638
Interfund Receivable	1,495	1,495
US Government and Government Obligations	34,441	34,671
Bonds	52,638	54,451
Convertible Preferred	7,054	8,387
Stocks	270,090	319,742
Receivable for Securities Sold	3,113	3,113
Total Pooled Funds	393,469	446,497
Nonpooled Endowment Funds:		
Loan to U.S. Treasury in Perpetuity	1,010	1,040
Receivables	18	18
Investments in Charitable Trusts	1,467	1,580
Total Nonpooled Funds	2,495	2,638
Total Assets	\$395,964	\$449,135
LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES:		
LIABILITIES:		
Payables for Securities Purchased	\$12,923	\$12,923
Deferred Revenue—Charitable Trusts	1,467	1,580
Total Liabilities	14,390	14,503
FUND BALANCE:		
Unrestricted Purpose: True Endowment	9,890	12,004
Quasi Endowment	158,121	177,634
	130,121	1//,034
Total Unrestricted Purpose	168,011	189,638
Restricted Purpose: True Endowment	137,785	159,595
Quasi Endowment	75,778	85,399
Total Restricted Purpose	213,563	244,994
Total Fund Balances	381,574	434,632
Total Liabilities and Fund Balances	\$395,964	\$449,135

Table 4. Changes in Market Value of Endowment and Similar Funds, Fiscal Year 1995 (in \$000s)

	Unrestricted	Freer	Restricted	Total
Market Value—10/1/94	\$166,799	\$64,821	\$147,410	\$379,030
Changes:				,
Gifts—True	171		1,553	1,724
Gifts—Quasi	512	_	1,946	2,458
Internal Transfers	(755)	_	27	(728)
Other				
Interest and Dividends	8,080	3,127	7,173	18,380
Market Value Appreciation	21,879	8,428	19,500	49,807
Payout	(6,519)	(2,519)	(5,794)	(14,832)
Manager's Fees	(529)	(206)	(472)	(1,207)
Market Value—9/30/95	\$189,638	\$73,651	\$171,343	\$434,632

Table 5. Endowment Funds, September 30, 1995

	Princ	cipal	Inc	ome
	Book Value	Market Value	Net Income	Unexpended Balance
UNRESTRICTED PURPOSE—TRUE:				
Avery Fund (See Note 1)	\$318,551	\$395,100	\$13,924	\$ —
Dodge, Patricia	1,807	1,946	54	
Fund for the Future—Unrestricted	129,890	135,450	4,266	
Higbee, Harry Memorial	114,738	139,406	4,767	
Hodgkins Fund (See Note 1)	437,251	490,816	20,208	
Morgan, Gilbert B. and Betty J. Memorial Fund	49,773	55,054	1,883	_
Morrow, Dwight W	578,860	727,376	24,873	
Mussinan, Alfred	174,880	212,716	7,274	
Olmsted, Helen A.	5,977	7,425	254	_
Poore, Lucy T. and George W. (See Note 1)	1,274,690	1,596,361	55,375	
Porter, Henry Kirke, Memorial	2,138,859	2,685,932	91,845	_
Sanford, George H. (See Note 1)	8,465	10,229	382	
Smithson, James (See Note 1)	967,672	993,115	14,179	
Smithson Society, James	349,522 3,339,427	366,720	47,772	107.224
		4,186,096	143,144	107,224
Subtotal	9,890,362	12,003,742	430,200	107,224
UNRESTRICTED PURPOSE—QUASI:				
Dodge, Patricia	214,891	221,911	7,588	
Ettl, Charles H.	1,441,201	1,606,667	54,940	
Ferguson, Frances B.	733,106	797,187	27,260	
Forrest, Robert Lee	7,309,133	8,094,297	276,785	
Fund for the Future—Unrestricted	415,499	425,203	12,858	_
General Endowment (See Note 1)	124,750,403	140,888,139	4,815,544	_
Goddard, Robert H	57,863	64,101	2,192	armount.
Habel, Dr. S. (See Note 1) Hart, Gustavus E.	827	858	44	
Hart, Gustavus E.	4,014	4,797	164	_
Henry, Caroline	9,918	11,831	405	
Henry, Joseph and Harriet A	397,727	473,206	16,181	_
Heys, Maude C	706,218	787,618	26,933	_
Hinton, Carrie Susan	198,022	230,404	7,879	_
Koteen, Dorothy B.	259,211	274,839	9,398	
Lambert, Paula C. Medinus, Grace L.	360,086 7,011	422,706	14,454	_
O'Dea, Laura I.	237,117	7,840 269,140	268 9,203	_
Phillips, Roy R., Estate	1,049,391	1,151,259	40,911	
Rhees, William Jones (See Note 1)	4,829	5,600	208	
Safford, Clara Louise	326,226	367,889	12,580	
Smithsonian Bequest Fund (See Note 1)	2,759,283	2,601,565	87,890	_
Sultner, Donald H.	655,630	1,003,336	33,978	
Taggart, Ganson	3,591	4,483	153	
Winterer, Alice I	176,743	169,404	5,793	
Abbott, William L. (Designated)	933,239	1,112,290	38,035	37,647
Barstow, Frederic D. (Designated)	7,806	9,296	318	7,051
Hirshhorn Museum Acquisition Fund (Designated)	3,144,558	3,744,034	125,547	_
Lindbergh Chair of Aerospace History (Designated)	3,402,947	3,852,350	131,731	91,626
Lindbergh, Charles A. (Designated)	55,481	62,023	2,121	13,343
Lyon, Marcus Ward, Jr. (Designated)	37,532	42,192	1,443	7,743
Martin Marietta Internship (Designated)	241,283	276,821	9,466	166
NMNH Research (Designated)	163,520	163,666	5,595	13,653
NZP Programs (Designated)	3,723,389	3,629,662	124,116	3,188
Smithsonian Agency Account (Designated)	20,354	24,633	842	(18,268)
Smithsonian Press Scholarly Books Fund (Designated)	2,268,243	2,699,576	92,315	55,045
(Designated) (See Note 2)		_	21,687	_
Webb, James E., Fellowship (Designated)	1,716,329	1,793,720	61,336	162,704
Women's Committee Fellowship (Designated)	328,434	339,498	10,946	8,329
Subtotal	158,121,055	177,634,041	6,089,107	382,227
Total Unrestricted Purpose	168,011,417	189,637,783	6,519,307	489,451
RESTRICTED PURPOSE—TRUE:				
Aitken, Annie Laurie	466,084	537,426	18,377	76,582
Arthur, James	288,794	364,319	12.458	20,245
Axelrod, Dr. Herbert R.	126,781	132,873	2,660	2,660
Baird, Spencer Fullerton	259,650	325,663	11,136	2,242
Baird, Spencer Fullerton Barney, Alice Pike, Memorial	206,987	261,073	8,927	48,689
			9,234	31,640
Batchelor, Emma E. Beauregard, Catherine, Memorial	235,161	270,052	9,234	31,640

Table 5. Endowment Funds, September 30, 1995 (continued)

	Princ	ipal	Inc	come
	Book Value	Market Value	Net Income	Unexpended Balance
Bergen, Charlotte V	24,547	26,963	934	5,389
Brown, Roland W.	235,233	279,636	9,562	14,204
Burch, George, Fellowship in Theoretic Medicine and Affiliated Theoretic Sciences Fund	2,271,367	2,450,169	83,784	174,460
Camel Fund	112,579	108,668	3,716	1,677
Canfield, Frederick A.	308,651	401,397	13,726	1,0//
Casey, Thomas Lincoln	98,143	116,963	4,000	15,132
Chamberlain, Frances Lea Cooper Fund for Paleobiology	203,233	256,340	8,766	26,721
Cooper Fund for Paleobiology	362,367	390,970	12,468	9,541
deSalle, Albert and Peggy Deibel, Charles P.	67,377	67,399	576	576
Discovery Communications, Inc.	117,099 350,918	114,146 361,780	3,903 5,362	10,349 5,362
Division of Mammals Curators Fund	20,885	24,011	821	1,643
Drake Foundation	1,353,708	1,557,966	53,014	144,320
Drouet, Francis and Louderback, Harold B	475,512	514,903	17,607	27,722
Dykes, Charles, Bequest	451,216	516,653	17,667	59,190
Eaton, Harriet Phillips	83,776	89,430	3,058	14,791
Eickemeyer, Florence Brevoort	78,423	98,907	3,382	8,937
Eppley Memorial	39,303	41,955	1,435	6,939
Freer, Charles L.	1,304,328 61,866,904	1,413,468 73,651,475	48,333 2,518,513	119,459 2,044,592
Fund for the Future—Samuel C. Johnson Theater	816,500	828,848	22,351	17,248
Fund for the Future—Mary L. Ripley Garden	52,873	53,952	1,018	1,249
Fund for the Future—Ethel Niki Kominik	109,463	112,812	3,858	5,728
Fund for the Future—Vincent Wilkinson	52,473	54,153	772	772
Global Environmental Endowment Fund	3,920	4,173	143	683
Grimm, Sergei N	208,164	230,755	7,891	13,396
Groom, Barrick W.	211,641	232,285	7,943	31,146
Guggenheim, Daniel and Florence Hamilton, James (See Note 1)	830,934 7,211	942,381 8,232	32,225 343	3,842
Haupt, Enid A. Garden	3,554,431	3,465,262	118,495	5,369 234,083
Henderson, Edward P. and Rebecca R., Meteorite Fund	351,985	364,104	12,451	22,890
Hewitt, Eleanor G., Repair Fund	51,135	59,249	2,026	4,253
Hewitt, Sarah Cooper Hillyer, Virgil	302,073	349,723	11,959	15,787
Hillyer, Virgil	51,465	61,336	2,097	14,963
Hitchcock, Albert S	11,530	14,595	499	3,268
Hodgkins Fund (See Note 1) Hrdlicka, Ales and Marie	165,372	171,554	8,819	35,902
Hughes, Bruce	377,511 138,266	453,563 174,443	15,510 5,965	16,840 21,361
Huntington Publication Fund	353,596	375,884	12,780	59,381
Johnson, Seward, Trust Fund for Oceanography	25,670,841	30,632,739	1,047,487	37,301
Kellogg, Remington and Marguerite, Memorial	410,347	462,034	15,799	1,940
Kottler, Howard, Endowment for Ceramic Art	75,264	76,479	218	218
Kramar, Nada	28,676	32,296	1,104	3,022
Krombein, Karl V. Mandil, Harry and Beverly	59,452	59,350	2,030	332
Maxwell, Mary E.	125,868 141,670	128,037 178,733	4,378	2,133
Mellon Foundation Challenge Grant/Endowment	873,670	996,866	6,112 34,088	32,340 124,252
Mellon Publications Endowment Fund	1,125,601	1,158,122	39,602	101,589
Milliken, H. Oothout, Memorial	1,161	1,741	60	478
Mineral Endowment	690,644	804,385	27,506	419
Mitchell, William A.	94,098	109,808	3,755	648
Movnihan, Elizabeth Brennan	54,730	52,450	1,794	2,953
Museum of the American Indian—Heye Foundation	1,197,514	1,278,326	43,712	168,508
NMAI Educational Endowment Fund	97,824 297,315	97,408 304,539	2,401 10,395	177 36,320
Nelms, Henning Nelson, Edward Wilham	163,036	202,400	6,921	23,578
Nesbitt, Lowell	21,571	22,676	711	711
Petrocelli, Joseph, Memorial	53,693	67,795	2,318	14,454
Reid, Addison T. (See Note 1)	157,391	184,743	6,642	37,876
Ripley, S. Dillon and Mary Livingston	307,704	339,841	11,366	
Roebling Fund	867,943	1,093,352	37,387	111
Rollins, Miriam and William Sackler Public Affairs	1,950,733 3,345,367	2,307,682 3,261,012	78,142	87,790
Schmitt, John J.	24,478	26,130	111,510 894	146,521 4,322
Sims, George W.	216,505	238,458	8,154	48,606
The Sichel Family, Endowment for Research at the NZP	104,415	105,122	1,198	1,198
Sisley, George J	169,886	176,950	4,714	5,745
Sprague Fund	12,086,695	13,796,539	467,171	313,975
Springer, Frank	129,644	163,152	5,579	24,535
Stern, Harold P., Memorial	1,355,001	1,558,003	53,276	388,043
Stevenson, John A., Mycological Library	37,494	44,574	1,524	7,897

Table 5. Endowment Funds, September 30, 1995 (continued)

	Prin	cipal	Inc	ome
	Book Value	Market Value	Net Income	Unexpended Balance
Stuart, Mary Horner	527,780	566,340	19,366	208
Tupper, Earl S	3,966,463	4,025,871	128,853	46,456
Walcott, Charles D. and Mary Vaux, Research	1,313,451	1,532,375	51,702	75,510
Walcott Research Fund, Botanical Publications	426,014	551,841	18,870	22,505
Wells, Dr. John W	3,896	4,064	51	51
Williston, Samuel Wendell Diptera Research	47,510	52,469	1,774	672
Williams, Blair & Elsie	51,541	55,019	1,881	9,100
Zerbee, Frances Brinckle	6,813	8,579	293	9,090
Zirkle, Nancy Behrend	68,116	69,307	1,800	_
Subtotal	137,784,999	159,594,814	5,417,987	5,210,268
RESTRICTED PURPOSE—QUASI:				
Abbott, Marie Bohrn	226,522	222,257	7,600	944
Archives of American Art	335,798	357,082	7,014	
Armstrong, Edwin James	33,334	37,313	1,251	
Au Panier Fleuri	136,105	150,967	5,162	5,496
Bacon, Virginia Purdy	655,515	757,711	25,910	48,938
Bateman, Robert	125,963	127,473	4,359	7,099
Becker, George F	1,132,244	1,311,457	44,845	66,414
Cooper Hewitt Acquisition Endowment Fund	637,024	650,543	22,245	587
Davis, Gene, Memorial	292,393	297,114	847	847
Denghausen, Luisita L. and Franz H.	12,958,112	13,912,251	475,730	23,589
Desautels, Paul E	7,044	21,717	728	82
Friends of Music Endowment Fund	132,033	138,842	4,659	11,625
Gaver, Gordon	16,904	18,681	639	1,588
Haas, Gloria, Fellowship	25,734	25,232	820	
Hachenberg, George P. and Caroline	32,966	39,864	1,363	13,442
Hammond, John, Performance Series Fund	410,489	421,890	14,427	8,210
Hanson, Martin Gustav and Caroline R.	69,578	82,910	2,835	19,270
Hirshhorn Collections Endowment Fund	10,137,916	11,265,603	381,775	27,000
Hirshhorn, Joseph H., Bequest Fund	2,172,366	2,537,467	89,476	
The Holenia Trust Fund	6,789,211	7,676,323	262,739	
The Holenia Trust II Fund	2,978,574	2,884,907	96,892	_
Hunterdon Endowment	24,132,510	28,370,039	966,912	427,672
Johnson, E. R. Fenimore	54,492	61,387	2,099	6,536
Lane, Robert and Mildred Katchmar	225,933	216,741	7,194	4,855
Loeb, Morris	688,393	822,281	28,118	29,188
Long, Annette E. and Edith C.	4,003	5,079	174	341
Louie, Richard Memorial	62,144	61,022	2,080	1,750
McLaughin, Thomas Merrell, Elinor	104,947	108,306	1,543	1,543
Merrell, Elinor	457,232	475,664	15,597	18,712
Myer, Catherine Walden	158,146	188,455	6,444	1,364
National Postal Museum R & R Fund	132,548	136,790	1,949	1,949
Noyes, Frank B	7,876	9,499	325	406
Noyes, Pauline Riggs	64,116	71,138	2,433	6,002
Pell, Cornelia Livingston	58,306	69,572	2,379	13,419
Ramsey, Adm. and Mrs. Dewitt Clinton (See Note 1)	1,195,958	1,468,030	50,199	90,448
Rathbun, Richard, Memorral	83,568	99,684	3,409	28,222
Ripley, S. Dillon Library	277,812	282,658	9,606	14,143
Roebling Solar Research	183,294	214,324	7,329	25,919
Ross, Arthur, Garden and Terrace	437,263	430,751	14,730	3,090
Ruef, Bertha M.	212,404	239,226	8,180	16,697
Schultz, Leonard P.	171,444	191,676	6,410	36,010
Seidell, Atherton	4,481,377	5,181,328	177,175	564,272
Smithsonian Agency Account	1,768,596	2,052,259	70,177	(1,264,782)
Smithsonian Institution Libraries	422,046	410,313	14,230	5,533
Strong, Julia D	78,534 1,008,930	93,671 1,201,921	3,203	485
Subtotal	75,777,697	85,399,418	2,894,311	230,325
Total Restricted Purpose				
Non-Nestricted Europe	213,562,696	244,994,232	8,312,298	5,709,498
TOTAL ENDOWMENT FUNDS	\$381,574,113	\$434,632,015	\$14,831,605	\$6,198,949

Note 1: Invested all or in part in U.S. Treasury or other nonpooled investments. Note 2: Endowment closed September, 1995.

Table 6. Construction and Plant Funds, Fiscal Years 1995 and 1994 (in \$000s)

	FY 1995	FY 1994
FUNDS PROVIDED		
Federal Construction Appropriations:		
National Zoological Park	3,042	5,400
Repair and Restoration of Buildings	23,954	24,000
Construction Planning and Minor Construction	571	4,200
National Museum of the American Indian	19,469	6,200
Smithsonian Tropical Research Institute	(700)	
National Air and Space Museum Dulles Extension	92	
General Post Office Building	(1,700)	
Total Federal Construction Appropriations	44,728	39,800
Nonappropriated Trust Plant Funds:		
Income—Gift and Other		
Cooper Hewitt, National Design Museum	1,613	3()
National Museum of the American Indian	2,894	9,042
National Museum of Natural History—Gem Hall	2,215	2,434
Other	322	196
Total Income	7,044	11,702
Transfers (to)/from Other Funds:		
National Museum of the American Indian	2,496	1,600
Other	44	(617)*
Total Transfers	2,540	983
Total Funds Provided	54,312	52,485

^{* \$216,000} reclassified to current operating funds, and \$401,000 transferred to an endowment fund.



Rita Mesquita of the National Institute for Amazonian Research (INPA) and Don Wilson, Director of Biodiversity programs at NMNH, examine regenerating forest in the heart of the Amazon basin in an effort to learn more about the effects of rainforest destruction and the resulting loss of biodiversity in the tropics. (Photograph by Laurie Minor-Penland)

Independent Auditors' Report

BOARD OF REGENTS
SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION:

We have audited the accompanying statement of financial condition of the Smithsonian Institution as of September 30, 1995, and the related statements of financial activity and cash flows for the year then ended. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Institution's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the

amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Smithsonian Institution as of September 30, 1995, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the year then ended, in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles.

Statement of Financial Condition September 30, 1995 (with comparative totals for 1994) (In thousands)

	Trust funds	Federal funds	Total 1995	Tota 199
Assets:				
Cash and balances with U.S. Treasury	\$ 1.075	173.124	174.199	172.880
Investments (note 3)	464.048	17.55121	464.048	409.73
Receivables and advances (note 5)	82.582	14.595	97.177	72,76
Inventory	18,222	1,425	19,647	19,30
Prepaid, deferred expense and other (note 6)	28,293		28,293	21.00
Property and equipment, net (note 7)	89,355	353,412	442,767	434,61
Collections (note 11)	_			
Total assets	\$ 683,575	542,556	1.226,131	1,130,29
Liabilities:				
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	\$ 52,422	24.048	76,470	59,66
Payable for investment securities purchased	12,923	2-1,0-10	12,923	9,54
Deposits held for others (note 2)	5,996	1,349	7,345	12.08
Accrued annual leave and voluntary	2,770	*,5.7	7,010	12,00
separation costs (note 14)	4.213	12.960	17,173	22.24
Deferredrevenue	69.820	-	69,820	43.62
Long-term debt (note 9)	3,350	_	3,350	3,10
Total liabilities	148.724	38.357	187,081	150,26
Fund balances:				
Trust:				
Current:				
Unrestricted general purpose	10,159	_	10.159	11,01
Unrestricted special purpose	27,800		27,800	28,37
Restricted	25,302	_	25,302	24,57
Endowment and similar funds (note 4)	381,574	_	381,574	348,22
Plant funds	90,016	_	90,016	83,77
Federal:				
Operating funds (note 10)	_	51,360	51,360	47,98
Construction funds	_	98,003	98,003	89,35
Capital funds		354,836	354,836	346,71
Total fund balances	534,851	504,199	1,039,050	980,033
Commitments and contingencies (note 8)				
Total liabilities and fund balances	\$ 683,575	542,556	1,226,131	1,130,29

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

Smithsonian Institution Statement of Financial Activity for the year ended September 30, 1995 (with comparative totals for 1994) (In thousands)

		Trust F	unds			Federal F	unds			
	Current funds (note 16)	Endowment and similar funds	Plant funds	Total trust	Operating funds	Construction funds	Capital funds	Total federal	Total 1995	Total 1994
Revenue and other additions:										
Appropriations (note 10)	S	_	_		313,254	44,728	_	357,982	357.982	342.149
Government grants and contracts	50,353		_	50,353		· —	-		50,353	45,701
Investment income	20,671	_	984	21,655	_	_		_	21,655	18,885
Net gain (loss) on sale of securities	(33)	27,551	_	27,518	_	_	-	_	27,518	17,279
Gifts, bequests and private grants	33,199	1,724	5,995	40,918	_	_		_	40,918	46,588
Additions to plant	_	-	3,202	3,202		_	41,634	41,634	44,836	55,663
Rentals, fees, and commissions (note 10)	15,859	_	24	15,883	1,231	_	-	1,231	17,114	10,641
Auxiliary activities	193,808	_	_	193,808	-	_	-	_	193,808	197,233
Total revenue and other additions	313,857	29,275	10,205	353,337	314,485	44,728	41,634	400,847	754,184	734,139
Expenditures and other deductions: Research, education and collection										
acquisition (note 11)	104,521	_		104,521	199,418			199,418	303,939	289.048
Administration	25,736	_	_	25,736	27,790	_	_	27,790	53,526	55,157
Facilities services	1,429		_	1,429	82,246		_	82,246	83,675	82,457
Acquisition of plant		_	2,600	2,600	_	36,082		36,082	38,682	49,306
Property use and depreciation (note 7)	_	_	3,907	3,907	_	· —	35,512	33,512	37,419	35,575
Auxiliary activities	176,271	_	_	176,271	_		-	_	176,271	173,823
Total expenditures and other deductions	307,957		6,507	314,464	309,454	36,082	33,512	379,048	693,512	685,366
Excess of revenue and other additions over expenditures and other deductions	5,900	29,275	3,698	38,873	5,031	8,646	8,122	21,799	60,672	48,773
Transfers (note 12)	(6,611)	4,071	2,540	_		_		_	_	_
Net increase (decrease) for the year	(711)	33,346	6,238	38,873	5,031	8,646	8,122	21,799	60,672	48,773
Returned to U.S. Treasury (note 10)		_		_	(1,657)	_	_	(1,657)	(1,657)	(1,163)
Fund balances at beginning of year	63,972	348,228	83,778	495,978	47,986	89,357	346,714	484,057	980,035	932,425
Fund balances at end of year	\$ 63,261	381,574	90,016	534,851	51,360	98,003	354,836	504,199	1,039,050	980,035

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

Smithsonian Institution Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended September 30, 1995 (with comparative totals for 1994) (In thousands)

	Trust funds	Federal funds	Total 1995	Total 1994
Cash flows from operating activities:				
Excess of revenue and other additions over				
expenditures and other deductions \$	38,873	21,799	60,672	48,773
Adjustments to reconcile to net cash provided	20,072	21,777	00,072	40,773
by operating activities:				
Depreciation and amortization	5,499	33,302	38,801	35,694
Loss on disposition of assets	87	284	371	1,308
Provision for doubtful accounts	1.736	_	1.736	2,609
Net gain on sale of securities	(27,518)	_	(27,518)	(17,279)
Returned to U.S. Treasury	(=-,,	(1,657)	(1,657)	(1,163)
Increase in net receivables and advances	(19,458)	(4,385)	(23,843)	(6,468)
Increase in inventory	(269)	(75)	(344)	(664)
Increase in prepaid and deferred expense	(7,286)	-	(7,286)	(821)
Increase (decrease) in payables	6,045	4,179	10,224	(65)
Increase (decrease) in deposits held for others		(4,868)	(4,739)	6,331
Increase (decrease) in accrued leave and other	(6)	(5,065)	(5,071)	6,502
Increase (decrease) in deferred revenue	26,195	(-,)	26,195	(3,138)
Net cash provided by operating activities	24,027	43,514	67,541	71,619
Cash flows from investing activities:				
Purchases of assets	(6,203)	(41,634)	(47,837)	(58,192)
Purchases of investment securities	(1,433,791)	-	(1,433,791)	(828,110)
Proceeds from sale of investment securities	1,415,159		1,415,159	829,212
Net cash used for investing activities	(24,835)	(41,634)	(66,469)	(57,090)
Cash flows from financing activities:	500		500	
Proceeds from long-term debt	500	_	500	-
Repayments of long-term debt	(253)		(253)	(8,433)

Smithsonian Institution Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended September 30, 1995 (with comparative totals for 1994) (In thousands) (continued)

Net cash provided (used) by financing activities	 247	_	247	(8,433)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and balances with U.S. Treasury	(561)	1,880	1.319	6,096
Cash and balances with U.S. Treasury: Beginning of year	1,636	171,244	172,880	166,784
End of year	\$ 1,075	173,124	174,199	172,880

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

Notes to Financial Statements, September 30, 1995

(1) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Basis of Presentation

These financial statements reflect the Smithsonian Institution's receipt and expenditure of funds obtained from all sources. These funding sources include federal appropriations, private sources, government grants and contracts, investment income, and certain business activities.

Funds received from direct federal appropriations are reported in the columns titled *Federal Funds* in the financial statements. All other funds are reported in the columns titled *Trust Funds* in the financial statements. Federal funds and trust funds are accounted for on the accrual basis of accounting.

These financial statements do not include the accounts of the National Gallery of Art, the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts, or the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars, which were established by Congress within the Institution, but are administered under separate boards of trustees.

Fund Accounting

To ensure compliance with the limitations and restrictions placed on the use of resources available to the Institution, accounts are maintained in accordance with the principles of fund accounting. This procedure classifies resources for control, accounting and reporting purposes into distinct funds established according to their nature and purposes. Separate accounts are maintained for each fund; however, in the accompanying financial statements, funds that have similar characteristics have been combined for presentation into fund groups. Accordingly, all financial transactions have been reported by fund group.

The assets, liabilities, and fund balances of the Institution are self-balancing as follows:

Federal operating funds represent appropriated funds available for support of the Institution's operations and are generally available for obligation only in the year received. Separate subfund groups are maintained for each appropriation as follows: Salaries and Expenses; Special Foreign Currency; and the Barro Colorado Island Trust Fund, which supports the Smithsonian Tropical Research Institute.

Federal construction funds represent the portion of appropriated funds available for building and facility construction, restoration, renovation and repair and are available for obligation until expended. Separate subfund groups are maintained for each appropriation: Construction and Improvements, Repairs and Restoration of Buildings, and the National Zoological Park.

Federal capital funds represent the depreciated historical cost of the Institution's assets acquired with federal funds plus nonexpendable property transfers from U.S. Government agencies.

Trust current funds which include unrestricted and restricted resources, represent nonappropriated funds available for support of the Institution's operations.

Trust endowment and similar funds include both true and quasiendowment funds. True endowments are subject to restrictions of gift instruments and require that the principal be invested in perpetuity and that only
income be expended. Also classified as endowment and similar funds are
gifts which allow the expenditure of principal only under specified conditions. Quasi-endowment funds are funds established by the governing board
for the same purposes as endowment funds; however, any portion of such
funds may be expended with board approval. Restricted quasi-endowment
funds represent gifts for restricted purposes where there is no stipulation that
the principal be maintained in perpetuity or for a period of time, but the
governing board has elected to invest the principal and expend only the
income for the purpose stipulated by the donor.

Trust plant funds represent resources restricted or internally designated for future plant acquisitions, and the depreciated historical cost of the Institution's assets acquired with plant funds.

Investments

Investments are stated at cost or amortized cost. Investments are recorded at cost on a trade date basis if purchased, or at estimated fair value at date of acquisition if acquired by gift.

All investment income, except that of endowment and similar funds, and gains and losses arising from the sale of investments, are accounted for in the fund in which the related assets are recorded. Income of endowment and similar funds is accounted for using the total return method (note 4) in the fund to which it is restricted or, if unrestricted, as revenue in unrestricted current funds. Gains and losses on the sales of investments are recognized on the trade date basis using the average cost method.

Inventory

Inventories are reported at the lower of cost or market. Cost is determined using the first-in, first-out method.

Deferred Revenue and Expense

Revenue from subscriptions to Smithsonian magazine and Air & Space/ Smithsonian magazine is recorded as income over the period of the related subscription, which is generally one year. Certain costs to obtain subscriptions to Smithsonian magazine and Air & Space/Smithsonian magazine are charged against income over the subscription period.

The Institution expenses promotion production costs the first time the advertising takes place. Direct-response advertising is deferred and amortized over one year.

Works of Art, Living and Other Specimens

The Institution acquires its collections, which include works of art, library books, photographic archives, objects and specimens, from purchases using federal or private funds or by donation. All collections are held for public exhibition, education, or research, furthering the Institution's mission to increase and diffuse knowledge to the public. The Institution provides protection and preservation services for its collections.

In accordance with policies generally followed by museums, no value is assigned to the collections on the statement of financial condition. Collection purchases are expensed currently. Proceeds from deaccessions are recognized as revenue in the year of sale, and are designated for future collection acquisitions.

Property and Equipment

Federal Funds

Property and equipment purchased with federal funds are recorded in the capital funds at cost and depreciated on a straight-line basis over their useful lives as follows:

Buildings	30 years
Major renovations	15 years
Nonexpendable equipment	10 years

Certain lands occupied by the Institution's buildings were appropriated and reserved by Congress for the Institution and are not reflected in the accompanying financial statements. Property and nonexpendable equipment acquired through transfer from government agencies are capitalized at the net book value or fair value, whichever is more readily determinable.

Trust Funds

Property and equipment purchased with trust funds for use by nonincome-producing activities are recorded at cost, or appraised value at date of gift, except for gifts of certain islands in the Chesapeake Bay, which has been recorded at nominal values.

Capital improvements and equipment purchased with trust funds for use by income-producing activities are capitalized at cost in the current funds. Property and equipment are depreciated on the straight-line basis over their useful lives as follows:

Buildings	30 years
Major renovations	15 years
Equipment	3-10 years

Government Grants and Contracts

The Institution receives grants and enters into contracts, with the U.S. government and state and local governments, which primarily provide for cost reimbursement to the Institution. Governmental grant and contract revenue is recognized as reimbursable expenditures are incurred.

Gifts, Bequests, and Other Grants

The Institution recognizes revenue from gifts, bequests and private grants in the year the cash is received.

The Institution records pledges based upon letters signed by donors. Pledges are recorded at net realizable value as a receivable and as deferred revenue on the statement of financial condition. Revenue from pledges is recognized in the year the pledged funds are collected.

Contributed Services and Facilities

A substantial number of volunteers make significant contributions of their time to further of the Institution's programs. The Institution also uses certain facilities for a nominal charge. The value of the contributed time and facilities is not reflected in these statements as it is not susceptible to objective measurement or valuation.

Annual Leave

The Institution's civil service employees earn annual leave in accordance with federal laws and regulations. Separate rules apply for trust employees.

Annual leave for all employees is recognized as expense when earned.

Cash and Balances with the U.S. Treasury

Amounts represent cash deposited with financial institutions and balances held by the U.S. Treasury which are available for disbursement. Cash interest payments were \$201,000 and \$781,000 in 1995 and 1994, respectively.

Statements of Financial Accounting Standards No.'s 116 and 117

For fiscal year 1996, the Institution will be required to implement SFAS No. 116 Accounting for Contributions Received and Contributions Made, and SFAS No. 117 Financial Statements of Not-For-Profit Organizations. Among the significant provisions of SFAS 116 is the recognition of pledges as revenue when made. SFAS 117 requires changes in the display of financial statements from fund accounting to a display based on the concept of "net assets." The impact of these pronouncements and the options available to the Institution are under study.

(2) Affiliate Relationships

The Institution provides certain fiscal, procurement facilities and administrative services to several separately incorporated affiliated organizations for which certain officials of the Institution serve on the governing boards. The amounts paid to the Institution by these organizations for the above services totaled \$169,000 for the trust funds and \$370,000 for the federal funds for fiscal year 1995.

Deposits held in custody for these organizations at September 30, 1995, were \$5,996,000 and \$1,349,000 for trust and federal funds, respectively.

(3) Investments

At September 30, 1995, investments consisted of:

		(\$000s)	
	Carrying val	ue Market value	
Current funds			
Cash equivalents	\$ 22.49	98 22,502	
U.S. government obligations	49.7		
Common stocks		6 5	
	72,2	24 71,941	
Plant funds			
U.S. government obligations	36	1 365	
Common stocks			
	48	36 653	
Endowment and similar funds			
Pooled investments			
Cash equivalents	24.63	8 24.638	
U S government and			
quasi-government obligations	34,44	11 34,671	
Corporate bonds and other obligations	52,63	8 54,451	
Common and preferred stocks	277,14	4 328,129	
Total pooled investments	388.86	1 441,889	
Nonpooled investments;			
Deposit with U.S. Treasury	1.01	0 1.040	
Charitable trusts	1,46	7 1,580	
Total nonpooled investments	2,47	7 2,620	
Total endowment and similar funds	391,33	8 444,509	
Total investments	\$ 464,04	8 517,103	

(4) Endowment and Similar Funds

The Institution uses the total return approach to investment management of endowment funds and quasi-endowment funds. Each year, the endowment pays out an amount for current expenditures based upon a number of factors evaluated and approved by the Board of Regents. The payout for 1995 was 4.2 percent of the average market value of the endowment over the prior five years. The difference between the income (i.e., dividends, interest and realized capital gains) and the payout for the year is reinvested or withdrawn from previously accumulated returns. Actual income exceeded the payout amount in fiscal year 1995 and the excess was transferred from current funds to the endowment and similar funds (see note 12).

Substantially all of the investments of the endowment and similar funds are pooled on a market value basis. Each fund subscribes to or disposes of units

on the basis of the per unit market value at the beginning of the month that the transaction takes place. At September 30, 1995, each unit had a market value of \$483. The market value of the pool's net assets at September 30, 1995 was \$433,351,000, representing all pooled investments (see note 3) net of receivables and payables for investment transactions.

Each fund participating in the investment pool receives an annual payout equal to the number of units owned times the annual payout amount per unit. The payout for fiscal year 1995 was \$16.50 per unit. Based on approved Board policy, if the market value of any endowment fund is less than 110 percent of the historical value, the current payout is limited to the actual interest and dividends allocable to that fund.

Fund balances of the endowment and similar funds were comprised of the following at September 30, 1995:

	Units	(SOOK)
Endowment – unrestricted	23 370	5 9 590
Endowment - restricted	330,504	137.755
Quasi endowment unrestricted	367,229	158,121
Quasi endowment restricted	176.984	75,778
Lotal endowment hand balance		\$ 381,574

(5) Receivables and Advance Payments

Trust fund receivables at September 30, 1995 consisted of:

	SCHOOL
Auxiliary activities and other net of \$1,722 in allowances	S 18.90°
Investment securities sold	3,113
Pledges	22,447
Grants and contracts	9.176
Interest and dividends due	2.520
Interfund receivables and other	26,419
Lotal receivables and advances trust fund	5 82,582

Federal advance payments of \$14,595,000 represent prepayments made to government agencies, educational institutions, firms and individuals for services to be rendered, or property or materials to be furnished.

At September 30, 1995, the Institution had advance payments outstanding to the General Services Administration of \$10,178,000, principally for equipment purchases for the Museum Support Center and other projects to be completed in future years. Advance payments to educational institutions amounting to \$2,316,000 were principally under the Special Foreign Currency Program. Other advance payments totaled \$2,101,000.

(6) Deferred Promotion Costs

At September 30, 1995 and 1994, respectively, prepaid, deferred expense and other includes approximately \$11,800,000 and \$11,000,000 of deferred promotion costs, mostly related to the Smithsonian Magazine, were reported as assets. Promotion expense was \$17,957,000 and \$20,549,000 in fiscal year 1995 and 1994, respectively.

(7) Property and Equipment

Property and equipment at September 30, 1995 consisted of:

			(\$0005)			
		Trust funds				
	Current	Plant		Federal		
	funds	funds	Totals	funds	Totals	
Land	s -	2,565	2,565		2,565	
Buildings	4,125	86,012	90,137	310,359	400,496	
Capital improvements	28,486		28,486	328,203	356,689	
Equipment	13,335	7,484	20,819	50,207	71,026	
Leasehold improvements	1.582	_	1,582	-	1,582	
	47,528	96,061	143,589	688,769	832,358	
Accumulated depressation	(24,142)	(30,092)	(54,234)	(335,357)	(389,591)	
Total property and equipment	5 23,386	65,969	89.355	353,412	442.767	

Property use and depreciation in the federal funds for expenditure and other deductions for fiscal year 1995 included \$33,302,000 of depreciation expense in the capital funds.

Depreciation expense in the trust funds for fiscal year 1995 for income-producing assets amounted to \$2,069,000 and is included in auxiliary activities expenditures in the current funds. Depreciation for non-income producing equipment and buildings for fiscal year 1995 amounted to \$3,907,000 and is included in the plant funds.

At September 30, 1995, the fund balance of the trust plant funds included \$22,652,000 of restricted funds and \$1,395,000 of unrestricted funds designated for future plant acquisitions.

(8) Commitments and Contingencies

Leasing Activities

Leases for Smithsonian warehouse and office spaces provide for rent escalations to coincide with increases in property taxes, operating expenses attributable to the leased property and the Consumer Price Index. The Institution has the authority to enter into leases for up to 30 years using federal funds.

The Institution's operating leases for the warehouse and office spaces require future minimum lease payments as follows:

Year	(5	(s000s)
1996	\$ 10),771
1997		.137
1998		3,553
1999		7,900
2000		3,245
Thereafter	4	1,237
	\$ 4.	3.843

Rental expense for these operating leases totaled \$9,880,000 for fiscal year 1995

Government Grants and Contracts

The Institution receives funding or reimbursement from governmental agencies for various activities which are subject to audit. Audits of these activities have been completed through fiscal year 1994. However, audits of fiscal years 1993 and 1994 have not been closed with the cognizant agency. Management believes that any adjustments which may result from those audits and the audits for fiscal year 1995 would not have a material effect on the Institution's financial statements.

(9) Long-term Debt

All September 30, 1995, long-term debt consisted of an unsecured note payable to Signet Bank totaling \$2,850,000 and an interest-free loan from the Virginia Department of Aviation totaling \$500,000.

The Signet note bears interest at 1 percent in excess of the Federal Funds Rate, which was 6.20 percent at September 30, 1995. Interest is payable quarterly; principal is payable in quarterly installments of \$63,333. The remaining unpaid principal balance is due December 31, 1996. The proceeds from the Signet Bank note financed a warehouse facility for Institution museum shops. During the fiscal year 1995, \$203,000 was recorded as interest expense in the auxiliary activities funds for the note with Signet Bank.

The Virginia Department of Aviation provided the Institution with an interest-free loan totaling \$3 million, \$500,000 of which was received by year-end. This loan will help finance the planning, marketing, fund raising, and design of the proposed National Air and Space Museum extension at Washington Dulles International Airport. The Institution is scheduled to repay the outstanding loan not later than June 30, 1998.

The aggregate amount due for outstanding loans for the years ending September 30, are as follows:

 (\$000s
\$ 253
2,597
500
\$ 3,350

(10) Availability of Prior Years' Appropriations

The U.S. Congress enacted Public Law 101-510, the Defense Authorization Act (the Act) which determined prior year appropriations are only available for a five-year period. Beginning with the fiscal year 1989 appropriations, recipients were required to maintain annual appropriations for a five-year period following the year of appropriation. At the end of this six-year life, the appropriation account is closed and any unobligated balances are returned to the U.S. Treasury, During fiscal year 1995, the Institution returned \$1,657,000 to the U.S. Treasury which represented the unobligated balance for fiscal year 1990.

(11) Accessions and Deaccessions

For fiscal year 1995, \$4,224,000 of trust funds and \$2,160,000 of federal funds were spent to acquire collection items. Proceeds from trust fund deaccessions were \$601,000. There were no collection deaccessions purchased with federal funds in fiscal year 1995. At Exptember 30, 1995, proceeds from deaccessions of \$10,138,000 were designated for collections acquisitions and preservation in the trust funds as quasi-endowment.

(12) Transfers Among Trust Funds

The following transfers were made among trust fund groups for fiscal year 1995:

	(\$000s)				
	Current funds		Endowment and similar	Plant	
	Uni	restricted	Restricted	funds	funds
Investment return in excess of payout	5	(1,032)	(1,309)	2,341	
Quasi-endowment funds returned		872	1.170	(2,042)	
Designated as quasi-endowment		(629)	(3,143)	3,772	-
Other transfers, net		585	(3,125)		2,540
Total transfers	\$	(204)	(6,407)	4,071	2,540

(13) Employee Benefit Plans

The federal employees of the Institution are covered by either the Civil Service Retirement System (CSRS) or the Federal Employee Retirement System (FERS). The features of both of these systems are defined in published government documents. Under both systems, the Institution withholds from each federal employee's salary the required salary percentage. The Institution also contributes specified percentages. The Institution's program costs for fiscal year 1995 was approximately \$14,450,000.

The Institution has a separate defined contribution retirement plan for trust employees, in which substantially all trust fund employees are eligible to participate. Under the plan, the Institution contributes stipulated percentages of salary which are used to purchase individual annuities, the rights to which are immediately vested with the employees. Employees can make voluntary contributions, subject to certain limitations. The Institution's cost of the plan for fiscal year 1995 was approximately \$8,267,000.

It is the policy of the Institution to pay the accrued costs of all plans cur-

In addition to the Institution's retirement plans, the Institution makes available certain health care and life insurance benefits for active and retired employees. The plan is contributory for retirees and requires payment of premiums and deductibles. Retiree contributions for premiums are established by an insurance carrier based on the average per capita cost of benefit coverage for all participants, active and retired, in the Institution's plan. The inclusion of retirees in the calculation of average per capita cost results in a higher average per capita cost than would result if only active employees were covered by the plan. Therefore, the Institution has a postretirement benefit obligation for the portion of the expected future cost of the retiree benefits that are not recovered through retiree contributions. The Institution's policy is to fund the cost of these benefits on the pay-as-you-go basis.

The Institution adopted the Financial Accounting Standards Board's Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 106, Employers' Accounting for Postretirement Benefits Other Than Pensions, during fiscal year 1994 and elected to record the October 1, 1993, accumulated postretirement benefit obligation (APBO) using the 20-year amortization option.

The following table presents the Plan's funded status reconciled with amounts recognized in the Institution's statement of financial condition at September 30, 1995:

		(SORCK
Accumulated postretirement benefit obligation (APBO)		
Retirees	5	(2,542)
Eligible active plan participants		(4,664)
Total APBO		(7,206)
Plan assets at fair value		190
Accumulated postretirement benefit obligation in excess of plan assets		(7.016)
Unrecognized prior service costs		_
Unrecognized net gain		(1.167)
Unrecognized transition obligation		5,869
Accrued postretirement benefit cost	\$	(2,314)

Net periodic postretirement benefit cost for the year ended September 30, 1995 includes:

	 (3000)
Service Losts	\$ 490
Interest costs	514
Amortization of transition obligation over 20 years	 326
Net periodic postretirement benefit cost	\$ 1.335

The discount rate used to determine the APBO was 8.25 percent. A 10 percent health care cost trend rate was assumed for fiscal year 1995 with this rate decreasing .5 percent each year to an ultimate rate of 5 percent in fiscal year 2005 and thereafter. If the assumed health care cost trend rate was increased by 1 percentage point in each year, the net periodic postretirement benefit cost would be higher by \$158,000 and the APBO higher by \$1,004,000 as of September 30, 1995.

(14) Voluntary Separation Costs

During fiscal year 1994, the Institution announced the Voluntary Separation Incentive Program. This program was offered to meet employee restructuring requirements of the Federal Workforce Restructuring Act. The Institution accepted 209 federal funds employees and 23 trust funds employees into the program. Voluntary separation costs totaling \$5,109,000 and \$434,000 were recorded in the federal and trust funds, respectively. This program had no carryover into fiscal year 1995 expenses and no similar programs were announced in fiscal year 1995.

(15) Income Taxes

The Institution is exempt from income taxation under the provisions of Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code (the Code). Organizations described in that section are taxable only on their unrelated business income. No provision for income taxes was required for fiscal year 1995. It is the opinion of the Institution's management that it is also exempt from taxation as an instrumentality of the United States as defined in Section 501(c)(1) of the Code, Organizations described in that section are exempt from all income taxation. The Institution has not yet formally sought such dual status.

(16) Current Trust Funds Financial Activity

Current unrestricted funds are comprised of three distinct subfunds. These subfunds include the auxiliary activities fund that represents primarily the revenue and expenditures of the Smithsonian Associates, Smithsonian and Air & Space/Smithsonian magazines, and museum shops, concessions and mail order sales. The special purpose fund represents funds internally designated for specific purposes and the general purpose fund consists of all other unrestricted activity in the current funds.

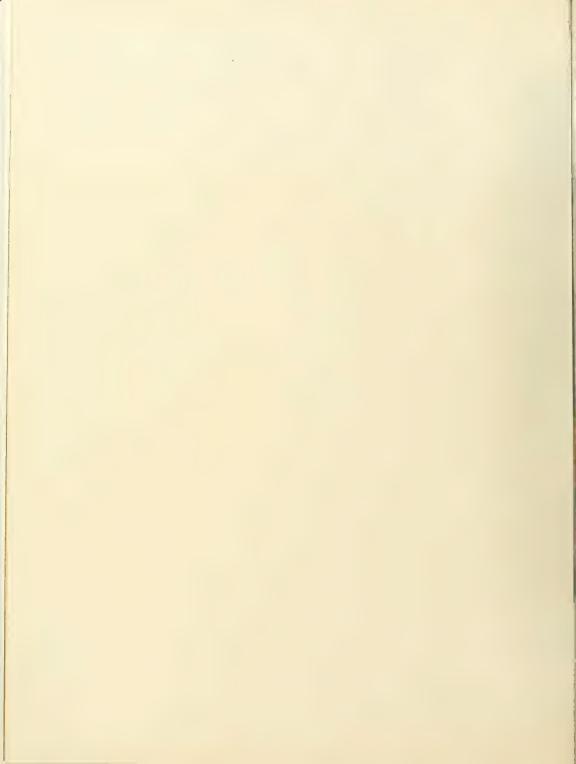
			(\$000s)			
	Unrestricted					
	General tunds	Auxiliary funds		Total Unrestricted	Restricted	Totals
Revenue and other additions:						
Government grants and						
contracts \$					50,353	50,353
Investment income	9,824		932	10,756	9,915	20,671
Net gain (loss) on sale						
of securities	(33)			(33)	-	(33)
Gifts, bequests and						
private grants	300	5.788	771	9,859	23,340	33,199
Rentals, fees, and						
commissions	881		11,550	12,431	3,428	15.859
Auxiliary activities		183,446	10,362	193,808		193,808
Total revenue and other additions	10,972	192,234	23,615	226,821	87,036	313,857
Expenditures and other deductions						
Research, educational and						
collection acquisition	10,410		24,922	35,332	69,189	104,521
Administration	5,914	8.239	895	15,048	10,688	25,736
Facilities services	1,366		37	1,403	26	1.429
Auxiliary activities		168,660	7.611	176,271	-	176,271
Total expenditures and other						
deductions	17,690	176,899	33,465	228,054	79,903	307,957
Excess of revenue and other						
additions over (under) expendi-						
tures and other deductions	(6,718)	15,335	(9.850)	(1,233)	7,133	5,900
Transfers among funds (note 12)	5,858	(15,335)	0.233	(204)	(6,407)	(6,611)
Net increase (decrease) for the year - \$	(860)	-	(577)	(1,437)	726	(711)



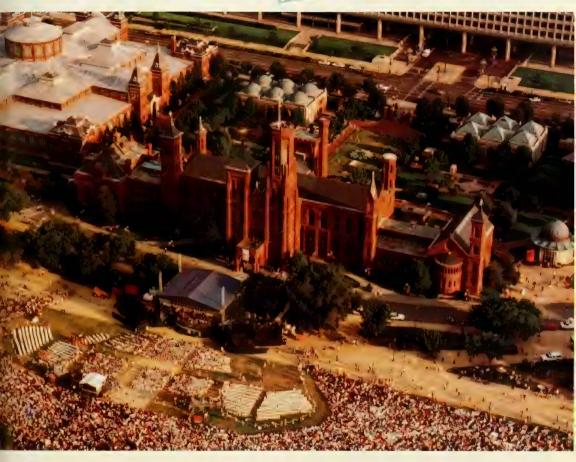


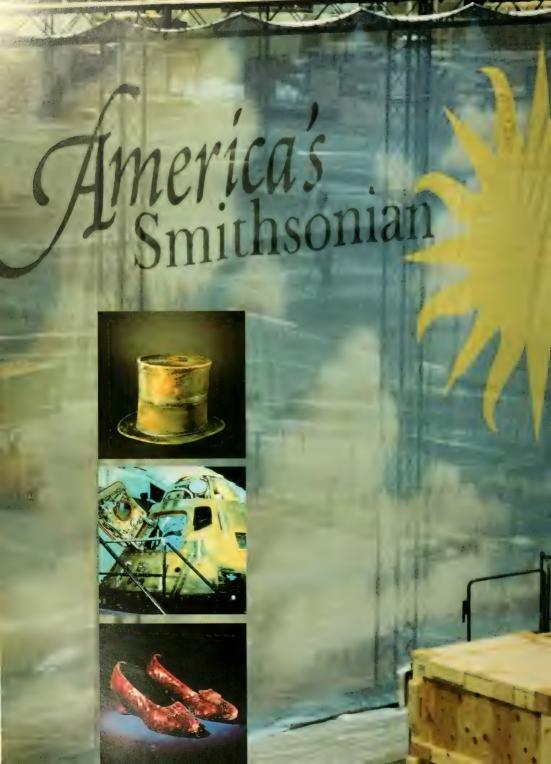
MITHSONIAN YEAR 1996 1:996













SMITHSONIAN VEAR 1996 Annual Report for the

Smithsonian Institution

for the Year Ended

September 30, 1996

COVER: A spectacular fireworks display illuminated the Castle in honor of the Smithsonian's 150th anniversary.
The Institution's Birthday Party on the National Mall, August 10 and 11, 1996, was part of a year-long celebration that brought the Smithsonian to the American public. (Photograph by Charles H. Phillips)

FRONTISPIECE: An estimated 630,000 people helped the Smithsonian celebrate its anniversary at the Birthday Party. (Photograph by Richard Hofmeister)

Smithsonian collections that toured the nation in "America's Smithsonian," the Institution's 150th anniversary exhibition, included the hat Abraham Lincoln wore to Ford's Theater on the night he was shot, the command module from the Apollo 14 lunar mission, and the ruby slippers Judy Garland wore in The Wizard of Oz. (Background photograph by Hugh Talman; photograph of ruby slippers courtesy of Turner Entertainment)

BACK COVER: These schoolchildren in Los Angeles were among the first to see "America's Smithsonian." (Photograph by Eric Long) Annals of the Smithsonian Institution 1996, containing a chronology of the year and records of Smithsonian advisory boards; narrative reports from museums and offices; visitor counts; fellows, interns, and research associates; publications; staff; and donations to the Institution, is made available on the World Wide Web by Smithsonian Institution Press and the Office of the Provost at http://www.si.edu.

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SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

The Smithsonian Institution was created by act of Congress in 1846 in accordance with the terms of the will of James Smithson of England, who in 1826 bequeathed his property to the United States of America "to found at Washington, under the name of the Smithsonian Institution, an establishment for the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men." After receiving the property and accepting the trust, Congress vested responsibility for administering the trust in the Smithsonian Board of Regents.

BOARD OF REGENTS AND SECRETARY

September 30, 1996

Board of Regents

William H. Rehnquist, Chief Justice of the United States, ex officio

Albert Gore Jr., Vice-President of the United States, ex officio

Thad Cochran, Senator from Mississippi Daniel P. Moynihan, Senator from New York Alan K. Simpson, Senator from Wyoming Sam Johnson, Representative from Texas Bob Livingston, Representative from Louisiana

Howard H. Baker Jr., Citizen of the District of Columbia

Barber B. Conable Jr., Citizen of New York Anne d'Harnoncourt, Citizen of Pennsylvania

Louis V. Gerstner Jr., Citizen of Connecticut Hanna H. Gray, Citizen of Illinois Manuel L. Ibáñez, Citizen of Texas Homer A. Neal, Citizen of Michigan Frank A. Shrontz, Citizen of Washington Wesley S. Williams Jr., Citizen of the District of Columbia

The Secretary

I. Michael Heyman, Secretary Constance Berry Newman, Under Secretary J. Dennis O'Connor, Provost

M. John Berry, Director of Government Relations

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September 30, 1996

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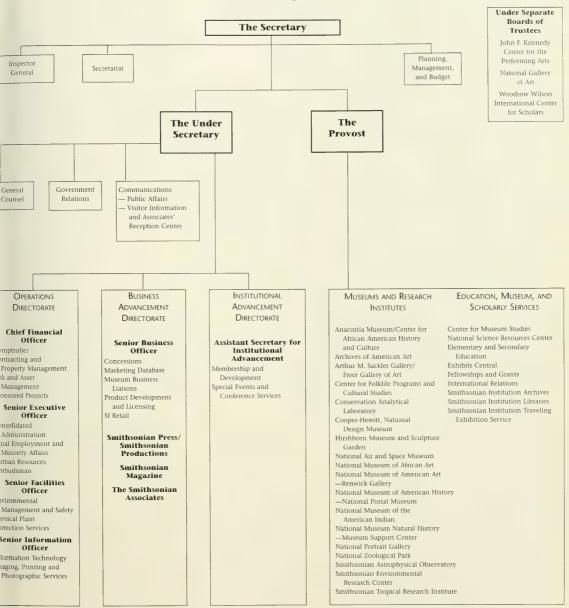
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Smithsonian Institution

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STATEMENT BY THE SECRETARY

I. Michael Hevman

James Smithson, that generous, mysterious donor who left his fortune to a nation he had never visited, would certainly be surprised to see the scope of the modern Smithsonian. We like to think he would be pleased.

As I write these words, I have just completed my first two years as Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, the tenth in a long line dating back 150 years. It was my privilege to take up my responsibilities in 1994, just as the Institution was planning to celebrate a century and a half dedicated to the increase and diffusion of knowledge. The year just past was that time of celebration and rededication. And what a year it was.

While I would be hard put to choose any one moment as the high point of the celebration for me, three moments certainly stand out in my memory. The first was the February opening in Los Angeles of "America's Smithsonian." That unprecedented undertaking, requiring the cooperation of our entire Institution, brought some of our greatest treasures on national tour. It had seemed impossible to pull off in so short a time. But there we were at our inaugural stop, the exhibition looked wonderful, and the people of Los Angeles let us know how pleased they were that they could visit the treasures they owned as citizens in their own hometown.

The second moment occurred here in Washington. It was the time of our Birthday Party on the National Mall. Luck was with us. Our actual birthday, August 10, fell on a weekend. That weekend came, miraculously, between the Olympics and the political conventions, so we were likely to get public attention. And most fortunate of all, Washington's weather turned in the most temperate August weekend in

> memory. As a result, hundreds of thousands joined us in the cavalcade of tents that spread out from the Capitol to the Washington Monument. As Aretha Franklin completed her joyous music, and fireworks the red color of the Castle exploded around it, I felt connected to this wonderful

place as an American, not only as the Smithsonian's

Secretary.

The third moment that holds my memory was more of a family occasion for those of us who work here. It was a time we gathered to celebrate a number of our "Unsung Heroes," those men and women who had been nominated by their coworkers for their service and dedication. As each of them came up to the podium in Baird Auditorium, a cheer would rise from those who knew how good they were at their jobs and could now share that knowledge with the

LEFT: The U.S. Capitol was a fitting backdrop for the national museum's Birthday Party on August 10 and 11. (Photograph by Charles H. Phillips)

RIGHT: Secretary I. Michael Heyman with the chocolate cake created in the shape of the Smithsonian Castle by chefs from the New England Culinary Institute. (Photograph by Carolyn Russo)





Painstaking planning and coordination are required to move the Smithsonian's treasures from city to city with "America's Smithsonian." In Los Angeles, the gleaming 1948 Tucker sedan (top) is eased from the van that carried it cross-country from Washington, D.C. A specially built trailer transported the Vin Fiz (bottom). The small white tags on the 40-foot wing explain how to reassemble the historic aircraft. (Photographs by Jeff Tinsley)

rest of the Smithsonian. It was a great moment for all of us, and it reminded me again of the privilege we share in having this as our place of work.

No anniversary, even one this big, is important for its own sake. We use them as opportunities to reflect on what we once were, what we have become, and where we are going. The 150th did just that for us, and I would like to share here some of my conclusions about what this Institution has come to represent for the American people and, with their support, how we might continue to serve their needs.

James Smithson, that generous, mysterious donor who left his fortune to a nation he had never visited, would certainly be surprised to see the scope of the modern Smithsonian. We like to think he would be pleased. But there was no way he, or the Americans who took up his charge to create an institution committed to the dual purpose of research and education, could have anticipated the mixture of disciplines, collections, programs, and public spaces we have become.

There was no master plan for the development of the Smithsonian, no defined series of goals and attributes that predetermined our growth. What Smithson left us was an inspired and briefly worded mandate and the resources to work out its possibilities. His was as much an act of faith as an act of generosity.

Each nation has its own combination of attributes, its "genius." Ours proved to be particularly suited to the spirit of Smithson's bequest. Once Congress, led by John Quincy Adams, set up a unique combination of public and private governance and support as the structure of the Smithsonian, the Institution became a way that the nation could respond to unexpected opportunities in the many fields of cultural and scientific discovery and support. Like the political process set in motion by the Constitution, and the pattern of the market economy, growth within the Smithsonian over the years has sprung from ideas, energy, and circumstances.

Among the many opportunities that shaped the Smithsonian, the most important was that provided by our greatest ongoing donor, the United States government. As early as 1857, the Smithsonian was asked to take on the care of the many federal collections coming in from such sources as continental and international expeditions. As we continued to expand, taking in, for example, the collections presented at the 1876 Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia, federal support grew to its present level of about 70 percent of our budget.

But opportunities continued to flow from the private sector as well. Many of the 20th-century museums, collections, and public spaces we now see as so fundamental to the modern Smithsonian emerged through acts of generosity by such individuals as Charles Freer, Joseph Hirshhorn, and Arthur Sackler, all of whom enriched the scope and depth of the arts represented in the Smithsonian.

Other aspects of the modern Smithsonian have been shaped by such models of cooperation as that between ourselves and Harvard in the support of the Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory, or that with the government of Panama to enable the work of the Smithsonian Tropical Research Institute. The National Museum of the American Indian provides another model of cooperation, both public-public in working with federal, state, and local authorities and public-private in the creation of a joint support base. The museum also has an opportunity to shape its program for the future in partnership with those whose cultures are represented in its collections. Crowded into the history of the Smithsonian are literally thousands of other instances of collections, programs, research initiatives, and other important purposes energized by the commitments of individuals who chose this place to pursue and affirm a passion of the mind and of the spirit.

Because there has been no rigid master plan, because we have kept ourselves flexible in response to changing needs, opportunities, and solutions, there can be no one simple definition of what the Smithsonian is or does. I count this as a blessing. The Smithsonian can never encompass all fields of knowledge, and it need not winnow itself down to a particular discipline, purpose, or field of inquiry. Its strength lies in what it represents, in the statement it makes about our nation's commitment to values of memory, curiosity, exploration, inquiry, and explanation.

But there is no denying that the Smithsonian's development over time has left it with a multiplicity of tasks, resource bases, and perspectives that, day to day, provide an enormous number of challenges. On certain days, I might even want to call them tensions.

"America's Smithsonian" visitors (top) look inside the Freedom 7, in which astronaut Alan Shepard traveled on May 5, 1961, to become the first American in space, and (bottom) examine a 4.5-billion-year-old meteorite found in 1897 near Meteor Crater, Arizona. (Photographs by Richard Strauss and Hugh Talman)









Performers in the Bahamian Junkanoo Rushout parade (top) wish the Smithsonian a spirited happy birthday during the Mall celebration on August 10. The party began with an official welcome from Secretary I. Michael Heyman (bottom). (Photographs by Charles H. Phillips and Chip Clark)

The first Secretary, Joseph Henry, set out to fulfill Smithson's balanced mandate for increase and diffusion of knowledge with a program of research and publication. His lack of encouragement for museum-based collecting and exhibition seems shortsighted in retrospect. As the museum function grew under his successors, the Smithsonian managed to flourish as both a research center and a collection of public museums. Yet, Henry may have foreseen that the balancing of research and education commitments would not be easy.

And as far as balancing goes, what would Henry have thought of a place that encompasses, to an extent he never would have dreamed, art and history as well as science; a place increasingly interested in folk and popular culture,

no less than traditional museum subjects; a place that presents more and more the multiplicity of cultures and experiences within the United States and around the world; a place at the same time local, national, and global?

Like the nation that produced it, the Smithsonian might best be seen not as a planned product, but as an ongoing, inclusive process of working out the many goals, values, subjects, and experiences important to the American people. As we have expanded what we are, whom we serve, what we aspire to do, we have become more interesting and useful than any master plan could have anticipated. Inclusion is not tidy or ever complete, but it is dynamic and democratic.

One great advantage of the 150th anniversary is that it has allowed many of us here to see the forest as well as the trees. Each day, we operate as museums, research centers, programs, and offices. We sometimes forget that there is a Smithsonian as an overall framework and symbol. But when we saw what was possible when objects usually separated across our museums were brought together in the "America's Smithsonian" exhibition, when we presented programs from across the Institution together at one place on the Mall, when we consulted and negotiated with each other in countless tasks, we saw that greater whole, that shared purpose.

My vision for the future of this great Institution is to find more ways to tap into that collective purpose and framework without stifling the initiative and creativity within our individual museums, research institutes, and offices. In structure, I plan a judicious decen-

tralization of the functions best performed away from the center, while focusing on more opportunities for cooperation across our units, our disciplines, and our staff communities. There are things, I am convinced, that we can best deliver as an entire Institution.

For one, I believe there is a symbolic role we can play in serving as a common ground for the multitude of cultures and perspectives that make up our modern democratic society. This Institution has for many years played a vital part in Americans' sense of their nationhood. As the United States becomes an even richer composite of cultures and peoples, the Smithsonian's role as a national meeting place will become even greater, representing the satisfying possibilities of our diverse society.

I glimpsed this recently in a surprising way. At a state dinner given for visiting Japanese dignitaries in the Castle, we were entertained by a remarkable Dixieland band. There we were, hearing jazz ring out in a Gothic chamber that seemed for a moment to have been constructed for no other purpose. I don't know what our Japanese visitors thought of it, but for me, it was a chance moment that captured the best of the Smithsonian and of the United States.

That mood of unexpected connections can be furthered in other ways as well. The Smithsonian has as much a role to play in connecting generations as in connecting cultures. This is a place where one generation's memories can be secured and passed on to the next. I have watched that happen as grandparents told stories to their grandchildren around museum





At the Birthday Party, visitors crowded the museums and outdoor pavilions for firsthand experiences with the people and processes that are the Smithsonian. Here, exhibit developer Linda Deck (top) of the National Museum of Natural History explains how sculpted scale models are used in preparing exhibitions. In the National Portrait Gallery pavilion (bottom), visitors study reproductions of portraits from the permanent collection. (Photographs by Chip Clark and Marianne Gurley)

objects from their own youth, and as their grandchildren, excited to see treasures they recognized from the popular culture, told them stories in turn.

There are other ways that the Smithsonian as a whole might work to better serve our society. We have always had education in our charter, but the Smithsonian weather and geological conditions beamed only a few days before by satellite.

It may be at exactly that juncture of technology and education that the Smithsonian will be able to make significant contributions in the future. Our recent massive Institution-wide campaign to develop a World Wide Web site

our curators can best use new technologies to deliver information in new ways. One group is now at work developing an exhibition uniquely configured for cyberspace. I don't know how it will all turn out, but I know it is an experiment worth making.

Tapping the Smithsonian's electronic potential was one of the goals I set upon taking this job two years ago. Another, which also builds on the strengths of the Institution as a whole, is a commitment to find synergy in the Smithsonian's many important efforts in biodiversity. Within the last few years, we have created a Council on Biodiversity and the Environment with representation from all relevant parts of the Institution. Together, the Conservation and Research Center of the National Zoo, the Zoo itself, the National Museum of Natural History, the Smithsonian Environmental Research Center, and the Smithsonian Tropical Research Institute represent an extraordinary ecological resource. The Smithsonian, too, can provide a useful neutral forum where difficult and complex topics related to biodiversity can be discussed. We have followed this up with an Institute for Conservation Biology to stimulate joint projects and thus make concrete the promise of cooperation among our scholars in different parts of the Institution.

In so many things that we are committed to achieve in the future, we are only at the beginning of our potential. In the fuller representation of major American cultures, we look forward to the continuing development of the National Museum of the American Indian and the growing role



Packers gently remove small objects for "America's Smithsonian" from a shipping crate in Los Angeles. Instructions for repositioning the objects are detailed in photographs placed inside the crate lid. (Photograph by Eric Long)

may have a stronger role to play in supporting and promoting promising ideas, particularly those that use our collections and expertise to stimulate the curiosity of new generations. One dramatic example was our opening, on the 150th anniversary weekend, of a remarkable hologram of the globe on which visitors can see actual

has been successful beyond anything we could have hoped in attracting millions of electronic "visits." The task now is to find resources to capture digitally the objects in our collections that are of potentially greatest interest and use in the classrooms and homes of America. Just as important is our goal of understanding how



Smithsonian employees were honored as "Unsung Heroes" in quarterly ceremonies throughout the anniversary year. (Photograph by Richard Strauss)

of our new Center for African American History and Culture. Two years ago, upon my arrival, we began an initiative to represent the Latino cultures of the United States more fully in the collections, programs, and staffing of the Institution. We still have a long way to go, but we are making discernible progress.

The Smithsonian's electronic transformation still awaits the partners who will permit us to devote resources equal to the needs of creating visual databases and prototypes of electronic ventures that will meet both our educational goals and the needs of the marketplace. We have a potential role, too, in the creation of television and radio programs that carry the experience of the Smithsonian to new audiences across the nation and around the world.

When I took on this job, I was convinced that my greatest challenge would be to find a way to secure the Smithsonian's financial future. Two years have done nothing to change that view. In the last few years of economic dislocation and political transformation, the very conditions under which we and our society operate have changed. For the Smithsonian, public funding is still available to support our core activities. In that, we are luckier than most. But even the optimists among us know that we face a future of fewer available public resources. If we can find funds nowhere else, we are doomed at best to a static future. and at worst to one of continuing erosion.

This is something I cannot allow to happen on my watch. Now that we have had a year of celebration to remind us what we mean to the American public and to create new modes of national access to our collections, our expertise, and our function as meeting ground, we must build structures of support and growth as innovative as those that built

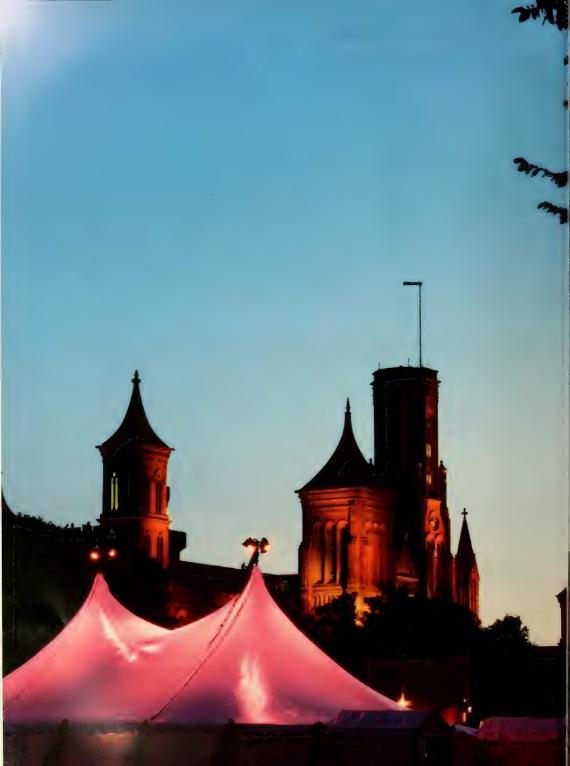
the modern Smithsonian. We will be alert to opportunities, but we will also learn to create them.

My next years as Secretary will expand on the lessons we have learned during this gala 150th year. They will be years marked by the development of partnerships: with the public and private sectors, with organizations and individuals, within the Smithsonian, and between the Smithsonian and those outside it who share our goals for America's future.

More than ever before, the Smithsonian intends to serve the entire nation. As a public trust, we exist to fulfill the public's desires and needs, whether these involve building new dimensions of knowledge, collecting valued objects, honoring the nation's diverse heritage, or sometimes simply having a good time.

What an opportunity we were presented 150 years ago!

Thank you, Mr. Smithson.



REPORT OF THE BOARD OF REGENTS

The Board of Regents took special measures to mark the 150th anniversary of the Smithsonian Institution. They held their first meeting of the year in Los Angeles on February 9, 1996, to participate in the benefit gala and public opening of "America's Smithsonian." Regent Alan K. Simpson officially represented the Board at the Los Angeles opening. As the exhibition traveled to other cities, the Regents were represented by Manuel L. Ibáñez in Kansas City, Daniel P. Moynihan in New York, and Regent Emeritus Claiborne Pell in Providence. Barber B. Conable Jr. was the Board's representative at the dedication of the Smithsonian's 150th anniversary bell during the August 10 Birthday Party on the National Mall. The annual Regents' dinner was held May 5 at the National Portrait Gallery's anniversary exhibition, "1846: Portrait of the Nation."

On September 16, 1996, the Board met in Washington precisely 150 years and nine days after the first meeting of the original Board of Regents. Chancellor William H. Rehnquist called the meeting to order with historical anecdotes, and the Board sat for a group photograph in honor of the occasion. The Regents also were honored at a British Embassy dinner hosted by the Ambassador and Lady Kerr.

Three new citizen members of the Board of Regents, Howard H. Baker Jr., Louis V. Gerstner, and Anne d'Harnoncourt, attended their first meeting in May. Considering alternative approaches to enhancing their deliberations, the Regents decided at that meeting to establish a Regents' Committee of the Whole, which convenes the afternoon before each Board meeting to discuss informally and in depth select issues from the agenda. The Board also established a broadly representative standing Committee on Policy, Programs, and Planning. Members of the Board of Regents committees are as follows (* denotes non-Regent member, ** denotes Regent Emeritus member):

Executive Committee: Barber B. Conable Jr. (chairman), William H. Rehnquist, Homer A. Neal; Audit and Review Committee: Thad Cochran (chairman), Howard H. Baker Jr., Sam Johnson, Jeannine S. Clark**, Charles McC. Mathias*, Norman Y. Mineta**, Robert B. Morgan**; Investment Policy Committee: Wesley S. Williams Jr. (chairman), Howard H. Baker Jr., Hanna H. Gray, John W. English*, Jane Mack Gould*, Thomas M. Keresey*, Donald Moriarty*, Charles H. Mott*, Marian B. Smith*; Nominating Committee: Hanna H. Gray (chairman), Manuel L. Ibáñez, Homer A. Neal; Committee on Policy, Programs, and Planning: Hanna H. Gray (chairman), Barber B. Conable Jr., Alan K. Simpson, Louis V. Gerstner Jr., Anne d'Harnoncourt, Manuel L. Ibáñez, Wesley S. Williams Jr.; Personnel Committee: Charles McC. Mathias* (chairman), Caryl P. Haskins**, Jeannine S. Clark.**

The Regents learned with regret that Senator Alan K. Simpson would retire at

Rose colored against the evening sky, the Castle is the symbol of the Smithsonian for many Americans. (Photograph by Charles H. Phillips)



The Smithsonian Regents gather for their 150th anniversary meeting, September 16, 1996. Seated in front, from left to right, are: Manuel L. Ibáñez, Howard H. Baker Jr., Thad Cochran, Chancellor William H. Rehnquist, Secretary I. Michael Heyman, Hanna H. Gray, and Louis V. Gerstner Jr. Standing are: Frank A. Shrontz, Homer A. Neal, Bob Livingston, Wesley S. Williams Jr., Barber B. Conable Jr., Smithsonian National Board Chair Jean B. Kilborne, Daniel P. Moynihan, and Alan K. Simpson. (Photograph by Glenn Levy)

the end of the 104th Congress, and they moved to designate him a Regent Emeritus at that time. The Board awarded the Joseph Henry Medal to Regent Emeritus William G. Bowen in grateful recognition of his contributions to the Smithsonian Institution as a Regent and Regent Emeritus from 1980 to the present. The Board also adopted a design for a Regents' mace to be displayed in the Regents' Room and used in significant institutional ceremonial events.

As requested by the Congress, the Board of Regents, through its ad hoc Committee on Policy and Programs, conducted an exhaustive study on the feasibility of admission fees and informed the Congress that it does not favor imposing admission fees at this time. In another landmark study, the Regents adopted a statement of policy and guidelines for the advancement of collections-based affiliations with other organiza-

tions, with the understanding that the Secretary will develop operational guidelines.

Secretary Heyman and his associates gave the Regents a thorough briefing on the status of the Institution's complex financing. The Regents approved budgets prepared for fiscal year 1998 federal appropriations and fiscal year 1997 trust funds. They also approved a financial plan for the Smithsonian's 150th anniversary activities.

Secretary Heyman and his staff also briefed the Regents on the scope of the Smithsonian's program to repair and renovate its buildings, spelling out the rationale for \$50 million a year in funding to achieve reliable use of the physical plant. The Regents were given a preview of plans for the National Museum of the American Indian on the National Mall and for the museum's Cultural Resources Center in Suitland, Maryland. The Board also saw

plans for the Discovery Center in the National Museum of Natural History and was briefed on the Institution's financing strategies for capital projects.

During the year, the Regents approved revised bylaws for the Smithsonian National Board and for the boards of the National Museum of Natural History, the National Museum of American Art, and the Cooper-Hewitt, National Design Museum. They also approved the organizing principles for the Board of the National Museum of American History. In addition, the Regents appointed or reappointed the following members to Smithsonian advisory boards: Laura Lee Blanton, Mrs. John M. Bradley, Stephen F. Brauer, Frank A. Daniels Jr., S. Roger Horchow, Mrs. James W. Kinnear, Donald G. Lubin, Elizabeth S. MacMillan, Holly Madigan, Frank N. Magid, Mrs. John F. Mars, Kenneth B. Miller, Norman Y. Mineta, Rupert Murdoch, John N. Nordstrom, Vivian W. Piasecki, Eric de Rothschild, A. R. Tony Sanchez, Alan K. Simpson, Kathy Daubert Smith, and Nancy Brown Wellin to the Smithsonian National Board; Jorge Batista, Donald Bruckmann, Joanne Foster, George Gillespie, August Heckscher, Nancy Marks, Kenneth Miller, Enid Morse, William P. Raynor, Harry Robinson, Arthur Ross, Robert Sarnoff (honorary life member), and Sue Jane Smock to the Cooper-Hewitt, National Design Museum Board of Trustees; Jeannine S. Clark, Stephen Jay Gould, and David Levering Lewis to the Commission of the National Portrait Gallery; Ronald D. Abramson, Barney A. Ebsworth, Patricia Frost, Melvin Lenkin, Linda Lichtenberg

Kaplan, Jesus B. Moroles, and Rita Pynoos to the Commission of the National Museum of American Art; John A. Friede, Elliot Lawrence, Brian Leyden, and Frieda Rosenthal to the Commission of the National Museum of African Art: Thomas Eisner and Desirée Glapion Rogers to the Board of the National Museum of Natural History; Vine Deloria Jr., George Gund. Peter Johnson. Lorette Kaufman, Albert Kookesh, Henrietta Mann, Linda Manzanilla, J. Dennis O'Connor, and Ofelia Zepeda to the Board of Trustees of the National Museum of the American Indian; and Marilvn Bergman, Lester L. Colbert Ir., George M. Ferris Ir., George Clemon Freeman Jr., William Heseltine, Robert F. Hemphill Jr., and Elihu Rose to the Board of the National Museum of American History.

Staff Changes

I. Dennis O'Connor, former chancellor of the University of Pittsburgh, joined the Smithsonian in January 1996 as the Institution's first Provost. Acting Provost Robert S. Hoffmann, who had ably shaped that office from three assistant secretaries' offices, continued to serve as acting director of the National Air and Space Museum. Tom Freudenheim and James Early, who had served as assistant provosts after being assistant secretaries, took on duties, respectively, as a fellow of the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars and a scholar in the Center for Folklife Programs and Cultural Studies.

Earlier in the fiscal year, the Smithsonian was shocked by the sudden death of Sylvia Williams. She had served with distinction as director of the National Museum of African Art and as an insightful counselor to the Secretary. Mrs. Williams' death is a great loss to the Institution. While Provost O'Connor conducted a search for her successor, the museum was ably managed by Acting Director Patricia Fiske.

Searches for new directors at two major museums were concluded this year. In May, Robert W. Fri was named director of the National Museum of Natural History after a long career at Resources for the Future and several federal agencies. Donald D. Engen, a retired vice-admiral of the Navy, former administrator of the Federal Aviation Administration, and most recently Ramsey Fellow at the National Air and Space Museum, became director of the Air and Space Museum on its 20th anniversary, July 1, 1996.

Assistant Secretary for Finance and Administration Nancy D. Suttenfield left the Institution in the early summer for a similar position at Case Western Reserve University. She was awarded the Secretary's Gold Medal for Exceptional Service in recognition of her service as assistant secretary, acting Under Secretary, and director of the Office of Planning and Budget. Deputy Assistant Secretary for Finance Rick Johnson was appointed chief financial officer, and Anna B. Martin, executive assistant to the Under Secretary, was given additional responsibilities as the senior executive officer overseeing the Offices of Human Resources, Equal Employment and Minority Affairs, and the Ombudsman.

In other actions, Richard H.

Rice Jr. was designated senior facilities officer, and Carolyn E. Jones was named director of the Office of Human Resources. Thomas E. Lovejoy, counselor to the Secretary for biodiversity and environmental affairs, accepted additional responsibilities as director of the Smithsonian's new Institute for Conservation Biology.

This year, Daniel H. Goodwin, director of the University Press Division of Smithsonian Institution Press, was named director of the newly formed Smithsonian Press/Smithsonian Productions, which merged the Press and the Office of Telecommunications. As the fiscal year came to a close, David F. Morrell of the U.S. Secret Service was appointed director of protection services, and Vincent J. Marcalus retired from his position as director of the Office of Information Technology.

Changes in staffing at these levels are a mixed blessing. They give people new opportunities and bring new perspectives to the organization, but they do carry a cost in terms of institutional memory. When we welcome new staff members, we owe a debt of gratitude to their predecessors, who have worked so effectively on behalf of the Smithsonian. The Institution's progress has always been due in no small measure to the dedication of its staff and volunteers.



REPORT OF THE PROVOST

L. Dennis O'Connor

I have been impressed by the diversity of activity that takes place here, as independent entities come together in a multi-dimensional whole to pursue the Smithsonian's mission as a research institution and a

national museum.

This year, we celebrated the 150th anniversary of that remarkably eclectic blend of activity known as the Smithsonian. As we worked together to shape the celebration, an impressive spirit of community and collaboration drove the efforts of the many organizations that make up this complex institution.

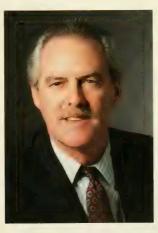
When the Smithsonian was founded, its first Secretary, Joseph Henry, envisioned a research institute devoted to scientific accomplishment and the dissemination of knowledge. His successor Spencer Baird enlarged this vision, vigorously leading the accumulation of a comprehensive national collection. Baird's Smithsonian foreshadowed something of today's Smithsonian: research activity, vast collections, and public exhibitions and programs, all aimed at advancing knowledge and fostering public education.

The historical patterns of the Smithsonian's 150 years—weaving

together research, collections, and the diffusion of knowledge—are especially evident in the Office of the Provost. This office unites the various museums and research institutes, the National Zoo, and other units providing educational, museum, and scholarly services. Its creation this year was a conscious attempt to better coordinate the arts and humanities, the sciences, and educational and scholarly support programs, emphasizing shared goals and endeavors.

In my first year as Provost, I have been impressed by the diversity of activity that takes place here, as independent entities come together in a multidimensional whole to pursue the Smithsonian's mission as a research institution and a national museum. We are one of the world's most prominent research centers, with scientists and scholars at work

around the globe. Their investigations range from using xenon gas to make magnetic resonance images of water-deficient parts of the human body to studying the challenges of conserving giant Asian elephants. Our museums educate, delight, and inspire the millions of people who visit them each year. They are our public face, the principal keyhole through which people see the objects and consider the ideas that are a distinguishing feature of the Smithsonian.



Provost J. Dennis
O'Connor
(Photograph by
Rick Vargas)

Hirshhorn Museum and Sculpture Garden conservator Lee Aks prepares
Auguste Rodin's bronze sculpture Walking Man, 1900, for travel to Los Angeles, where it went on view in "America's Smithsonian." (Photograph by Lee Stalsworth)



Senior furniture conservator Donald C. Williams demonstrates marquetry and craft skills in the Conservation Analytical Laboratory Birthday Party pavilion. (Photograph by J. L. Russ)

We have an educational purpose as well. It is based on the notion that we are the repository of the nation's culture and heritage. The Smithsonian is not a formal institution of learning, but we have much to offer as a resource for educators and as a center of informal education, that essential lifelong process that enriches people's lives beyond the classroom.

Although each museum and research center is a major organization in its own right, with its own focus and strengths (even its own audience), the emphasis on collaboration was clear during the 150th anniversary year. For the exhibition "America's Smithsonian," the museums took the lead in suggesting which objects to include and how to present them. During the Birthday Party on the National Mall on August 10 and 11, the museums, research institutes, and offices created lively pavilions that conveyed the flavor of the Smithsonian. Visitors could learn how a museum exhibition is developed, hear curators describe collecting

expeditions, ask astronomers about their research on distant planets, or watch art conservators practice their craft. Inside the museums, there was Irish music, African dance, cowboy poetry, chamber music, and much more.

Even in a large organization like the Smithsonian, we must make choices about what we can do in our research, in our museum activities, and in education. The 150th anniversary, and particularly "America's Smithsonian." pointed to significant opportunities to build affiliations for the future-with communities, with corporations, with universities and other educational institutions. with museums and research entities. Funding from the members of the 150th Anniversary Corporate Partners Program—Discover® Card, Intel Corporation, MCI Communications Corporation, and Trans World Airlines, Inc.—made possible the exhibition and many other aspects of the anniversary celebration. By seeking partners, we can do much more, and do it more efficiently, more effectively, and with vastly broader impact. As we begin to master the potential of technology, looking to the day when there may be many museum exhibitions in cyberspace, there is even greater promise for collaborative efforts drawing on the complementary strengths of organizations within and outside the Smithsonian.

In this section of *Smithsonian Year*, reports from the museums, research institutes, and offices under the purview of the Provost survey the highlights of a year of celebration and collaboration. Through stimulating exhibitions and educational programs, impor-

tant research initiatives, and essential behind-the-scenes services and activities, staff members worked within their organizations and as a cooperative whole to bring the Smithsonian to the American people during this 150th year.

The Smithsonian's dual roleas a leader in research and as a national museum-has an eminently American quality. The determined pursuit of new horizons in knowledge figures prominently in the American story, and so do the collection and preservation of the objects of our heritage in museums, which are also centers of learning and enlightenment. As one of the nation's premier research institutions and as the national museum, the Smithsonian has a special obligation to help define American culture and heritage. On our 150th anniver-



David Pawson of the National Museum of Natural History's Smithsonian Marine Station at Link Port in Florida talks with CBS News correspondent Dan Rather about the echinoderms collected during their dive aboard the R/V Edwin Link. Their underwater adventure off the Bahamas was shown on one of three specials broadcast on CBS during the anniversary year. (Photograph by Tom Smoyer)

sary, we renewed the dedication to community and collaboration that will help us meet that obligation.

MUSEUMS AND RESEARCH INSTITUTES

ANACOSTIA MUSEUM/CENTER FOR AFRICAN AMERICAN HISTORY AND CULTURE

Steven Cameron Newsome, Director

The Anacostia Museum and its Center for African American History and Culture were both highly visible during the 150th anniversary year, providing strong evidence of the Smithsonian's expanded role in preserving and interpreting black history and culture for local, national, and international audiences. Several items from the Anacostia Museum's collection were included in the exhibition "America's Smithsonian." The fur coat worn by singer Marian Anderson at her 1939 concert at the Lincoln Memorial highlighted an important moment in the country's evolving history of race relations. Materials from the Griffith family of Washington, D.C., reminded visitors that objects associated with everyday life often become treasured parts of museum collections.

• The Anacostia Museum organized its first exhibition dedicated to show-casing its collections. "Down Through the Years: Stories from the Anacostia Museum's Collections" offered visitors the opportunity to see objects that are

rarely on public display and to engage in a series of dialogues about why and how these objects became part of the collections.

- · "Visual Journal: Harlem and D.C. in the Thirties and Forties," an exhibition in the Arts and Industries Building mounted by the Center for African American History and Culture, was an important contribution to increasing public understanding of the role of African American photographers in documenting the diversity of black life. Through the works of Gordon Parks, the Scurlock family, Robert McNeill, and Marvin and Morgan Smith, visitors witnessed life in two centers of black culture during one of America's most dynamic periods of social change.
- As part of the Smithsonian's 150th Birthday Party, August 10 and 11, a shuttlebus ferried visitors from the National Mall for a community open house at the museum. The festivities featured community-based cultural expressions ranging from former Washington, D.C., police officers singing 1950s-style doo-wop to Trinidadian Americans presenting carnival dances and costumes.
- To perpetuate the spirit of the 150th anniversary, the museum and the Center for African American History and Culture engaged eight photographers to document African American

participation in the year's activities. One hundred fifty images were selected for exhibition and publication. A local quilting guild, the Daughters of Dorcas, crafted a commemorative quilt with the help of museum visitors. Two works of art—a stained-glass panel and an African-inspired ceramic—were created on the museum grounds and donated to the collection by the artists.

- In recognition of the Prince George's County, Maryland, tricentennial celebration, and as part of the museum's ongoing commitment to exhibitions focused on community and family history, "Footsteps from North Brentwood," developed in conjunction with the North Brentwood Historical Society, featured artifacts, photographs, and documents that illustrate the establishment and evolution of the first incorporated black town in Maryland.
- Construction began on the museum's Archives Study and Storage Center. The new center will enhance the museum's capacity to collect and care for archival and photographic material, especially material that reflects community-based organizations.

This wooden chest painted in 1889 by E. Wats., a former slave, was featured in "Down Through the Years: Stories from the Anacostia Museum's Collection." (Photograph by Harold Dorwin)



ARCHIVES OF AMERICAN ART

Richard I. Wattenmaker. Director

Founded in 1954 by a group of farsighted individuals in Detroit, the Archives of American Art has been part of the Smithsonian Institution since 1970. It is the nation's repository for documentation of the visual arts and culture in the United States. On the subject of art in America, it is the largest archive in the world, with more than 13 million documents and 3.000 oral histories.

The Archives' collections are easily accessible through reference centers across the country and through an extensive interlibrary loan program. Its catalogue database is available to researchers worldwide on the Internet and through the Research Libraries Information Network (RLIN). The Archives' varied holdings offer an in-depth, primary research base for advanced study not only in American art history, but also in other fields, including cultural, political, and social history. The Archives' Journal, published quarterly, presents articles based on research conducted in the collections as well as book reviews and collecting reports from the regional centers.

Birthday Party visitors took home postcards of this 1903 photograph of Adolph A. Weinman (1870-1952) sculpting a cow in a pasture, from the collection of the Archives of American Art.



- · In February, Archives of American Art trustees Eli Broad, Mrs. Dona Kendall, and Alan Levy hosted events to honor the inauguration of "America's Smithsonian" in Los Angeles, Mrs. Abby Levy organized an open house and brunch at the West Coast Regional Center of the Archives in the Virginia Steele Scott Gallery at the Huntington Library, San Marino. Tours of the center featured demonstrations of SIRIS. the Smithsonian Institution Libraries' online catalogue, and displays of origi-
- · "America's Smithsonian" included three exceptional images from the Archives' collections of photographs of artists. On display in the "Imagining" component of the 150th anniversary exhibition were photographs of Georgia O'Keeffe by Alfred Stieglitz: Yasuo Kuniyoshi by Max Yavno; and Edward Hopper in his New York studio by George Platt Lynes.

nal manuscript materials.

· The Archives of American Art celebrated the Smithsonian's 150th Birthday Party with its own pavilion on the National Mall and a lively program commissioned for the occasion. The Archives and the Washington Stage Guild presented From Reliable Sources, an original theater piece incorporating letters, diaries, writings, and other sources from the Archives that spoke to the joys and hardships of being an artist in America. The presentation by four actors and two musicians was staged 12 times on the birthday weekend to standing-room-only crowds. Archives staff distributed a free postcard of a popular photograph from 1903 of Adolph A. Weinman (1870-1952) sculpting a cow in a pasture, fielded questions about the preservation of papers and photographs, and discussed the Archives' critical role in the American art world. The Archives paid homage to the bond that unites the vital traditions of art and scholarship, fostering understanding of the visual arts among a larger audience.

ARTHUR M. SACKLER GALLERY

Milo C. Beach, Director

The Arthur M. Sackler Gallery was inaugurated in 1987 to increase the range of Asian art activities at the Smithsonian and develop an active international loan exhibition program. The collections, initiated with a major donation by Dr. Arthur M. Sackler (1913-87) of New York City, have grown through purchase and gift. The Sackler Gallery, one of the Smithsonian's two national museums of Asian art, shares the historical focus of its sister museum, the Freer Gallery, but extends its scope to include the contemporary world, embracing a wider range of media and artistic practice.

- In celebrating the Smithsonian's 150th anniversary, the Sackler and Freer Galleries joined with two of their neighbors, the Hirshhorn Museum and Sculpture Garden and the National Museum of African Art, to remain open one evening a week during the summer. As part of the experimental vet highly successful "Art Night on the Mall" program, Sackler and Freer docents volunteered as "explainers," answering questions and informally providing information about art on view in the two museums.
- · Sackler Gallery loans to "America's Smithsonian" spanned five millennia, from an ancient Chinese jade prism made in 2500 B.C. to a colorful porcelain plate made by a Japanese artist in 1992. Also representing the Sackler collection in the anniversary exhibition was art from Turkey, Iran, Egypt, and India.
- · "Puja: Expressions of Hindu Devotion" was the gallery's first exhibition to be organized by a staff member in the education department. Sarah Ridley worked with curatorial consultant Stephen Huyler and, through a major outreach effort, drew on the knowledge and resources of the local Hindu



Calligrapher Alvin Tsao introduces young celebrants to the painstaking art of Chinese writing at the Sackler and Freer Galleries pavilion. (Photograph by Michael Bryant)

community. "Puja," which was supported by a generous grant from the Smithsonian Institution Special Exhibition Fund, used video programs, touchable and hands-on displays, and a resource study area to help visitors understand the ways in which much of the South Asian art in museums serves a purpose in Hindu worship. Education programs for the exhibition were underwritten by a grant from the Smithsonian's Educational Outreach Fund.

- The Sackler Gallery's first exhibition by a mature living painter took form in "Paintings by Masami Teraoka." This Japanese-born artist, now living in Hawaii, uses traditional imagery to examine such contemporary themes as AIDS, sexuality, and cultural identity. To enhance the visitor's experience of the art, Teraoka, in narrating the first audio guide produced by the gallery, explained some of the ideas behind his work. The exhibition was made possible by a generous private contribution, with additional funding from the Smithsonian Institution Special Exhibition Fund.
- "Preserving Ancient Statues from Jordan," an exhibition about the discovery and preservation of eight of the oldest human sculptures ever found in the Near East, was the gallery's first to incorporate an interactive computer program, both within the exhibition and on the gallery's World Wide Web site. In addition to studying the power-

- ful presence of these nearly life-size, 8,500-year-old statues, visitors could use the computer to learn more about their history and their reconstruction by specialists at the Smithsonian's Conservation Analytical Laboratory.
- Two symposia marked the Sackler Gallery's scholarly calendar this year. "Ancestral Glory: The Ritual Bronzes of Ancient China," cosponsored by the Arthur M. Sackler Foundation and the Sackler Gallery, celebrated the completion of the third and final volume in the catalogue of ancient Chinese ritual bronzes from the Arthur M. Sackler Collections. "The Social Functions of Art in the Ancient Near East," generously funded by Mrs. Arthur M. Sackler, brought together scholars examining art and gender, magic, ethnicity, and style. The objects in the exhibition were lent by the Department of Antiquities of Jordan. The brochure and interactive computer program were supported by a grant from the James Smithson Society.
- Among the highlights of the Sackler Gallery's 121 acquisitions this year were a Chinese limestone Figure of a Mourner, made in the seventh century during the Tang dynasty, and a stone Figure of a Celestial Dancer, made in Karnataka, India, in the 12th or 13th century during the Hoysala period. Both were purchased for the gallery by the Friends of Asian Art and the Smithsonian Collections Acquisition Program.

CENTER FOR FOLKLIFE PROGRAMS AND CULTURAL STUDIES

Richard Kurin, Director

The Center for Folklife Programs and Cultural Studies joins scholarship, community service, and educational outreach to promote the understanding and continuity of diverse contemporary grassroots cultures. A primary goal is to foster greater participation in community culture and appreciation for its role in a civil society. The center produces the annual Festival of American Folklife, Smithsonian Folkways Recordings, exhibitions, documentary films and videos, symposia, and educational materials. It also conducts basic ethnographic research and maintains an extensive documentary archive. This year, the center had a prominent role in the Smithsonian's 150th anniversary celebration.

• The Smithsonian's 150th Birthday Party on the National Mall, coordinated by the Center for Folklife Programs and Cultural Studies, celebrated the Institution's legacy with two days of activities, performances, and exhibits. Twenty-three outdoor pavilions represented Smithsonian museums, research institutes, and offices. Some of America's greatest singers, dancers, and musicians presented more than 100 performances, all having a connection to Smithsonian programs. The public enjoyed spirited debates by celebrities from politics, the arts, media, and science; a fireworks display over the Smithsonian Castle and Washington Monument: and birthday cakes created by America's premier chefs. They also sent thousands of personal birthday greetings on a huge electronic screen. An estimated 630,000 people attended. and millions more participated through the Internet and conventional media.



Staff from the Canine Division of the Office of Protection Services are interviewed in the Smithsonian Memories tent at the Festival of American Folklife's "Working at the Smithsonian" program. "150 Years of Working at the Smithsonian," a timeline exhibition, is in the background. (Photograph by Rick Vargas)

> · More than 1.126 million visitors attended the 30th annual Festival of American Folklife, which featured three programs. "Working at the Smithsonian" paid tribute to the Institution's 150th anniversary by honoring the people who work here. Employees demonstrated work skills and scientific. historical, and art historical research and gave storytelling sessions about working at the Smithsonian. The program was made possible by the Smithsonian 150th Anniversary Program Committee and with funds from the Smithsonian National Board, "The American South" featured the music. crafts, and foodways that contribute to the rich and distinct southern culture known worldwide. It was made possible by and produced in coordination with the Atlanta Committee for the Olympic Games Cultural Olympiad and in cooperation with the Southern Arts Federation. Additional support was provided by The Recording Industries Music Performance Trust Funds. "Iowa-Commu

nity Style" showed the many ways in which the spirit of community is evident every day in homes, community centers, schools, workplaces, and places of worship throughout the state. The presentations included girls' high school basketball games; Iowa-style caucuses: farmand water-related occupations; textile, celebratory, and wood crafts: and music and foodways. The Iowa program was made possible by and produced in coordination with the Iowa Sesquicentennial Commission and the Iowa

Arts Council on the 150th anniversary of Iowa's statehood. Corporate sponsors included the HON Industries Charitable Foundation, John Deere, The Principal Financial Group Foundation, Inc., and Barr-Nunn Transportation. Inc.

- "Southern Crossroads," a special program on the American South, was part of the 1996 Olympic Arts Festival in Atlanta from July 18 through August 3. In addition to music stages and crafts presentations, the festival included Southern Marketplace, a store in Centennial Park that sold crafts, music, and food. Attendance was approximately 2 million. The program was made possible through a cooperative agreement with the Atlanta Committee for the Olympic Games.
- The Festival of Iowa Folklife, a restaging of the Iowa program from the Festival of American Folklife, was held on the state capitol grounds in Des Moines from August 22 through August 25. The event was a collaboration of the Iowa Sesquicentennial Commission and the Smithsonian. Attendance topped 80,000 visitors.

CONSERVATION ANALYTICAL LABORATORY

Lambertus van Zelst. Director

The Conservation Analytical Laboratory (CAL) engages in research and training in the conservation and technical study of museum objects and other materials of cultural importance. CAL addresses questions of concern to archaeology and materials science as well as problems facing museums, including the Smithsonian, in the preservation and conservation of collections. A multifaceted training program provides valuable educational opportunities for students in conservation, materials sciences, and archaeology.

- · Ongoing research into the accessibility of genetic information in historic preserved natural history specimens has produced some encouraging results. The common technique of fixing the specimens in formaldehyde has severely limited the utility of many collections for both DNA-based techniques for systematic studies and isotopic analyses for environmental reconstruction. Using a special extraction and purification technique developed at CAL, researchers have been able to retrieve DNA fragments from some preserved historic fish specimens that could be amplified through polymerase chain reaction and then sequenced. While it may not be possible to retrieve DNA from all specimens, these results are promising for the future research value of these collections as genetic repositories as well as resources for studying the form and structure of the specimens.
- CAL celebrated the Smithsonian's 150th anniversary with a pavilion at the Birthday Party on the National Mall, where visitors talked with conservation scientists, participated in an archaeology dig, and helped CAL researchers assemble a historic time capsule.

- A highly successful collaboration with Suitland High School, a magnet school for the arts in Suitland, Maryland, has led to agreements to expand this joint program in which CAL staff were involved in teaching a course on materials and the arts. The ultimate goal is the development of a science and arts curriculum package that uses the interdisciplinary nature of conservation to illustrate relationships between the two disciplines.
- · With the collaboration and sponsorship of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), CAL organized a four-day working meeting on the application of nuclear and radiation techniques in the examination and conservation of cultural materials. The meeting centered on the use of neutron activation trace element analysis of ceramics in archaeological research in Latin America and on the use of radiation for biodeterioration control in cultural materials. As a result of the seminar, IAEA has agreed to sponsor and fund a three-year collaborative research program, with CAL as coordinator.
- The Furniture Conservation Training Program graduated its third class after completion of 12 two-week courses and a one-year internship.

Four students in the class of 1996 have found positions as institutional conservators, and one is establishing a private practice. Each graduate received a master of arts degree from Antioch University in an arrangement in which successful completion of the CAL program fulfills the degree requirements.

- This year saw the conclusion of the multiyear research and conservation project revolving around sixthmillennium B.C. plaster sculptures discovered at 'Ain Ghazal, Jordan, in 1985. After five years of intense efforts by the CAL Objects Conservation Laboratory to reconstruct the artifacts, a group of completed figures went on display at the Arthur M. Sackler Gallery in an exhibition resulting from collaboration between CAL and Sackler staff.
- As part of its increasing education and outreach program activities, CAL introduced a World Wide Web site aimed at its variety of constituencies, from conservation professionals to the general public. The contents highlight upcoming courses, internship and fellowship openings, and current highprofile CAL projects. Of special interest to the public will be electronic versions of the CAL "Guidelines," practical information on conservation and related topics.

COOPER-HEWITT, NATIONAL DESIGN MUSEUM

Dianne H. Pilgrim, Director

Cooper-Hewitt, National Design Museum is the only museum in the United States devoted exclusively to historical and contemporary design. Through challenging exhibitions and publications, innovative educational programs for children and adults, and a world-renowned collection, the museum explores the impact of design on every aspect of daily life.

• Through the generosity of Cooper-Hewitt, National Design Museum's board of trustees, members, friends, and staff, the museum raised the \$7 million needed to complete its \$20 million renovation project. This renovation, designed by Polshek and Partners Architects, is the first expansion of the museum's facilities since it reopened in 1976 in its East 91st Street location under the auspices of the Smithsonian. The architects' plan makes the landmark buildings, the terrace, and the garden accessible while respecting the architectural integrity of the historic structures and landscape. Leadership gifts by trustees

Agnes Cowles Bourne, Barbara Riley
Levin, Nancy Marks, Enid
Morse, Arthur Ross, and the
rest of the board of trustees
significantly contributed to
the success of the fund-raising
effort. The Smithsonian Institution provided \$13 million
toward the total cost.

 The first phase of the renovation, which included the creation of a fully accessible front entrance, improved temperature

> A young designer proudly displays her clock design at the Cooper-Hewitt, National Design Museum Birthday Party pavilion.

AN EXTENSIVE RENOVATION FOR COOPER-HEWITT, NATIONAL DESIGN MUSEUM

Cooper-Hewitt, National Design Museum has been engaged in an ambitious renovation project to turn its landmark structures in New York City into an accessible, functional museum facility. The \$20 million project will link the museum's three buildings, upgrade climate controls, and create a Design Resource Center where the museum's collections will be available for study.

Many generous individuals and foundations contributed to this successful campaign during fiscal year 1996. Barbara Riley Levin, a member of the museum's board of trustees, pledged \$1 million and helped galvanize support for the project. The Drue Heinz Trust funded the modernization and expansion of the Study Center for Drawings and Prints. With a \$300,000 grant, the Henry Luce Foundation supported the creation of a study area in the Heinz Center. A challenge grant from Arthur Ross, a long-time benefactor and champion of the museum, inspired several significant gifts. The generous support of Nancy Marks will be recognized in the Nancy and Edwin Marks Master's Program Suite. In recognition of the benevolence of long-time museum supporter and trustee Enid Morse, a room in the new Design Resource Center will be named the Enid Wien Morse Garden Room. The renovation would not have been possible without a \$2 million gift from Agnes Cowles Bourne in fiscal year 1995.

control and ventilation systems in the Carnegie Mansion, and restoration of the mansion's conservatory, has been completed. Work continues on the Design Resource Center building and the Agnes Bourne Bridge Gallery, which links the Carnegie Mansion, the Design Resource Center, and the Arthur Ross Terrace and Garden. This second phase will be completed in fall 1997. The third and final stage will be the reopening of the museum's second-floor galleries in winter 1998.

- · While the Carnegie Mansion's galleries were closed to the public to accommodate the renovation project, the museum mounted several off-site exhibitions, "Six Bridges and the Making of the New York Megalopolis," which was on view at the PaineWebber Art Gallery, was funded by PaineWebber Group, Inc., the J. M. Kaplan Fund, the Arthur Ross Foundation, MTA Bridges and Tunnels, Dr. Margot Ammann-Durrer, and Pro-Helvetia. "The Avant-Garde Letterhead," at the American Institute of Graphic Arts, received support from Crane & Company. "Help Design Frederick Douglass Circle" was jointly organized with the Central Park Conservancy at the Charles Dana Discovery Center in Central Park.
- On September 16, Cooper-Hewitt, National Design Museum reopened its first-floor galleries with the exhibition "Mixing Messages: Graphic Design in Contemporary Culture," which explored the power and pervasiveness of visual communications during the last 15 years. Support from The Mead Corporation, Microsoft, the Smithsonian Institution Special Exhibition Fund, and Duggal Color Projects made the exhibition possible.
- An active participant in the Smithsonian's 150th anniversary celebration, the museum was the setting for one of three CBS Smithsonian Fantastic Journey specials. Objects from the permanent collection were shown from the Great Hall of the Carnegie Mansion as narrator Dan Rather introduced the different parts of the show. At the Smithsonian's Birthday Party on the National Mall, the museum's pavil-

ion was "It's Time to Celebrate." Visitors were invited to explore design by creating a working clock. As part of the programming for the exhibition "America's Smithsonian" in New York City, the museum hosted a behind-thescenes tour for Smithsonian members.

• Modeled on the tremendous success of the master's degree program in the history of decorative arts in New York, a second program began this fall in Washington, D.C. Cosponsored by the museum, Parsons School of Design, and The Smithsonian Associates, the Washington program will focus on American decorative arts of the 19th and 20th centuries.

FREER GALLERY OF ART

Milo C. Beach, Director

The Freer Gallery of Art, opened in 1923 as the first art museum of the Smithsonian, was founded with Charles Lang Freer's gift to the nation of art and a building to house it. Although the Freer is one of the Smithsonian's two national museums of Asian art, and its Asian collections are world renowned, its specialized holdings of work by 19th- and early 20th-century American artists include the world's largest selection of art by the American expatriate James McNeill Whistler.

• In recognition of the Smithsonian's 150th anniversary, the Freer Gallery presented "The Life of a Japanese Painting." This major exhibition, which was made possible by a generous grant from the E. Rhodes and Leona B. Carpenter Foundation, celebrated the Freer's great collection of Japanese art, its pioneering efforts in East Asian painting conservation, and the completion of a five-year cooperative venture to conserve 34 of the Freer's outstanding Japanese paintings

at leading conservation studios in lapan. In addition to facilitating timely creatment of Freer masterpieces, the multimillion-dollar conservation project—sponsored by the government and private interests in Japan—helped strengthen research ties between the gallery and art institutions in Japan. The project was the subject of a feature article in the 150th anniversary issue of *Smithsonian* magazine in May.

- The Freer and Sackler Library was selected as the United States repository for the Japan Art Catalog Project, a cooperative venture of the Japan Association for Cultural Exchange in Tokyo and the National Coordinating Committee on Japanese Library Resources in the United States. Under the agreement, the library receives 500 catalogues a year from Japanese museums. In return, the library assures timely receivessing of the materials, houses them in appropriate storage, and provides ready access, including interlibrary loan and free copying.
- The Freer Gallery has the largest collection of work by American artist Thomas Wilmer Dewing. This year, the gallery presented an exhibition, 'Choice Spirits: Works by Thomas Dewing and Dwight Tryon," to complement a traveling exhibition of Dewing's work that was shown concurently at the National Museum of American Art. Adding to the scholarly examination of Dewing's contribution o American art, the two museums ointly organized a day-long symposium, "Aesthetic Value in the Gilded Age," which was supported by generous grants from Mary Dewing Morain, Mr. and Mrs. Peter Lunder, and the David Schwartz Foundation. On the same weekend as the symposium, pianist Brian Ganz gave two performances on the Steinway piano decorated by Dewing for Theodore Roosevelt's White House.
- The Cleveland Quartet selected the Freer's Eugene and Agnes E. Meyer Auditorium as the Washington venue for its farewell tour this year. Before disbanding after 27 years of critically acclaimed performances, the quartet presented the Freer audience with the

United States premiere of Farewell Quartet, composed in recognition of the group's conclusion by the American composer John Corigliano (b. 1938). The concert was part of the 1995–96 Bill and Mary Meyer Concert Series, which was established in memory of Dr. Eugene Meyer III and Mary Adelaide Bradley Meyer. It is generously supported by The Island Fund in the New York Community Trust.



HIRSHHORN MUSEUM AND SCULPTURE GARDEN

James T. Demetrion, Director

The Hirshhorn Museum and Sculpture Garden, the Smithsonian Institution's showcase for modern and contemporary art, is committed to increasing the awareness and understanding of art through acquisitions, exhibitions, publications, research activities, public programs, and the presentation of the collection in its galleries and outdoor exhibition spaces. The museum provides a public facility for the exhibition, study, and preservation of 19thand 20th-century art while presenting a spectrum of contemporary work.

• For the Smithsonian's 150th Birthday Party on the National Mall, the Hirshhorn presented two days of "Young at Art" family activities designed to encourage creativity. Enthusiastic children and adults literally jammed the museum's pavilion to enjoy a one-person puppet show and join in hands-on workshops exploring mobiles, woodcarving, masks, drawing, and puppet making. Each participant received a list of works of art inside the museum that related to their own creations. Also popular was an ongoing face-painting workshop.

· Sixteen works of art from the Hirshhorn's collection were included in the "America's Smithsonian" exhibition. Among them were Auguste Rodin's Walking Man, 1900, and Henry Moore's Draped Reclining Figure. 1952-53, which weigh 273 kilograms (600 pounds) and 386 kilograms (850 pounds), respectively. Both pieces, long favorites of museum visitors, were lifted three stories out of the Sculpture Garden as the news media recorded the packing and crating. At 282 centimeters (111 inches), the crate for the Rodin sculpture was one of the largest created in preparation for the exhibition.

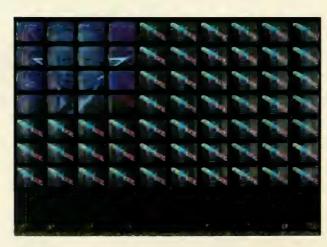
• "Art Night on the Mall," an extended-hours initiative shared with the other Smithsonian art museums on the National Mall, drew enthusiastic visitors to the Hirshhorn over 14 sum-

mer Thursdays. Gallery talks, films, and a resource center in conjunction with the exhibition "Distemper: Dissonant Themes in the Art of the 1990s" were featured.

• Through acquisitions funds as well as gifts from generous donors, the museum continued to acquire significant works by modern and contemporary artists. Among highlights for the year were Nam June Paik's kaleidoscopic multimonitor sculpture Video Flag. 1985-96, the museum's first acquisition of video art; a fluorescent sculpture by Dan Flavin, Untitled (Monument for V. Tatlin), 1967; Stephan Balkenhol's figurative wood sculpture Three Hybrids, 1995; Sue Coe's oil and collage Malcolm X and the Slaughterhouse, 1985; Carmen Lomas Garza's alkyd and oil on canvas Earache Treatment, 1989: Guillermo Kuitca's oil on canvas Mozart-da Ponte I, 1995; and Doris Salcedo's wood, cement, cloth, and steel sculpture Untitled, 1995.

• The Hirshhorn's exhibition program highlighting international contemporary art underscored the achievements of two Germans: sculptor Stephan Balkenhol in his first North American museum showing and painter Georg Baselitz in a critically acclaimed 30-year survey on tour from the Solomon R. Guggenheim Museum in New York, which organized the exhibition. The thought-provoking "Distemper: Dissonant Themes in the Art of the 1990s" examined varied responses to contemporary life by 10 midcareer artists from the Americas and Europe. Smaller shows featured the diverse visions of Americans Carmen Lomas Garza (narrative paintings), Beverly Semmes (a fabric installation), and Byron Kim (monochromatic abstractions).

Support for the Balkenol exhibition and its accompanying publications was provided by a grant from Schmitter Media-Agentur, Frankfurt am Main. Additional support was provided by the Institute for Foreign Affairs, Federal Republic of Germany. The museum gratefully acknowledges the patronage of the ambassador of the Federal Republic of Germany for the presentation of the exhibition in Washington.



Nam June Paik's Video Flag, 1985–96, which has four laser discs, disc players, and 70 13-inch monitors, is the first video installation in the Hirshhorn Museum and Sculpture Garden's collection. It was acquired this year through the Holenia Purchase Fund in Memory of Joseph H. Hirshhorn. (Photograph by Lee Stalsworth)

The Baselitz exhibition was made posible by Hugo Boss, with significant additional support from Deutsche Bank AG and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Rederal Republic of Germany. The Washington showing was made possiole by the Holenia Trust Fund. Major support for the "Distemper" exhibition was provided by the Lannan Foundaion, with additional funding from Paul and Camille Oliver-Hoffmann, he British Council, The Henry Moore Foundation, the Institute for Foreign Affairs, Federal Republic of Germany, and the Mondriaan Foundation, Amserdam. The Elizabeth Firestone Granam Foundation and the Washington Post Company provided partial support for the exhibition's publications; the prochure was printed courtesy of the Washington Post Company.

· Other educational highlights included a family day with Carmen Lomas Garza celebrating Mexican American culture, a writer's workshop with five authors helping participants compose poetry and prose based on paintings in the permanent collection, and an artist-curator panel exploring Byron Kim's abstractions and Korean celadon ceramics at the Freer Gallery of Art. Eight "Young at Art" family workshops enthralled children and adults during the year. In addition, more than 22,000 people attended free film programs featuring cutting-edge international independent cinema, documentaries on contemporary artists, and family-oriented animation.

NATIONAL AIR AND SPACE MUSEUM

Donald D. Engen, Director

In 1996, the National Air and Space Museum celebrated its own 20th anniversary as well as the Smithsonian's 150th. Throughout the year, the museum presented new programs, visitor services, and activities to commemorate these two milestones.

· A new gallery, "How Things Fly," opened in September as the centerpiece of the museum's 20th anniversary celebration. The gallery introduces visitors to the science and technology that make aviation and spaceflight possible. Highlights include a Cessna aircraft that visitors can enter and dozens of interactive devices, including the world's only visitor-operated supersonic wind tunnel in a museum. "How Things Fly" is made possible through the generous funding of The Boeing Company and a grant from the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, with additional support from the National Science Foundation, the Smithsonian Institution Special Exhibition Fund, and the James Smithson Society.

- flight in 1911, and the space suit commander David Scott wore on the Apollo 15 lunar mission in 1971.
- In August, the museum marked the Smithsonian's 150th anniversary with the premiere of a new IMAX feature, Cosmic Voyage. The film, narrated by actor Morgan Freeman and sponsored by the Motorola Foundation, takes viewers on a tour of the known universe, from superclusters of galaxies to the tiniest building blocks of the universe.
- The National Air and Space Museum Explainers made their debut in 1996. The Explainers are a diverse group of area high school and college students who work in the "How Things Fly" gallery performing demonstrations and answering visitor questions. The Cessna Aircraft Company has generously agreed to sponsor the program through 2006.
- On July 1, the museum's 20th anniversary, retired Vice-Admiral Donald D. Engen became director.

Retired Vice-Admiral Donald D. Engen, who was named director of the National Air and Space Museum this year, stands with the concept · Treasured objects from the musemodel of the museum's Dulles Center. um's collection, spanning the histo-(Photograph by Carolyn Russo) ry of air and space exploration, are touring the nation with "America's Smithsonian." They include the Wright brothers' wood-andfabric biplane the Vin Fiz, which Calbraith Perry Rodgers piloted on the first United States transcontinental

IMPRESSIVE SUPPORT FROM THE NATIONAL AIR AND SPACE SOCIETY

A new membership group, the National Air and Space Society, is building a broad constituency base for the National Air and Space Museum. The society's support is especially vital to the planning and construction of the museum's new center at Washington's Dulles International Airport as well as to the continuing restoration and preservation of the museum's aviation and spacecraft collection.

The society had a highly successful first year, attracting more than 6,000 individual donors and raising more than \$400,000. Members may join at seven levels, ranging from \$35 to \$2,500 in annual dues. The museum offered a variety of special events for Air and Space Society members in 1996, including a lecture series featuring top World War II aviators General Gunther Rall, Colonel William Lawley, the Soviet fighter ace General Vitali Grer Popkov, and others. Joseph T. N. Suarez is director of the society.

Other anniversary highlights included the release of a 20th anniversary edition of the classic IMAX film To Fly! and special "You Can Fly" weekend activities with participants from a cross-section of general aviation associations and organizations.

- · At a special media event at Dulles International Airport, the museum unveiled the concept model for the National Air and Space Museum Dulles Center. The center will allow preservation and restoration work to continue in a proper environment. It will also give the public access to treasures from the national collection, such as the SR-71 Blackbird spy plane, the space shuttle Enterprise, and the fully restored and reassembled Boeing B-29 superfortress Enola Gay.
- The new National Air and Space Society grew to more than 6,000 members. Flyer, a members' newsletter, made its debut. Throughout the year, the museum sponsored special programs for society members in Washington, D.C., and around the country.
- In May, Apollo 11 astronaut and former director Michael Collins returned to the museum to present the annual Charles A. Lindbergh Memorial Lecture. In recognition of the 20th anniversary, Collins' lecture, "From the Moon to the Mall." recalled the museum's early history. In April, Apollo 13 commander James Lovell gave the annual Wernher von Braun Memorial Lecture, "Apollo 13: A Successful Failure."

• In March, the National Air and Space Museum welcomed its 175 millionth visitor.

NATIONAL MUSEUM OF AFRICAN ART

Patricia Fiske, Acting Director

The National Museum of African Art celebrates the rich visual traditions and extraordinarily diverse cultures of Africa and fosters an appreciation of African art and civilizations through its collections, exhibitions, research, and public programs. The extensive permanent collection reflects the museum's new interest in modern African art and is a tribute to the legacy of Sylvia H. Williams, who served as the museum's director from 1983 until her death in February 1996.

• With the acquisition this year of 70 works of art by modern African artists, the museum expanded the scope of its acquisitions and research. These modern works-including paintings, drawings, ceramics, and mixed mediawill be displayed in a new gallery to be named for Sylvia H.

Williams.

• As part of its ongoing educa tional programming focusing on ancient Nubia, the

Education Specialist Peter Pipim shares folktales in the National Museum of African Art pavilion during the Birthday Party on the Mall. (Photograph by Rick Vargas)

museum sponsored a lecture series titled "Who Were the Ancient Nubians?" The series, which drew the largest lecture audience in the museum's history, explored issues raised by "The Ancient Nubian City of Kerma, 2500–1500 B.C.," an exhibition of objects on long-term loan from the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston.

- The museum joined in the Smithsonian's 150th anniversary celebration with a Birthday Party pavilion that invited participants to experience Africa through music, dance, and storytelling. Among the objects the museum contributed to "America's Smithsonian" were a Yoruba staff, a slit gong in the shape of a bovine, a mask and a gold pendant from Côte d'Ivoire, and a Ghanaian double figure.
- In a continuing effort to share its premier collection with communities outside of Washington, the museum made several significant loans this year. Works from the collection were lent to "Africa: The Art of a Continent," a traveling exhibition organized by the Royal Academy of London and also held at the Martin-Gropius-Bau in Berlin and the Solomon R. Guggenheim Museum in New York, and to "Rings: Five Passions in the World of Art," an exhibition at Atlanta's High Museum of Art that was developed in conjunction with the summer Olympic Games.
- The critically acclaimed "Seydou Keita, Photographer: Portraits from Bamako, Mali" marked the first time the museum has featured the work of an African photographer. The exhibition presented 24 of the artist's evocative portraits and attested to his unique vision and artistic sensibilities.
- The exhibition "Three Explorations: Yoruba, Temne, and Baga" presented curatorial research on three unusual and rarely collected works of art recently acquired by the museum. The works—a Yoruba mask, a "Temne" female figure, and a Baga ritual object—were explored in terms of attribution, iconography, style, use and meaning, and history.
- The museum's conservation department was selected to host a summer intern as part of a new program sponsored by the Foundation of

the American Institute for Conservation and funded by the J. Paul Getty Trust. The program was set up to increase awareness of the conservation profession among minority students and to provide them with experience working in a conservation laboratory.

NATIONAL MUSEUM OF AMERICAN ART

Elizabeth Broun, Director

The National Museum of American Art, the nation's museum dedicated to the arts and artists of the United States from colonial times to the present, provides collections and research resources that enable the public and scholars to use and enjoy America's visual arts at the museum and by personal computer. The museum, which includes the Renwick Gallery, serves diverse audiences throughout the nation as well as those who visit its two historic landmark buildings in Washington, D.C.

· To commemorate the Smithsonian's 150th anniversary, the museum organized "Metropolitan Lives: The Ashcan Artists and Their New York," a major exhibition of paintings that captured the unbridled energy of New York City at the turn of the century. Despite the challenges of opening an exhibition in the midst of a federal government shutdown, the museum persevered and soon welcomed back an eager public. A flurry of positive media coverage ensued, including a two-page spread in Time magazine and an Associated Press story published in newspapers across the country. After closing on March 17, "Metropolitan Lives" traveled to the New-York Historical Society, where it continued to receive rave reviews from critics and visitors. Generous gifts from the William R. and Nora H. Lichtenberg Foundation, the Overbrook Foundation, and Mr. and Mrs. Richard J.

Schwartz provided support, assisted by the Smithsonian Institution Special Exhibition Fund.

- · Also in honor of the Smithsonian's anniversary, Consolidated Natural Gas Company Foundation established an innovative Partnership in American Art with the museum by pledging \$250,000 to support the program goals of the photography department over the next several years. The company's funding for the museum's major fall 1996 exhibition, "American Photographs: The First Century from the Isaacs Collection in the National Museum of American Art," was the first benefit of this new partnership. In addition, the gift supports the development of an extensive World Wide Web site on the museum's entire photography collection, with a special focus on the Isaacs collection.
- The museum published its first quarterly newsletter, dedicated to activities and programs at the museum and its Renwick Gallery. From previews of upcoming exhibitions and collection highlights to glimpses behind the scenes, the newsletter is designed to provide a broad view of museum offerings.
- . In celebration of the 150th anniversary, the museum inaugurated a new Director's Circle membership program. Director's Circle members the museum's highest level of general membership—and special guests enjoyed an event-filled weekend at the museum beginning with a dinner on Friday and continuing with "A Day of Art and Conversation" on Saturday. The program included private tours of the permanent collection and special exhibitions with director Elizabeth Broun, frame expert Eli Wilner, and senior curators Virginia Mecklenberg and Richard Murray. Each annual \$1,500 Director's Circle gift is dedicated to providing financial support for education and outreach programs.
- Organized by Michael Monroe, the former curator-in-charge of the Renwick Gallery, and first shown at the National Museum of American Art, the heralded exhibition "The White House Collection of American Crafts" traveled to two locations this year: the Museum of Fine Arts, Springfield.

Massachusetts, and the Los Angeles County Museum of Art. The accompanying virtual tour of the exhibition on the Internet, which was made possible by MCI, receives renewed interest with each new tour destination.

- "America's Smithsonian" includes works of art from the museum's collection that show the inspiration of the American experience, including the impressionist Childe Hassam's view of The South Ledges, Appledore, 1913; Frederick Edwin Church's majestic Aurora Borealis, 1865; and George Catlin's portrait of Com, A Miniconjou Warrior, 1832.
- People of all ages experienced American art as part of the Smithsonian's Birthday Party festivities on the National Mall. The design and installation department crafted the museum's pavilion, and the education department created special events. Visitors participated in sandstone demonstrations by Mr. Imagination (Gregory Warmack), a Chicago-based artist;

posed with a cardboard rendition of Cappy, the bottle-cap giraffe, a signature folk art work from the museum; and designed and created their own artistic wearable buttons.

· In perfect timing with the 150th anniversary, the Renwick Gallery was proud to welcome back the Centennial Vases, which had been on loan to "1876: A Centennial Exhibition" in the Arts and Industries Building for 20 years. The vases were exhibited at the Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia in 1876 and presented to the United States on the occasion of its 100th birthday by the French government. One vase, 1776: The Struggle, honors the signers of the Declaration of Independence; the other, 1876: Prosperity, honors the United States presidents from Washington to Grant. The vases are on loan to the Renwick Gallery from the Division of Ceramics and Glass at the National Museum of American History.



At the National Museum of American Art pavilion, Chicago-based artist Mr. Imagination—shown displaying his signature bottlecap figures—encourages a young visitor to create sand designs in paper. (Photograph by Leonard Stockman)

NATIONAL MUSEUM OF AMERICAN HISTORY

Spencer R. Crew, Director

The National Museum of American History dedicates its collections and scholarship to inspiring a broader understanding of our nation and its many peoples. Drawing on more than 17 million objects in its collections and on the holdings of its Archives Center, the museum creates learning opportunities, stimulates imaginations, and presents challenging ideas about our nation's past. During the Smithsonian's 150th anniversary year, the museum joined efforts locally and across the country to bring the Smithsonian to the American people.

· The museum presented five exhibitions in conjunction with the 150th anniversary. "Building a National Collection: 150 Years of Print Collecting at the Smithsonian" featured striking prints from the museum's holdings and focused on how private collectors and public attitudes have influenced the development of the collection. A new book, Prints at the Smithsonian: The Origin of a National Collection, accompanied the exhibition. "The Engraver's Art in U.S. Mint Commemorative Coins" gave visitors a close look at the \$5 gold coin and silver dollar issued August 10 to commemorate the Institu tion's 150 years. "Museums at the Smithsonian: 150 Years of Collecting" went on display in the Arts and Industries Building. "The 1896 Washington Salon and Art Photography" told the story of the first formal art photography exhibition in the United States, which led the Smithsonian to add 50 of the images to the national collection. "Extending the Legacy: Planning America's Capital for the 21st Century' showed the evolution of the initial plan of the nation's capital and explained the Smithsonian's important



The Italian engraver Octave Leoni (1587–1630) created this Portrait of Thomas Salinus in 1625. The engraving appeared in the National Museum of American History's exhibition "Building a National Collection: 150 Years of Print Collecting at the Smithsonian."

role in shaping the design and architecture of the National Mall.

- The museum contributed to the 150th anniversary exhibition "America's Smithsonian" by lending more than 50 of its most cherished artifacts. including a Tucker automobile. George Washington's battle sword and scabbard, and examples of First Ladies' gowns. The museum also provided staff time and talents in conservation, exhibition production, packing and shipping, installation, and research. Museum staff conceived, researched, wrote, and helped to create "American Voices: Music at the Smithsonian," which accompanies the show and is presented by Discover® Card. Musicians from the museum's own Smithsonian Jazz Masterworks Orchestra performed at each exhibition venue, and as part of the "Voices of Discovery" program, staff members lectured at every stop.
- The museum helped spread the word about the 150th anniversary celebration through its support for "Smithsonian Minutes," a series of 60-second

history quizzes broadcast by the CBS Television Network that offered information about treasured Smithsonian artifacts presented by well-known figures. Several of the spots featured objects from the museum's collections, including the Star-Spangled Banner, Abraham Lincoln's hat, and a personality quiz taken by Albert Einstein.

- To help ring in the Birthday Party on the National Mall, staff members provided essential technical support in the creation, installation, and operation of the new Smithsonian bell in the Castle's clock tower. For the party itself, more than 70 staff members helped present "Live 'n' Jumpin'," two days of performances by 12 groups representing the diverse communities of Washington, D.C., and their musical heritage.
- The 150th anniversary also figured in scholarly work. The museum honored the struggle

of African Americans for educational advancement with the three-day symposium "... Mind on Freedom: Celebrating the History and Culture of America's Black Colleges and Universities." Staff of the Division of Costume offered a year-long series titled "Looking American: 150 Years of Collecting," which included lectures and research on the collection of costumes and textiles.

• The National Postal Museum celebrated the 150th anniversary of the Smithsonian and the 25th anniversary of the United States Postal Service with the creation of a new exhibition, "Reinventing Government: The Transformation of the United States Postal Service." A variety of public programs. including a one-day symposium that featured six postmasters general, accompanied the exhibition. The museum also participated in the issuance of a commemorative postage stamp in honor of the 150th anniversary and offered hands-on activities and musical performances in its Birthday Party pavilion, "Postal Pandemonium."

LEMELSON CENTER HONORS

Through the generosity of Jerome Lemelson, one of America's most prolific inventors, and his wife, Dorothy, young people are exploring the wonders of invention and innovation. The Jerome and Dorothy Lemelson Center for the Study of Invention and Innovation was established at the National Museum of American History in 1995 and dedicated in 1996. The Lemelsons' gift of \$10.4 million to found the center was the largest single gift from an individual ever made to the Institution.

This unprecedented private support will allow the center to preserve records and artifacts, carry out a program of research, discussion, and publications, and engage young people in the study of invention. A symposium series, along with programs such as "Innovative Lives," a series of public presentations, demonstrations, and hands-on experiments, bring people together with inventors. This year, for example, middle-school students met James McLurkin, inventor of an electronic device that makes computers simulate the sense of touch. For Women's History Month, Stephanie Kwolek—inventor of Kevlar™, a fiber used in bullet-resistant vests—was the featured "Innovative Lives" speaker.



A YEAR OF ACCOMPLISHMENT FOR NMAI'S NATIONAL CAMPAIGN

The National Campaign for the National Museum of the American Indian celebrated a momentous accomplishment in fiscal year 1996. Driven by a large-scale public-private partnership, the campaign raised its congressionally mandated share of the construction funds for the museum's building on the National Mall. Hundreds of thousands of donors on all levels are helping to create the new museum—including Charter Members, who collectively raised more than \$6.5 million for the construction fund.

Major gifts pledged in 1996 include contributions from the Turner Foundation, the David and Lucile Packard Foundation, the DeGrazia Arts and Cultural Foundation, and the Ahmanson Foundation. The Greenwich Workshop, Inc., gave \$250,000 for "Stories of the People," the museum's first exhibition on the Mall, which opened in the Arts and Industries Building during the 150th Birthday Party weekend.

The International Founders Council, a group of leaders from throughout the Western Hemisphere, provides direction for the campaign's marketing, public relations, and fund-raising efforts. Smithsonian Secretary I. Michael Heyman and Gene A. Keluche are cochairs of the council.

The model of the proposed National Museum of the American Indian, seen from the north side facing the Mall, was unveiled this year. The building is scheduled to open in 2002. (Photograph courtesy of Douglas Cardinal Architects, P.C.)

NATIONAL MUSEUM OF THE AMERICAN INDIAN

W. Richard West Jr., Director

The National Museum of the American Indian is dedicated to the preservation, study, and exhibition of the life, languages, literature, history, and arts of natives of the Western Hemisphere. In consultation, collaboration, and cooperation with native peoples, the museum works to protect and foster their cultures by reaffirming traditions and beliefs, encouraging artistic expression, and providing a forum for Indian voices.

• During the Smithsonian's 150th anniversary year, the museum reached a milestone in its development. The National Campaign of the National Museum of the American Indian succeeded in raising its share of the construction funds mandated in legislation enacted by Congress in 1989 for the new museum on the National Mall. The resounding commitment of individuals, foundations, corporations, and Native American tribes throughou the country enabled the museum to succeed at this historic endeavor.

- Another milestone for the museum was approval by the Commission of Fine Arts of the concept design for the new building on the Mall. The architectural firm of GBQC Architects, Philadelphia, in association with Douglas Cardinal Architects Ltd. of Ottawa Ontario, Canada, designed the building, which will be constructed on the last available site on the Mall, east of the National Air and Space Museum and across from the National Gallery of Art. It is scheduled to open to the public in 2002.
- "Stories of the People," the museum's first exhibition at the Smithsonian in Washington, opened in the Arts and Industries Building on August 10, the first day of the 150th Birthday Party. The exhibition features 200 objects chosen by seven native selec-

tors representing six tribes or regional groups from the Americas. It surveys the last 150 years, a period of great social and cultural change for native peoples. Made possible through the generosity of The Greenwich Workshop, Inc., "Stories of the People" will be on view through August 10, 1997.

- The museum went live during the Smithsonian's Birthday Party weekend with CoNexus, a project developed by the museum's resource center and public programs department to transmit live performances over the World Wide Web. The special Web page featured a live simulcast of the museum's activities, which was updated every few minutes with text from on-site "video curators." CoNexus will occupy a permanent site on the Web, offering worldwide computer access to public programs at the museum's George Gustav Heye Center in New York City.
- The museum lent a number of objects from its collection to "America's Smithsonian," including feather war bonnets from the Comanche and Pawnee peoples, a bear-claw necklace that signifies bravery and stature among the Mesquakie peoples, and a ceramic vessel by Rachel Namingha Nampeyo (1902–85), a third-generation Hopi potter.
- Dedication ceremonies were held October 18 on the site of the Cultural Resources Center in Suitland, Maryland, scheduled to open in 1998. The center will house the museum's vast collection of 1 million objects and provide space for research and community services, including support for the resource centers at the Heye Center and the Mall museum.
- The museum hosted its first public symposium, "The Changing Presentation of the American Indian," at the Heye Center on October 7 and 8. Prominent native and non-native scholars gave papers and discussed the presentation of the American Indian in museums and the media during recent decades. The Smithsonian's 150th Anniversary Program Committee provided support for the symposium.

NATIONAL MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY

Robert W. Fri, Director

Participation in the Smithsonian's 150th birthday celebration has taken many forms at the National Museum of Natural History, from providing some of the museum's most interesting objects for "America's Smithsonian" to attracting some 600 registrants for the sixth North American Paleontological Conference.

- The museum's most successful temporary exhibition in this anniversary year was "Landscape Kimonos by Itchiku Kubota." Kubota revived an ancient Japanese dyeing technique to create shimmering images of the natural world on kimonos. The exhibition catalogue is the best-selling catalogue in Smithsonian history; the Museum Shop sold more than 277,000 copies during the five months "Landscape Kimonos" was on view. The Nippon Foundation provided funding for the exhibition.
- On the eve of the 150th Birthday Party on the National Mall, a Martian meteorite containing possible evidence of life on Mars went on display in the museum amid intense interest from local and national media. The 4.5-billion-year-old meteorite was collected in Antarctica in 1984 during a joint research project of the National Science Foundation, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, and the Smithsonian.
- Vice-President Al Gore, a Smithsonian Regent, participated in the August 2 preview of the HoloGlobe, which opened to the public on August 10. A collaborative effort of the museum, the National Science Foundation, the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, the HoloGlobe provides three-dimensional visualization that will allow scientists studying climate change

THE HOPE DIAMOND'S NEW DISPLAY

For many visitors, the Hope Diamond is synonymous with the Smithsonian. When the fabled diamond is installed in the National Museum of Natural History's new Janet Annenberg Hooker Hall of Geology, Gems, and Minerals, set to open in September 1997, it will have a custom-designed safe, security system, and display case, created by Diebold, Incorporated, of Canton, Ohio, and donated to the Smithsonian.

The gift represents approximately \$500,000 in materials, design, and engineering time. Diebold and the Hope Diamond have had a long association. A vault manufactured by the firm has secured the diamond since Harry Winston gave it to the museum in 1958.

The Hope Diamond exhibit will be the centerpiece of the Harry Winston Gallery in the new hall. The unique design of the display case allows visitors to view the diamond from all sides. Diebold engineers worked closely with Smithsonian designers, curators, and security personnel for more than a year to create mechanisms to exacting specifications and ensure that the case will be both beautiful and secure. For future generations of Smithsonian visitors, the Hope Diamond will remain one of the most memorable objects in the nation's collections.



Ohn (Mount Fuji): Tender, Cool Dawn, an exquisite image of the natural world created on a kimono by the Japanese artist Itchiku Kubota, was on view at the National Museum of Natural History.

and global resources to display their data on a three-dimensional sphere.

- The Institution's 150th Birthday Party was the perfect setting for show-casing the museum's knowledgeable scientific staff and Internet-accessible resources. In the Online Smithsonian pavilion, partygoers viewed the museum's many World Wide Web pages, which feature resources such as the Arctic Studies Center's virtual exhibit, the paleobiology department's Shark Tooth Identification Key, and the botany department's botanical illustrations.
- · Contemporary and historical works by Smithsonian illustrators reveal the changing yet timeless look of scientific illustrations during the past 150 years at the Smithsonian. The exhibition "Eyes on Science" explores science and art, complete with handson activities in the "Drawing Room" that encourage observation skills in visitors ages 10 and up. The Smithsonian Women's Committee and the 150th Anniversary Program Committee provided support for the exhibition. Allen Press, Inc., donated the brochure printing: World Color Lanman Progressives, Inc., contributed color separations for the brochure and poster; and Reproductions, Inc., donated the poster printing.
- Successful partnerships with regional and national universities, corporations, and government agencies have helped fuel the success of the museum's Natural Partners Initiative. As the Smithsonian seeks to expand its educational outreach through electronic media, programs such as this one are instrumental. One project, the Electronic Classroom, opened on March 19 with a videoconference between museum and National Science Foundation scientists in Antarctica. Other Natural Partners projects have included the HoloGlobe, World Wide Web pages, and video broadcasts from the museum's Insect Zoo.
- Marine zoologist David Pawson from the Smithsonian Marine Station at Link Port in Florida took Dan Rather on an underwater adventure in the R/V Edwin Link for the first of three Smithsonian Fantastic Journey specials broadcast on CBS for the 150th

nniversary. Diving off the coast of the lahamas, Rather and Pawson descenddinto the deep sea to view and colect echinoderms. The Marine Station also took an important step toward chieving its plans for a land-based aboratory when it closed on the purhase of 3.2 hectares (8 acres) of land from the John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation on April 16.

NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY

lan Fern, Director

The National Portrait Gallery is dedicated to the exhibition and atudy of portraits of people who have made significant contributions to American history and culture and to the study of the artists who created such portraiture. The gallery sponsors a variety of scholarly and public activities for audiences interested in American art and American history.

• "1846: Portrait of the Nation," the premier 150th birthday exhibition for he Smithsonian, focused on the politial, cultural, and social character of America in 1846. The year bustled with ctivity, including battles over slavery n Congress, the beginning of the Mexcan-American War, medical breakhroughs in anesthesia, and the publiation of Herman Melville's Typee. '1846" was featured on C-SPAN with nterviews with Alan Fern, director, ind Margaret Christman, historian and xhibition curator. The exhibition was nade possible by a grant from the imithsonian Institution Special Exhibiion Fund. "Rebels: Painters and Poets of the 1950s" examined the revoluions in painting and poetry on the East and West Coasts following World War II. The "Painters" section included uch New York School artists as Jackon Pollock, Willem and Elaine de Cooning, and Robert Motherwell. Jack Kerouac, Allen Ginsberg, and William Burroughs were among the countercul-



John Vanderlyn's portrait (ca. 1825) of Major Samuel Ringgold, the Mexican War's first martyr in 1846, was included in the National Portrait Gallery's exhibition "1846: Portrait of the Nation." National Portrait Gallery, gift of the William Woodville Estate. (Photograph by Rolland White)

ture icons featured in "Poets." A highlight of the exhibition was the daylong symposium and poetry reading that included Gregory Corso, Robert Creeley, Kenward Elmslie, Lawrence Ferlinghetti, Allen Ginsberg, Kenneth Koch, Michael McClure, and Jonathan Williams. The exhibition was made possible in part by a grant from the Yamagata Foundation. "Red, Hot & Blue: A Salute to American Musicals," jointly organized with the National Museum of American History and sponsored by Discover® Card, included some 400 photographs, caricatures, set designs, costumes, memorabilia, and audio and video clips tracing the musical from its roots in 19th-century vaudeville through the modern era.

Additional support was provided by The Shubert Foundation, the Ira and Leonore Gershwin Philanthropic Fund, Hal and Judy Prince, and the Smithsonian Institution Special Exhibition Fund. In-kind support was provided by Red Hot & Blue Limited Partnership.

 Acquisitions of paintings and sculptures during the Smithsonian's 150th anniversary year include portraits of Samuel Ringgold by John Vanderlyn, Ginger Rogers by Isamu Noguchi, Arthur M. Sackler by David Cregeen, and Mary Garden by Mark Tobey. Acquisitions of prints and drawings include James Russell Lowell by Samuel Laurence, Henry James and Charles
 Yerkes by Max Beerbohm, and Harpo
 Marx, Eva Le Gallienne, and Mae West

CAPTURING AMERICA'S FLAVOR IN "1846"

To celebrate the Smithsonian's 150th anniversary, the National Portrait Gallery presented "1846: Portrait of the Nation," an exhibition tracing the events that gripped the nation, as well as the more mundane rhythms of daily life, in the year the Smithsonian was founded. In 1846, the Mexican-American War was in progress, America's expansionist zeal was contested in Congress and with England over the Oregon boundary, and social reformers championed causes from temperance to transcendentalism. Among the significant figures who captured the nation's attention that year were James K. Polk, Sam Houston, Edgar Allan Poe, Dorothea Dix, Zachary Taylor, Samuel F. B. Morse, and Brigham Young.

"Our goal was to present what it was like to be alive in America in 1846," said curator Margaret Christman. "We also wanted to capture the leading characters of the day as they looked in 1846, not 1820 or 1875." The exhibition was made possible by a grant from the Smithsonian Institution Special Exhibition Fund. Each year, this fund supports Smithsonian projects in the arts, humanities, and sciences using money earned from various Smithsonian business activities.

by Miguel Covarrubias. Notable photographs include a daguerreotype of Peter Cooper and his family, a photograph of John Wesley Powell, and a daguerreotype of John Brown.

- The Portrait Gallery participated in the traveling exhibition "America's Smithsonian" by lending 36 objects, including Rembrandt Peale's porthole portraits of George and Martha Washington, paintings of Joe Louis, Robert Kennedy, and Mary McLeod Bethune, and photographs of Frederick Douglass, Albert Einstein, and Kamehameha III.
- The development office has focused on the creation of the National Portrait Gallery Center for Biographical Film, a new onsite media center dedicated to enlivening the study of the great personalities of American history. The center will expand the concept of portraiture by bringing film into the Portrait Gallery and linking this information with digitized images of the permanent collection. Currently in development is a database of biographic films held in archives throughout the country. As part of this project, two living self-portraits on Gwendolyn Brooks and Al Hirschfeld were recorded. Funding was provided by Borders Books & Music, and in-kind support was received from HarperCollins Publishers for the Brooks portrait.
- · The Portrait Gallery launched its own site on the World Wide Web, offering information on its collections, exhibitions, programs, events, publications, and services. The site, http://www.npg.si.edu, featured the exhibitions "1846: Portrait of the Nation" and "Rebels: Painters and Poets of the 1950s." Another section spotlighted biographies of celebrated Americans with links to related objects and information on other Web sites. Users may also search the gallery's online database of more than 10,000 objects in its collections and the more than 60,000 portraits recorded in the Catalog of American Portraits.

NATIONAL ZOOLOGICAL PARK

Michael H. Robinson, Director

During this 150th anniversary year of the Smithsonian Institution, the National Zoological Park continued its metamorphosis into a biological park, which endeavors to present the complexity, diversity, and interconnectedness of life on Earth. Reflecting the biopark mission, two significant new exhibits, "Think Tank" and "Pollinarium," opened in fiscal year 1996. The Zoo continues to maintain the Conservation and Research Center on 1,275 hectares (3,150 acres) in Front Royal, Virginia, as a major animal breeding, conservation, and research center. In addition, the Smithsonian Migratory Bird Center became part of the Zoo's biological programs division.

- "Think Tank," the only zoo or museum exhibit in the nation that focuses on the topic of thinking in animals, opened in fall 1995. "Think Tank" challenges visitors with the question: Do the complex behaviors of different animals indicate thinking? One innovative aspect of the exhibit, the Orangutan Language Project, attempts to teach these giant apes language skills through the use of interactive computers—all in view of visitors who can pose questions to working scientists.
- The Zoo opened its new Pollinarium, a living exhibit demonstrating firsthand the relationships between plants and animal pollinators such as butterflies, hummingbirds, and honey bees. Pollinarium, a new section of the Invertebrate Exhibit, highlights plant reproduction, which many plants cannot accomplish without help from winged animals.
- On the Zoo's highly rated new World Wide Web site, visitors can read articles, explore the photo gallery, visit



Using a computer, National Zoo biologist Rob Shumaker works with orangutan Indah to develop a vocabulary of symbols that helps Zoo scientists gain insights into animal thinking. The Orangutan Language Project involves public demonstrations in the Zoo's new "Think Tank" exhibit. (Photograph by Jessie Cohen)

exhibits, and view slide lectures and films of animals. In a joint National Zoo–Ralston Purina Co. project, the computer-using public could connect to online coverage of the final days of the pregnancy of an Asian rhino. This project was designed to raise awareness of the two partners' Web sites (http://www.purina.com and http://www.si.edu/natzoo) and of the Zoo's efforts in breeding endangered species.

- The Friends of the National Zoo (FONZ) initiated its first annual Zoo-Fari for Kids—the children's version of FONZ's annual fund-raising gala. Zoo-Fari and Zoo-Fari for Kids together brought in \$250,000 for Zoo education, exhibition, research, and conservation programs. In total, FONZ supported the Zoo with more than \$1.5 million and over 100,000 hours of volunteer service.
- A public symposium, "Elephants on the Brink: Smithsonian Research and Efforts to Conserve the Giant Species," highlighted the work of Smithsonian scientists to conserve Asian elephants in the wild and at the Zoo. Special emphasis was given to vet-

erinary detective work on a lethal virus that kills young Asian elephants and to collaboration with a visiting German scientist in using state-of-the-art ultrasound techniques to aid in artificial insemination procedures.

- International conservation research projects focusing on critical habitats for migratory birds and endangered species are being conducted by Conservation and Research Center (CRC) scientists and collaborators at sites around the world. The focal species include the Burmese browantlered deer, golden cheeked warbler, wood thrush, scarlet tanager, and Asian elephant. Also at CRC, artificial insemination was employed for the first time with extremely rare blackfooted ferrets, resulting in five females producing 15 live young.
- A team of consulting physicians who usually treat humans joined National Zoo veterinarians to conduct cardiovascular examinations of the Zoo's gorillas and orangutans. Cardiovascular data on great apes in zoos are limited; gorillas, especially, are known to have a relatively high incidence of heart disease. These exams will provide

baseline data to which equivalent exams at other zoos can be compared.

• Celebrating the Smithsonian's 150th birthday, the Zoo's pavilion on the National Mall featured special presentations on animals and behind-thescenes work. Staff from every part of the Zoo—from carpenters, to geneticists, to animal keepers—explained their tasks and accomplishments to the delight of thousands of pavilion visitors on August 10 and 11.

SMITHSONIAN ASTROPHYSICAL OBSERVATORY

Irwin I. Shapiro, Director

In astronomy, perhaps more than in any other science, the introduction of new technology almost always leads to new and unexpected discoveries. This relationship between technical innova-



Secretary I. Michael Heyman (left) and Dr. Yuan-Tseh Lee, president of the Academia Sinica of Taiwan, signed an agreement in Honolulu on June 17 linking the two institutions in a partnership to build and operate the submillimeter telescope array now under construction on Mauna Kea, Hawaii. The Taiwanese will contribute two antennas to the eightelement instrument. (Photograph by Richard Wainscoat)

tion and scientific exploration is nowhere better demonstrated than in the history of the Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory (SAO). One of the world's premier astronomical research sites, SAO is also a major center for the development of new and powerful astronomical instrumentation. From the design of large optical telescopes to the creation of detectors capable of capturing previously invisible cosmic radiation, SAO has introduced a host of technical advances that have changed astronomy.

Appropriately, in celebration of the Institution's 150th anniversary, SAO recognized its long tradition of innovation in a series of public lectures at its Cambridge, Massachusetts, headquarters. Each examined an unusual astronomical instrument spanning the full range of SAO creativity, from the 19th-century invention of the bolometer, through the multiple mirror telescope, to the unique submillimeter telescope array now under construction on Mauna Kea. Hawaii. SAO inventiveness, and its results, are evident in these highlights from the year.

- A new class of active galaxies thought to have massive black holes at their centers and to be among the most energetic objects in the universe—was discovered with the ground-based gamma-ray telescopes built and operated by SAO at the Whipple Observatory in Arizona.
- The SAO-designed ultraviolet coronagraph spectrometer aboard the international Solar and Heliospheric Observatory (SOHO) satellite produced the first images of the Sun's extended outer atmosphere, or corona, including observations of supercharged oxygen and hydrogen atoms streaming from the Sun in the solar wind.

- In an unusual collaboration between SAO scientists and medical specialists at Boston's Brigham and Women's Hospital, an experimental technique to enhance magnetic resonance imaging through the use of hyperpolarized atoms of xenon gas had its first tests on living tissue, including a human oral cavity. When inhaled, the harmless gas can produce dramatic improvements in the ability to image areas with low water content, such as the lungs and fatty brain tissue.
- The first two of the eight antennas that will make up the submillimeter array on Mauna Kea, Hawaii, were fabricated and assembled on their mount systems at the test facility in Massachusetts. The Institute of Astronomy and Astrophysics of the Academia Sinica of Taiwan joined SAO as a partner in the project, agreeing to provide two of the instrument's eight antennas.
- The Antarctic Submillimeter Telescope and Remote Observatory (AST/RO), operated by SAO and Boston University at the South Pole, is providing unprecedented views of carbon atoms in the galaxy as well as offering an additional technique for measuring the presence of ozone molecules in the Earth's atmosphere.
- SAO was selected to operate the flight operations control center for the Advanced X-Ray Astrophysics Facility (AXAF) satellite, now scheduled for launch in 1998. Together with the previously awarded contract to operate the AXAF science center, SAO will be responsible for every aspect of the space observatory's mission after launch—from planning observations, to analyzing results, to archiving data for the world scientific community.
- A special device for creating images of astronomical objects emitting infrared radiation, developed by SAO and collaborators, won industry recognition for its contribution to this technology. The instrument has produced several outstanding and important high-resolution images, ranging from the bright comet Hyakutake to the "hot spot" on Jupiter where the Galileo spacecraft entered the planet's atmosphere.

- An SAO astronomer, using the Hubble Space Telescope, made the first direct image of the surface of a star other than the Sun, observing the stellar behemoth Betelgeuse and, in the process, revealing the presence of a huge, hot, and mysterious bright spot on its face.
- An SAO scientist was part of the large international team that used a global network of radio telescopes to produce an extraordinary time-lapse sequence of images showing the expansion of debris from an exploding star over a 12-month period.

SMITHSONIAN ENVIRONMENTAL RESEARCH CENTER

David L. Correll, Director

Research and education at the Smithsonian Environmental Research Center (SERC) in Edgewater, Maryland, take a range of approaches to investigating basic ecological processes and improving our ability to protect and man age important natural resources. Using the geographic features of the Chesapeake Bay region, SERC conducts intensive analyses of a complex landscape of interconnected ecosystems.

- A new 12,000-square-foot office and laboratory building opened at SERC this year. It replaced a renovated farm building that was no longer structurally sound and housed the administrative offices, education department, computer center, and research staff offices.
- A new 4,700-square-foot educational building was completed near the shoreline of the Rhode River. It will be used for visitor orientation and includes classrooms, exhibits, and a teacher resource room. This facility will allow a doubling in the number o visitors to SERC.



A high school student collects Chesapeake Bay plankton for population studies while aboard the Smithsonian Environnental Research Center's vessel R/V Saxatilis. (Photograph by Mark Haddon)

- SERC continued its record of success with competitive extramural research grants by obtaining \$1.7 million in awards. These funds helped SERC maintain its ambitious programs n watershed research and marine nvasions.
- A series of new spectral radiometers for continuously monitoring solar altraviolet radiation at the Earth's surface was completed and put into operation. SERC builds, calibrates, and operates the radiometers for its own use and for the use of the U.S. Department of Agriculture and the National Institutes for Standards and Technology.
- A new 120-foot-tall research tower for atmospheric monitoring and research was constructed and instrumented. This tower provides an ideal site for measurements of solar radiation, weather parameters, and atmospheric deposition.

SMITHSONIAN TROPICAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE

Ira Rubinoff, Director

The Smithsonian Tropical Research Institute (STRI) is committed to the study of the organisms, ecosystems, and peoples of the world's tropics. Based in the Republic of Panama, STRI operates modern laboratories, tropical forest and marine field stations, a research vessel, and a comprehensive tropical sciences library. Each year, STRI's 34 staff scientists and hundreds of visiting scientists and students use these facilities.

- In compliance with the Carter-Torrijos Treaty of 1979, the Panama Canal and most other remaining U.S. properties in the country will revert to the Republic of Panama on December 31, 1999. In advance of this event, STRI has been negotiating new working agreements with its host country to ensure its ability to carry out its mission into the next century. On August 6. Panama's Interoceanic Regional Authority, which oversees land use in the Canal Area, signed a renewable agreement that granted STRI continued use of its present installations until 2020.
- · In celebration of the Smithsonian's 150th anniversary, STRI and the University of Panama hosted the Eighth International Coral Reef Symposium from June 24 through June 29. Some 1,200 professionals from 58 countries-almost double the previous attendance-participated in the symposium, which is held every four years. The bilingual exhibition "Our Reefs: Caribbean Connections," on coral reef ecology and conservation in the Caribbean Basin, opened during the symposium. Developed with support from the Inter-American Development Bank, the United Nations Environment Programme, the World Bank, Fundación Natura, and the Smithsonian Special Exhibition Fund, the exhibition

A LEADER IN PLANT SCIENCES RESEARCH

The Smithsonian is a leader in the rapidly changing field of plant sciences. With extensive collections of more than 34 million herbarium and fossil specimens, long-term databases, excellent facilities, and some 50 experts at various museums and research institutes, the Institution contributes to a worldwide research effort. The work of Smithsonian scientists has a broad impact on key scientific fields such as plant systematics and evolution, physiology, ecology, and paleoecology.

A generous grant of \$1.5 million from the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation, announced in December 1995, will enable the Smithsonian to continue an ongoing Institution-wide plant research and fellowship program. With the grant, the Institution will also establish a permanent fund for advanced studies in plant science research. Since 1989, the Mellon-funded program has supported major breakthroughs by Smithsonian scientists and fellows and contributed to a revitalization of the study of plant sciences at the Institution. The participating organizations include the Smithsonian Tropical Research Institute, the Smithsonian Environmental Research Center, and the National Museum of Natural History.

will travel to countries throughout the region.

• On March 12, STRI officially opened to the public its Culebra Marine Exhibitions Center, located on a scenic island overlooking the entrance to the Panama Canal. The center includes an exhibition on Panama's marine environments and resources supported by the Fundación Smithsonian de Panama, a nature trail, outdoor aquariums, and classrooms in



Luis D'Croz of the Smithsonian Tropical Research Institute and the University of Panama speaks to more than 1,200 participants at opening ceremonies of the Eighth International Coral Reef Symposium. D'Croz was cochair of the organizing committee for the symposium, held in Panama City June 24–29. (Photograph by Marcos A. Guerra)

old military bunkers renovated with a grant from the U.S. Department of Defense Legacy Fund. It has drawn more than 22,000 visitors during this fiscal year.

• STRI's tropical forest canopy research program received a major boost with the donation of a tower crane by the government of Denmark through the United Nations Environment Programme. Funds for fellowships for advanced training of scientists from Latin America were also part of this donation. The new crane, with

a 54.9-meter (180-foot) boom offering access to more than about one hectare (two acres) of canopy, will be erected in moist forest on Fort Sherman near the Caribbean coast. This site has twice the rainfall of the area presently being studied with the original crane, a tropical dry forest near the Pacific coast.

• The Center for Tropical Forest Science has just completed the third recensus of its 50-hectare (123.5-acre) Forest Dynamics Plot on Barro Colorado Island in Panama. The recensus, which entailed measuring a quarter million trees of more than 300 species, revealed several surprises. Researchers found, for example, that mortality and new tree recruitment changed dramatically over 13 years.

• In collaboration with the Embassy of Panama, STRI developed a tropical pavilion, "Panama: Where Land Meets Sea," to celebrate the Smithsonian's Birthday Party on the Mall. Visitors experienced the culture, sights, and sounds of the tropics and learned about STRI's history of research and exploration in Panama.

· STRI initiated several new projects and cooperative agreements with international organizations and academic institutions. In collaboration with INRENARE, Panama's National Institute of Renewable Natural Resources, and funded by the U.S. Agency for International Development, STRI is developing a long-term monitoring program for the Panama Canal Watershed. The International Tropical Timber Organization, with funds from Japan, Switzerland, the United States, and Norway, approved a joint STRI-INRENARE Applied Forestry Research Project for Darien Province on two key commercial species: cativo, an important timber tree, and tagua, or ivory-nut, a substitute for elephant ivory. STRI also signed agreements with Panama's National Institute of Hydrological Resources and Electrification, which manages important tropical forest watersheds; with the University of Panama, to renew the existing cooperative program; and with Princeton University, for educational programs in tropical biology.

EDUCATIONAL, MUSEUM, AND SCHOLARLY SERVICES

Each office under the Provost that provides educational, museum, and scholarly services across the Institution was actively involved in the 150th anniversary. These organizations contributed in various ways to "America's Smithsonian," took part in the August 10-11 Birthday Party and the Festival of American Folklife, and organized anniversary exhibitions, lectures, and symposia. Staff members also helped plan the year's events by participating in the 150th Anniversary Coordinating Committee and its subcommittees on marketing,



array of regular programs and activities.

Highlights of the year for the Accessibility Program, Center for Museum Studies, Institutional Studies Office, National Science Resources Center, Office of Elementary and Secondary Education, Office of Fellowships and Grants, Office of International Relations, Office of the Smithsonian Institution Archives, Scientific Diving Program, Smithsonian Institution Libraries, and Smithsonian Institution Traveling Exhibition Service (SITES) are described here.

"America's Smithsonian"

The Institution's educational and scholarly resources strengthened the public impact of "America's Smithsonian" as it began its national tour. Through the exhibition, fascinating objects, educational materials, and presentations by Smithsonian scholars link the Institution to communities and people.

In the "Discovering" section of the exhibition, examples from the imithsonian Institution Libraries' collections reflect the pursuit of cientific discovery. Visitors have

LEFT: Rex Ellis, director of the Center or Museum Studies, brought his knowldge of storytelling, African folklore, and early African American history to Los Angeles in the "Voices of Discovery" series. Here, he speaks to teachers at a brunch sponsored by the Los Angeles Times and the Los Angeles County Office of Education.

(Photograph by John Oligny, © 1996 Los Angeles Times) the rare opportunity to see some of John James Audubon's famous renderings of birds and quadrupeds in their habitats in volumes of his Birds of North America (1839) and Quadrupeds of North America (1854). Objects related to Charles Wilkes' United States Exploring Expedition of 1838-42, an important step in the nation's evolution into an international scientific power, include a volume of Wilkes' narrative account. Also in the exhibition and its catalogue are historic photographs and letters, along with information about the Smithsonian's origins, from the Smithsonian Institution Archives.

Educational materials that support the exhibition include the January-February 1996 issue of the Office of Elementary and Secondary Education's Art to Zoo. Eighty thousand copies of this quarterly publication, which is funded by a gift from the Pacific Mutual Foundation, are distributed to schools across the nation. It is also published on the Smithsonian's World Wide Web site and on America Online's Smithsonian Online. Another service for educators is the office's teacher workshop series, which was offered for the first time during the exhibition's Providence showing.

Scholars and researchers from the offices reporting to the Provost were among those who brought the human side of the Institution to communities where "America's Smithsonian" appeared through "Voices of Discovery," the public program series organized by The Smithsonian Associates. In Los Angeles, Center for Museum Studies Director Rex Ellis conducted workshops on storytelling in museums and lectured on interpreting controversy. Rhoda S. Ratner, head librarian in the Libraries' history, technology, and art department, talked in New York about the Libraries' collection of trade catalogues. Paul H. Theerman, associate curator-in-charge in the Smithsonian Institution Archives, shared aspects of Smithsonian history with Providence audiences.



Books belonging to the Smithsonian's benefactor James Smithson, now in the collections of the Smithsonian Institution Libraries, were displayed in the 150th anniversary exhibition "From Smithson to Smithsonian: The Birth of an Institution." (Photograph by Eric Long)

A NEW LIBRARY FOR RARE NATURAL HISTORY BOOKS

The long-awaited construction of a new natural history rare book library, expected to be complete in early 1998, will allow the Smithsonian Institution Libraries to concentrate in a single area its rare books and manuscripts covering most aspects of natural history. Many of these items are both valuable and irreplaceable. To be located in the National Museum of Natural History, the collection holds major works in natural history disciplines, including biology, zoology, anthropology, geology, mineralogy, crustacea, ornithology, and botany as well as a substantial collection of materials from voyages and expeditions. The rare books-often objects of beauty in themselvesfrequently document the Smithsonian's artifact and specimen collections. Acquired primarily for research, rare natural history books are also of great interest in public exhibitions, where the museum visitor can see at close range the results of human observation and the working of artistic hands of the past.

In support of this new library, Mrs. Jefferson Patterson has made a commitment of \$202,500 to the Smithsonian Institution Libraries to underwrite the position of curator of rare books for three years.



Public Celebrations

The public had a closer look at the Smithsonian's extensive resources during the Birthday Party on the National Mall. For those who sampled the nearly two dozen pavilions, the experience was both informative and fun. Ten thousand children and adults visited the Office of Elementary and Secondary Education's Young Collectors' pavilion, where 75 youngsters ages 10 through 15 displayed and discussed their collectionsfrom coins, stamps, and baseball cards to rulers, Japanese chopstick holders, and metal lunch boxes. Libraries staff demonstrated home pages, an online exhibition, and electronic publications in the Online Smithsonian pavilion. In the pavilion shared by the Office of Exhibits Central and SITES, visitors found out how exhibitions happen, from concept through installation. Office of International Relations staff explained the global dimension of the Institution, and the Smithsonian Institution Archives invited the public to contribute their observations about the Smithsonian to the collection

When the Festival of American Folklife showcased "Working at th Smithsonian," a number of offices under the Provost's aegis were highly visible. Staff from the Smithsonian Institution Archives had ar especially active role. They organized the exhibition "150 Years of Working at the Smithsonian" and the Smithsonian Memories tent, where they recorded oral history interviews with employees and vistors, gathered written reminiscences, and moderated discussion

Anniversary Exhibitions

Exhibitions were an important aspect of education, collaboration and community building during the 150th anniversary year. "From Smithson to Smithsonian: The Birth of an Institution" drew attetion to the origins of the Smithsonian in the bequest of an obscure British scientist, James Smithson, and then followed the Institution through its early formative years. collaborative effort of the Smithso

mian Institution Libraries, the Smithsonian Institution Archives, the Architectural History and Historic Preservation Division of the Office of Physical Plant, and the Office of Exhibits Central, the exhibition was on view in the Libraries' gallery in the National Museum of American History and available online at http://www.sil.si.edu/

exhibits. "Mr. Smithson Goes to Washington" and "From Colossus to Crypt Room," companion exhibits based on a paper by Richard E. Stamm, keeper of the Castle Collection, and organized by the Archives, describe how James Smithson's remains came to the United States and trace the planning and construction of a proper

ning and construction of a proper

Lynn A. Sahaydak, picture researcher at Smithsonian Press, won first place in the Objects category of the 150th Anniversary Community Photo Contest with this detail of Vaqueto, 1995, by Luis Jiménez. The sculpture stands on the front steps of the National Museum of American Art.

monument for them in the Smithsonian Castle.

A juried exhibition, "Artists at Work," celebrated staff creativity and inventiveness with 71 works by employees in 21 Smithsonian organizations. Organized by the International Gallery and the 150th Anniversary Community Committee, the exhibition was designed and installed by the Office of Exhibits Central. The office also designed and installed in the National Museum of American History an exhibition of entries in the Smithsonian Community Photo Contest.

Symposia and Lectures

The Center for Museum Studies' major contribution to the 150th anniversary celebration was "Museums for the New Millennium," a symposium that examined the changing roles and future structures of museums. Two hundred participants from museums throughout the world gathered at the Smithsonian from September 5 through September 7 to share ideas and strategies for meeting future challenges. A technology showcase highlighted innovations in museum multimedia programming. In a first for the Institution, complete symposium proceedings were posted to a World Wide Web site within hours of each session, creating an immediate online curriculum on current museum issues.

Three thousand teachers, education policy leaders, and museum educators participated in the Office of Elementary and Secondary Education's national teleconference on "Museums as Partners in School Reform," held on September 28. After welcoming

SITES BRINGS AMERICAN MUSIC TO THE NATION

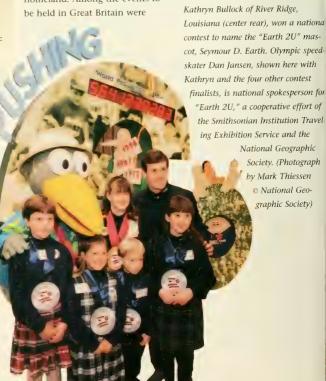
America's music is as diverse as its people. Soon, communities across the country will experience the sounds of diversity in an innovative initative developed by the Smithsonian Institution Traveling Exhibition Service with funding from Infiniti, a division of Nissan Motor Corporation U.S.A.

Four exhibitions form the core of the program: "Wade in the Water: African American Sacred Music Traditions," "This Land Is My Land: Woody Guthrie's American Vision," "Jazz Age in Paris: 1914–1940," and "Louis Armstrong: A Cultural Legacy." Live performances in the 1996 summer season of the Smithsonian Jazz Masterworks Orchestra and an eight-part series about American jazz on Public Radio International will expose wide audiences to the sounds of jazz. An oral history project about jazz and a compact disc by the Smithsonian Jazz Masterworks Orchestra complete the initiative

remarks by Secretary I. Michael Heyman and Institute of Museum Services Director Diane Frankel, noted author and learning psychologist Howard Gardner delivered the keynote address. Representatives from four successful museum-school partnerships explained their approaches and answered questions from the national audience.

The Smithsonian also observed its anniversary abroad. At the year's end, the Office of International Relations and the National Museum of American History were planning "Mr. Smithson's Legacy," a tribute to James Smithson's homeland. Among the events to be held in Great Britain were

scholarly symposia, lectures, a public colloquium featuring Secretary Heyman and the director of the British Museum, and a video-conference linking the Smithsonian with London's Science Muselum. In another program organized by the Office of International Relations, in cooperation with the United States Information Agency, three dozen Smithsonian staff lectured about the Institution to counterpart organizations and public audiences abroad.



In Washington, this year's Dibnr Library Lecture, presented by the
mithsonian Institution Libraries
nd supported by The Dibner
und, also honored James Smithon, who was a mineralogist.
obert M. Hazen of the Carnegie
estitution of Washington and
George Mason University spoke
bout "Earth Sciences, Unanswered
questions, and the Dibner Legacy."

Another anniversary event was ne Eighth International Coral Reef symposium, held in the Republic of anama and cohosted by the Smithonian Tropical Research Institute and the University of Panama. Scintific Diving Program staff served in the organizing committee and clanned scientific diving field trips or 53 divers from 18 countries efore and after the symposium.

uidance and Advice

he resources and guidance of sevral offices were critical to the evelopment of anniversary activiies. Their involvement typified the ommitment to collaboration that nade the year so successful. Examles include the Smithsonian Instiition Archives, which was avolved in a lengthy list of nniversary projects. The Instituional Studies Office supported a ariety of activities, primarily by roviding reliable information on he public's interaction with Smithonian offerings. The Accessibility rogram worked closely with the America's Smithsonian" team, Sirthday Party organizers, and othr Smithsonian staff to ensure that nniversary events were fully accesible to people with disabilities.

Continuing Activities

Ouring the year, the many regular ctivities of Smithsonian offices

continued. Some used the anniversary as an opportunity to plan for the future. The Smithsonian Institution Libraries, for example, established a Libraries 150th Fund to purchase books for the 18branch system. The Smithsonian Women's Committee increased the endowment supporting the Center for Museum Studies' Fellowships in Museum Practice to \$150,000. Electronic initiatives continued to expand, including new World Wide Web sites such as the SITES home page (http://www.si.edu/ sites) and a growing selection of online exhibitions.

The National Science Resources Center, operated jointly by the Smithsonian and the National Academy of Sciences, marked its 10th year of working to improve the quality of science education for children. This year, the center published a revised edition of Resources for Teaching Elementary School Science, a guide to exemplary inquirycentered science curriculum materials and resources; completed its 24-unit Science and Technology for Children curriculum project for grades one through six; and hosted two National Elementary Science Leadership Institutes for teachers, school administrators, and scientists.

The Office of Fellowships and Grants continued its tradition of supporting and enhancing research that links the Smithsonian with students, scientists, and scholars from universities, museums, and research organizations. This year, the office oversaw some 800 appointments that were awarded to fellows from around the world who used the Institution's facilities and collections.

For more than 40 years, SITES

has invited people throughout the country to experience the richness and vitality of the Smithsonian through its traveling exhibitions. This year, SITES circulated exhibitions to more than 200 towns and cities. A highlight among new offerings is the SITES-National Geographic Society collaboration "Earth 2U, Exploring Geography," which opened in Washington, D.C. People in 40 American cities will visit this hands-on family exhibition as it travels during the next five years. SITES also published 250,000 copies of an "Earth 2U" curriculum guide for free distribution to teachers. Professional educators developed and tested the lessons in the guide, which meet National Geography Standards. The exhibition and accompanying educational programs are made possible through the generous support of Nissan Motor Corporation U.S.A.

SITES also collaborated with Artrain, America's Museum on Wheels, to develop "Art in Celebration!" which explains the fundamentals of art appreciation using original prints commissioned by The Smithsonian Associates. "Art in Celebration!" will visit railroad stops in 100 communities over the next two years, accompanied by a resident artist-educator who lives aboard the train.

Working in cooperation with museums and research institutes, the organizations that provide educational, museum, and scholarly services exemplified the same collaborative spirit that made possible "Earth 2U" and "Art in Celebration!" This spirit permeated the Smithsonian community throughout the year and is a significant legacy of the 150th anniversary.



REPORT OF THE UNDER SECRETARY

Constance Berry Newman

As we celebrated the richness of our contributions to the nation. we also paid tribute to our internal richness: the wealth of professions, ideas, experience, and knowledge that distinguishes this diverse institution.

On Saturday evening, August 10, glittering fireworks lit the sky above the Castle in a spectacular finale to the first day of the Smithsonian's 150th birthday celebration. An elaborate display like this one always makes spectators wonder in amazement: How did they do it? The same question could be asked about the ambitious Institution-wide enterprise that led up to the 150th anniversary: How did we do it?

Planning and presenting the year's programs and events was an intense and energetic collaborative effort that brought out the best in the Smithsonian. As we celebrated the richness of our contributions to the nation, we also paid tribute to our internal richness: the wealth of professions, ideas, experience, and knowledge that distinguishes this diverse institution. Talented and creative employees from every corner of the Smithsonian, working on demanding schedules, brought their individual strengths to the complex tasks of organizing "America's Smithso-

> nian," producing the two-day birthday celebration on the National Mall August 10 and 11, and planning a variety of other events.

Looking beyond the Smithsonian, we also celebrated our partnerships with corporations, foundations, communities, and individuals throughout the nation who are committed to helping us increase the American public's sense of ownership and participation in the Institution. Funding from the four members of our 150th Anniversary Corporate Partner Program-Discover® Card, Intel Corporation, MCI Communications Corporation, and Trans World Airlines, Inc.—supported the exhibition "America's Smithsonian," the prime-time specials and "Smithsonian Minutes" on the CBS Television Network, and the public Birthday Party on the Mall. In Los Angeles, Kansas City, New York, and Providence, our partnerships with local governments and

Under Secretary Constance Berry Newman (Photograph by Richard Strauss)

community organizations helped us bring "America's Smithsonian" to more than a million people.

The imposing task of coordinating our Institution-wide anniversary celebration belonged to the 150th Anniversary Coordinating Committee, chaired by Marc Pachter, counselor to the Secretary. Building on a planning process that they began in late 1991, this group and its working

Chip Clark)

Aretha Franklin headlined the free, allstar evening concert at the 150th Birth-

day Party along with Buffy Sainte-

Marie, Trisha Yearwood, the Smith-

sonian Jazz Masterworks Orchestra,

and host Mickey Hart. (Photograph by



The National Museum of Natural History's 4.5-millionyear-old fossil shark jaw is protected in transit by padded wooden braces as it travels with "America's Smithsonian." Once unpacked, it must be carefully secured in its display. (Photograph by Jeff Tinsley)

committees on marketing, program, and community guided the many aspects of the celebration as it unfolded during the year.

For two highlights of the 150th anniversary—the exhibition "America's Smithsonian" and the August 10 and 11 Birthday Party—units of the Under Secretary's office were significant team members. These organizations also joined in many

other collaborative efforts throughout the year. Together they expanded the Institution's public visibility, developed publications and multimedia productions, presented public programs, provided behind-the-scenes expertise and services, and created a successful merchandising program.

"America's Smithsonian"

The nation's "firsts and finests" were the words the *Providence Sunday Journal* chose to describe the extraordinary objects from the Smithsonian's collections touring the nation in "America's Smithsonian." The largest traveling exhibition ever organized by a museum,

it opened February 9 in Los Angeles and continued to Kansas City, Missouri (April 10–May 19), New York City (June 11–July 24), and Providence, Rhode Island (August 21–September 19). Other cities on the itinerary before the objects return to the Smithsonian include St. Paul, Minnesota; Houston; and Portland, Oregon.

More than 300 icons of American history, art, and culture—presidential artifacts, great works of art, fabulous gems, dinosaur bones—were carefully selected by museum staff and the "America's Smithsonian" team and organized in three

exhibition sections: "Discovering," "Remembering," and "Imagining." Among the highlights: the wellused compass William Clark carried on his expedition to the Northwest with Meriwether Lewis, the ruby slippers that sparkled on Judy Garland's feet in The Wizard of Oz, the hat Abraham Lincoln wore to Ford's Theater the evening he was assassinated, a Tucker automobile, masterpieces by American artists Thomas Moran, Georgia O'Keeffe, and Andy Warhol, and prehistoric leaves and insects preserved in amber.

Each of the 150th Anniversary Corporate Partners contributed an exhibit to "America's Smithsonian." Discover® Card's "American Voices: Music at the Smithsonian" traces the history of American music. In Intel Corporation's exhibit, visitors experience the power of the computer through a giant replica of a personal computer. MCI Communications Corporation created a "cyber playground" that transports visitors to the not-so-distant high-tech age of communications, Trans World Airlines, Inc.'s exhibit showcases the past, present, and future of airline transportation.

Project Director J. Michael Carrigan led the team of curators, designers, conservators, registrars, educators, and other experts who put together "America's Smithsonian" in less than a year—a short time frame to produce any exhibition, much less one of this size and scope. The most impressive "first" for this pioneering exhibition is its comprehensive focus; it is the first Smithsonian exhibition to represent every layer of the Institution, including all the museums and every research organization as well

as public programs such as the Fesrival of American Folklife.

Birthday Party on the Mall

The Smithsonian's Birthday Party on August 10 and 11 stretched for a mile along the National Mall, saluting the nation's heritage with musical performances, family activities, and exhibits. Weekend attendance, according to conservative Smithsonian estimates, was 630,000. Led by Richard Kurin of the Center for Folklife Programs and Cultural Studies, Smithsonian staff and volunteers joined with performers, echnical crews, food vendors, and fireworks specialists to produce this free gala celebration.

Programs and performances delighted the participants, whose affection and enthusiasm for the smithsonian were obvious. As one visitor marveled, the Smithsonian is "a whole tradition, our history, our values, our treasures. It's educating the world." The celebration officially began with an opening reremony and the unveiling of two smithsonian symbols. The Smithonian anniversary bell, a gift of the A. T. Cross Company, was accounted the participants.



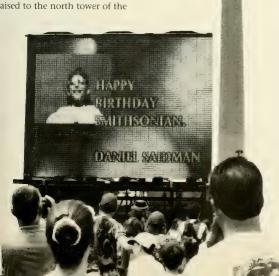
Moderator Kitty Carlisle Hart listens as arts journalist Joe Barber expresses his views in a session of "It's Public Knowledge." The Smithsonian Associates sponsored these spirited debates on the Birthday Party weekend. (Photograph by Joshua Taylor)



150TH ANNIVERSARY POSTAGE STAMP

In celebration of the Smithsonian's 150th anniversary, the United States Postal Service issued a commemorative stamp depicting the famous Smithsonian Castle. The sunset-hued stamp was designed by Tom Engeman of Carbondale, Colorado. The red sandstone Smithsonian Institution Building, a familiar landmark on the National Mall, symbolizes the Smithsonian to many visitors. The Institution's first building, it was designed by James Renwick. When it opened to the public in 1855, it housed the entire Smithsonian.

The commemorative stamp was dedicated in a ceremony at the National Museum of Natural History on February 7, 1996.



Gigantic video screens flashed birthday greetings from visitors of all ages. (Photograph by Jim Wallace)





ANNIVERSARY COMMEMORATIVE

The United States Mint's issuance of gold and silver commemorative coins was a fitting celebration of the Smithsonian's 150th anniversary, considering that James Smithson's original bequest consisted of 104,960 British gold sovereigns. The two coins—a \$5 gold coin and a silver dollar—were sold to the public through most Smithsonian museum shops and in the "America's Smithsonian" shop.

The obverse of the gold \$5 coin (above left), designed by Alfred F. Maletsky, features a classical bust of James Smithson. On the reverse, designed by T. James Ferrell, is the Smithsonian sunburst seal. The obverse of the silver dollar (above right), designed by Thomas D. Rogers, shows the Smithsonian Castle. An allegorical figure carrying the torch of knowledge is featured in John M. Mercanti's design for the reverse, inspired by the Smithsonian's Langley Gold Medal.

In September 1996, two sets of coins were carried into space on the shuttle *Atlantis* (STS 79). They are now in the collections of the National Museum of American History and the National Air and Space Museum. A portion of the proceeds from the sale of each commemorative coin will be dedicated to the maintenance and preservation of the National Numismatic Collection in the American History Museum.

Castle and rang for the first time at noon on Saturday, August 10. A new flag bearing the Smithsonian sunburst—signifying the pursuit of knowledge—was unfurled from the top of the tower.

The Birthday Party offered something for everyone. Capacity crowds gathered for "It's Public Knowledge," spirited debates featuring well-known public figures that were organized by The Smithsonian Associates and hosted by actor E. G. Marshall. People of all ages met Smithsonian staff and enjoyed innovative activities in the two dozen pavilions sponsored by the Smithsonian's museums and research facilities. Corporate Partner Discover® Card hosted a special

pavilion, "The American Family, Discovered."

The electronic Smithsonian was highly accessible during the Birthday Party, with demonstrations of state-of-the-art World Wide Web sites, digital exhibits, and CD-ROM products planned by the Office of Information Technology (OIT). More than 14,000 well-wishers composed birthday greetings for an Electronic Birthday Card, also designed by

OIT. The messages were flashed on gigantic outdoor video screens and then became part of the Smithsonian's electronic collection. Web browsers who could not join in the festivities logged onto the Virtual Birthday Party home page to leave their messages.

On Saturday evening, the music of Aretha Franklin, Buffy Sainte-Marie. Trisha Yearwood, and the Smithsonian Jazz Masterworks Orchestra filled the Mall in a concert hosted by Mickey Hart. A concert and dance party, headlined by Celia Cruz with José Alberto El Canario and his orchestra, wrapped up the festivities on Sunday. And of course, the Birthday Party had a cake—not just one, but 18, all artfully decorated on Smithsonian themes by noted pastry chefs and presented in an exhi bition organized by The Smithsonian Associates.



The Visitor Information and Associates' Reception Center coordinated the production of colorful banners heralding the 150th anniversary. (Photograph by Jeff Tinsley)

Expanded Public Visibility

Through collaborative efforts to heighten public visibility and awareness during this anniversary year, we engaged the media and the public in the Institution's distinguished history and its vibrant present. The Office of Public Affairs (OPA) orches-

trated an impressive national media and public relations campaign that gave the Institution extensive exposure. The Birthday Party received prominent coverage worldwide



rom major newspapers, wire serrices, and television and radio staions. In each of the four cities that
America's Smithsonian" visited,
public relations and advertising
prought significant television and
newspaper coverage and attracted
nundreds of thousands of visitors.
Epecial campaigns marketed the
Softh anniversary commemorative
roins and stamp and promoted the
smithsonian's participation in the
Cournament of Roses parade.

OPA also worked closely with he CBS Television Network on the hree prime-time specials broadcast in January, May, and August. Oneminute vignettes about the Smithtonian, called "Smithsonian Minates," were produced with the assistance of the Office of Telecommunications and OPA and broadcast throughout the year. In these apots, prominent Americans share anecdotes and pose mind-teasers about well-loved objects in Smithsonian museum collections: President Jimmy Carter with Jonas Salk's polio vaccine bottles and syringe, General Colin Powell with the Star-Spangled Banner, actor Robin Williams with Albert Einstein's pipe, Justice Sandra Day O'Connor with Geronimo's bow and arrow, poet Maya Angelou with the Southern Railway 1401 steam locomotive, and many more.

The Smithsonian offered its visitors enhanced information during the anniversary year. The Visitor Information and Associates' Reception Center (VIARC) expanded the theater program in the Smithsonian Information Center and maintained a master calendar of events on the Smithsonian's World Wide Web site (http://www.si.edu) and America Online. VIARC's pub-

The Office of Public Affairs worked with CBS News to find the perfect artifacts for use in the "Smithsonian Minutes," broadcast throughout 1996. Here, Jesse Jackson stands in the National Museum of American History at the historic Woolworth's lunch counter, where the first sit-in took place in North Carolina in 1960. (Photograph by Jeff Tinsley)



SMITHSONIAN FLAG AND MACE

Two important symbols of the Smithsonian acquired new looks this year on the occasion of the 150th anniversary. A new Smithsonian flag, unveiled at the 150th Birthday Party on the National Mall on August 10, features the universally recognized Smithsonian sunburst on a field of contrasting blue and gold quadrants. The new flag was presented by Smithsonian Officer Leon Neal and was accompanied by the *Smithsonian Jazz Fanfare*, composed by Smithsonian Jazz Masterworks Orchestra conductor David Baker for the Birthday Party.

The new Smithsonian mace was redesigned this year by a group of Smithsonian graphic designers. It emphasizes the torch, long used as an emblem of knowledge, which connotes the the Smithsonian's mission as "an establishment for the increase and diffusion of knowledge."

lic inquiry phone lines were especially active, as volunteers handled thousands of calls about "America's Smithsonian" and the Birthday Party.

Millions of printed pieces focusing on 150th anniversary facts, events, and celebrations went out to the public through the Smithsonian Information Center, museum information desks, and pre-visit mailings as well as in response to mail, phone, and online requests. OPA's publications unit geared a number of projects to the anniversary, including a color information brochure, special features in Research Reports, and articles in Smithsonian Runner, a newsletter about Native American activities. These and other publications had broader distribution via the Smithsonian's Web site.

The 150th anniversary had its own visual identity, centered on the sunburst logo and the traditional blue-and-vellow colors of the Institution. Distinctive banners and flags produced by VIARC proclaimed the anniversary from public entrances to museums and research facilities and from lampposts on Mall walkways and near Smithsonian buildings and gardens. The new Smithsonian flag was a collaborative effort of offices throughout the Institution, including the Architectural History and Historic Preservation Division of the Office of Physical Plant and VIARC.

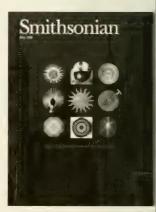
The tour and travel industry was a vital partner in promoting 150th anniversary events and activities. VIARC reached this audience through advertising in selected trade publications and by representing the Smithsonian at professional meetings. Half a million copies of a four-color card

promoting participatory events were distributed, and some 300,000 travel agents worldwide had online access to information through TravelFile.

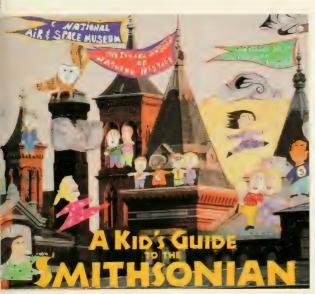
Communications during the 150th

Multimedia communications were vital to the 150th anniversary as we continued to pursue innovative opportunities for taking the Smithsonian to the public. Using the familiar realms of television, books, and magazines and exploring the new horizons of CD-ROM and the Internet, the Institution made its vast resources available.

Millions of U.S. households tuned in to *Smithsonian Fantastic Journey*, the three prime-time spe-



On the cover of the May 1996 anniversary issue of Smithsonian magazine, the sunburst of the Smithsonian mace is surrounded by images representing the Institution's range and richness 150 years after its founding. (Design by Shub, Dirksen, Yates & McAllister, Inc.; photographs by Alfred Harrell, Mark Avino, John Tsantes, John Cancalosi, Charles H. Phillips, Dane Penland, Eugene L. Mantie, Lee Stalsworth, Chip Clark)



LEFT: A Kid's Guide to the Smithsonian, by Amn
Phillips Bay, director of the Smithsonian's Office of
Elementary and Secondary Education, was published by
Smithsonian Institution Press to offer 8- to 12-year-olds,
parents, and teachers a way to navigate the Smithsonian's
treasures. (Design by Linda McKnight; illustration by
Steven Rotblatt)



cials about the Smithsonian on CBS, which drew enthusiastic reviews and high ratings. The programs were made possible by the four 150th Anniversary Corporate Partners: Discover® Card, Intel Corporation, MCI Communications Corporation, and Trans World Airlines, Inc. Viewers sampled highlights of the Institution, including a report on packing and preparations for "America's Smithsonian" from Kermit the Frog, heart-stopping airplane stunts by aerobatic pilot Patty Wagstaff, whose plane is in the National Air and Space Museum, and observations about elephant behavior from the National Zoo's John Lehnhardt. In other segments, National Museum of Natural History volcanologist Dick Fiske stood on the edge of Mount Kilauea in Hawaii while explaining what happens when a volcano erupts, and the Birmingham Sunlights sang birthday greetings to the Smithsonian, live from the Birthday Party on the Mall.

In an organizational change that holds great promise for future ventures, the Office of Telecommunications (OTC) merged with Smithsonian Institution Press to form Smithsonian Press/Smithsonian Productions. The new division combines the Press' program of general-interest and specialized academic publishing, classic recordings, historic videos, and popular works with OTC's award-winning radio and television broadcasts and video and audio productions.

Smithsonian Press' publishing efforts this year focused on the 150th anniversary, beginning with *The Smithsonian: 150 Years of Adventure, Discovery, and Wonder* from Smithsonian Books and including the full-color exhibition catalogue *America's Smithsonian: Celebrating 150 Years.* The Book Development/ New Media division created *A Kid's Guide to the Smithsonian* and a new *Official Guide to the Smithsonian.* The Office of Telecommunications coordinated video production for the

"American Voices: Music at the Smithsonian" section of "America's Smithsonian," sponsored by Discover® Card. OTC also spearheaded negotiations with Macmillan Digital U.S.A. for distribution of the interactive CD-ROM 150 Years of America's Smithsonian, which features full-color photography, animation sequences, and supplemental audio, video, and graphic elements.

Smithsonian magazine devoted its May 1996 issue entirely to the 150th anniversary, with articles reflecting the wealth of activity in museums, research institutes, and offices. Throughout the year, other articles and columns related to the anniversary. Special features in Research Reports, published by the Office of Public Affairs, informed the 75,000 Contributing Members and 8,500 scientists and scholars who receive the quarterly.

The Smithsonian's Internet presence expanded during the year, linking the public to even more of the Institution's resources through imaginative online offerings. The

Office of Telecommunications producers John Tyler (left) and Jacquie Gales Webb (right) map out a recording session with Lou Rawls for Black Radio, the award-winning Smithsonian radio series broadcast nationwide during the 150th anniversary year. (Photograph by Robert Zuckerman)



SMITHSONIAN BELL SPONSORED BY A. T. CROSS COMPANY

James Renwick's original architectural plans for the Smithsonian Castle included a bell tower, and in 1851, the Smithsonian Board of Regents authorized the Secretary to obtain a clock and a bell for the tower. A clock was finally placed there in the 1960s, but a bell was never installed.

In celebration of mutual 150th anniversaries in 1996, the A. T. Cross Company at last fulfilled Renwick's plan by donating a bell to the Smithsonian. The bell was cast at London's historic Whitechapel Bell Foundry, where the Liberty Bell was manufactured, and dedicated during the Birthday Party on the National Mall on August 10. After rising dramatically by a crane from the stage in front of the Castle, the bell pealed from the top of the tower for the first time at noon. The inscription on the bell reads: "For the increase and diffusion of knowledge; gift of the A. T. Cross Company to the Smithsonian Institution in our 150th year 1996."

popular World Wide Web site, http://www.si.edu, was in great demand, especially during the Birthday Party weekend when more than half a million people logged on. Several new Web sites were prepared or enhanced this year by the Office of Information Technology.

Inviting Public Programs

A varied menu of public programs helped us increase the public's sense of ownership in the Smithsonian by reaching wide audiences firsthand. Through lectures and workshops, outreach efforts, exhibitions, and the popular annual Festival of American Folklife, the 150th anniversary had a people-to-people flavor.

The eagerly anticipated tour of "America's Smithsonian" offered an incomparable opportunity for the Smithsonian experience to permeate communities across the nation. To broaden the audience for the exhibition, the Office of Public Affairs coordinated efforts to distribute tickets to senior centers, scouting groups, Head Start programs, and other community organizations.

The innovative "Voices of Discovery" program, created by
National Zoo Director Michael
Robinson and administered by The
Smithsonian Associates (TSA) under
the direction of Mara Mayor,
brought Smithsonian scholars to
the cities where the exhibition was
on view. In museums, schools,
libraries, colleges, and other gathering places, they shared insights
from their own research or offered
behind-the-scenes glimpses of the
Smithsonian.

Typically, 10 scholars spent 10 days in each of the four exhibition

cities, presenting free lectures, workshops, and symposiums in up to 100 different organizations. Historian Lonnie Bunch of the National Museum of American History traveled to Los Angeles, where he once was a museum curator, to talk about "Black America and the California Dream" and other facets of his research in African American issues. Anthropologist Alicia Gonzalez, who specializes in Mexican bread making and Mexican culture, titled her Los Angeles lectures "Edible Baroque." Pamela Vandiver shared her conservation research scientist's perspective with New York audiences in her lectures on the technology of Tiffany art glass. In Kansas City, geologist James Zimbelman of the National Air and Space Museum's Center for Earth and Planetary Studies enthralled students with his slide-show journey through the solar system. Michael Robinson, a tropical biologist and animal behaviorist, lectured in Providence about the fate of the world's tropics, which he calls "the Fort Knox of biology" for their wealth of genetic material. The immense diversity of the Smithsonian was evident in other "voices of discovery": costume and gender, Plains Indian traditional art, volcanoes, the Wright brothers, folk art of the Southwest, and many other themes.

"Voices of Discovery" was made possible in Los Angeles by The Ralph M. Parsons Foundation and The Ahmanson Foundation and in Providence by The Champlin Foundations.

Beyond "America's Smithsonian," other public programs were a showcase for the 150th year. Among the highlights of TSA's Resdent Associate programs were behind-the-scenes tours and adultchild workshops in museums, a ecture on "James Smithson and His Legacy: The Early Years," and 'Living Legends" presentations hat celebrated the achievements of people like folksinger Pete Seeger and chef Julia Child. The Office of Government Relations nvited congressional staff to a eries of four lectures by Smithsonian scholars. Special exhibitions rom units of the Under Secretary's office included "Nineteenth-Cenury Images of the Smithsonian nstitution Building," vintage prints from the Castle collection organized by the Architectural Hisory and Historic Preservation Division, and "Smithson's Gift," organized by VIARC.

For the "Working at the Smithonian" segment of this year's Fesival of American Folklife, the Office of Physical Plant's Horticulure Services Division created a ush garden based on a photograph rom its Garden Club of America collection, complete with fountain and stone pavement, and staff nembers gave educational lectures. Design and Construction staff showed plans for the National Air and Space Museum's Dulles Center and the National Museum of the American Indian's Mall museum, and Craft Services personnel offered a close-up look at faux painting, welding, and plastering.

An Efficient Infrastructure

Guided by a shared mission,
Smithsonian staff joined forces to
build an infrastructure driven by
cooperation. Internal organizational boundaries became flexible,
and it was clear that, although we
may have different skills and

assignments, we are all in the same business. This foundation, and the positive attitude that sustained it, made "America's Smithsonian," the Birthday Party, and countless other aspects of the anniversary possible.

A good example was the combined expert knowledge that went into protecting the treasured

objects in "America's Smithsonian" during transport and while on exhibit. The Office of Contracting and Property Management negotiated and contracted for the convention center sites and associated services. and then the Design and Construction Division inspected the sites to be sure mechani-



The Smithsonian Associates joined Visitor Information and Associates' Reception Center volunteers at membership information booths around the Mall during the Birthday Party festivities. (Photograph by Joshua Taylor)

cal systems met Smithsonian standards. The Office of Environmental Management and Safety advised on fire protection specifications for the exhibition design. The Office of Risk and Asset Management helped plan for protection, while the Office of Protection Services forged new governmental and contractor partnerships to arrange and manage security. The Office of the Comptroller played its team role by expediting payments and travel

transactions to accommodate tight schedules. The General Counsel's Office negotiated and completed all the corporate partnership agreements.

The Birthday Party's success depended on the carefully orchestrated efforts of many different organizations within the Smithsonian. More than 250 officers from

> the Office of Protection Services provided aroundthe-clock security support, many working extra shifts. In the early morning hours, staff from the Horticulture Services Division supervised the placement of greenery to create an inviting setting on the Mall. In anticipation of the Smithsonian bell raising, the Design and Construction Division had conducted a structural engineering assess-

ment to ensure that the bell would have no negative impact on the Castle building. Staff from the Office of Imaging, Printing, and Photographic Services and the Office of Telecommunications were on hand to document the weekend's activities for publication and for posterity.

The Institution's volunteer tradition was a great asset this year, as our volunteers extended their contributions of time and expertise to help with many anniversary projects. During the August 10 and 11 celebration, nearly 1,500 volunteers worked on special events and staffed museum and research institute pavilions, information and membership booths, and museum information desks.

Many Smithsonian employees also contributed their time on that

weekend. As "America's Smithsonian" toured the country, the Institution reached into local communities to recruit and train volunteers who greeted visitors, processed tickets, provided general information, and escorted school groups. In Providence, the exhibition's fourth destination, a record-

breaking 700 people were trained as volunteers.

Occurring in the same year as Smithsonian staff faced the challenge of two unprecedented government shutdowns, the anniversarv was a welcome chance to renew a feeling of community and to recognize the commitment of our employees. One hundred fifty "Unsung Heroes," nominated by their coworkers for outstanding service, were honored in four ceremonies, and a plaque with their names now hangs in the Castle. The ceremonies were coordinated by the 150th Anniversary Community Committee and the Ombudsman. Across the Institution, monthly open houses gave staff the opportunity to explore the workplaces of their colleagues in other organizations. Planned by the Community Committee, these informal group tours and discussions were coordinated by the Office of Human Resources and the Office of the Provost.

PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATION IN RECOGNITION OF THE 150TH ANNIVERSARY

The Smithsonian received the following proclamation, on the occasion of the Institution's 150th anniversary, from the White House on February 7, 1996:

When James Smithson, an English scientist, died in 1829, he gave his entire estate "to the United States of America, to found at Washington, under the name Smithsonian Institution, an Establishment for the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men." This extraordinary gift, amounting to one and one-half times the Federal budget of the day, led to passage of an Act of Congress establishing the Smithsonian Institution. Signed by President James Polk on August 10, 1846, this legislation created a Board of Regents to oversee the execution of Smithson's trust.

Today, 150 years later, the Smithsonian Institution is famed around the globe, and its collections are enjoyed by thousands of Americans and foreign visitors every day. Through dedicated original research, the preservation of an unequaled collection of artifacts, and the presentation of public exhibitions and programs, the Smithsonian truly embodies its benefactor's dream. As one of the foremost repositories of American heritage and culture, the Institution provides unique insight into our history and the development of our vibrant national character.

As we celebrate the sesquicentennial of the Smithsonian Institution, let us recognize the work done by its many museums, research facilities, and educational endeavors and rededicate ourselves to the "increase and diffusion of knowledge" James Smithson sought to advance. In doing so, we can more fully explore the wonders of our world and continue to bring people together for the common pursuit of knowledge.

Now, therefore, I, William J. Clinton, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and the laws of the United States, and in honor of the memory of James Smithson and to commemorate the accomplishments of the Smithsonian Institution, do hereby proclaim August 10, 1996, as the 150th Anniversary of the Smithsonian Institution and urge the people of the United States to observe this anniversary with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this seventh day of February, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety-six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and twentieth.

William Teinsen

Anniversary Merchandise Promotion

Commemorative coins and a commemorative stamp headed the list of collectible items created in conjunction with the 150th anniversary. The U.S. Mint introduced lim ited edition silver dollar and gold \$5 commemorative coins, available for one year. A portion of the sales proceeds goes to the Smithsonian's National Numismatic Collection ir the National Museum of American History. The coins are marketed through the Museum Shops and the Smithsonian Catalogue. The Castle and the Arts and Industries Building are shown on the 32-cent postal stamp, issued by the United States Postal Service on February 7.

The anniversary theme was front and center in the shops, mail order catalogue, and merchandise advertising throughout the year. The Museum Shops designed bags, merchandise cards and tags, signage, panners, and window displays carrying the 150th anniversary logo. Special events and merchandise promotions captured the excitement of anniversary events. Product Development and Licensing developed a range of collectible merchandise with the 150th anniversary logo offered through the catalogue and the shops. The selections included a necktie and a Women's Committee commemorative scarf, a print of the Castle by artist G. Harvey, men's and women's watches, t-shirts, caps, tote bags, a sweatshirt, and gift items such as mugs, magnets, Christmas

For "America's Smithsonian," the Museum Shops designed, installed, and operated a 10,000-square-foot shop that opened with the exhibition in Los Angeles. As the exhibition travels, staff continue to consult on shop design, merchandise selection, and installation. During the Birthday Party on the Mall, three successful sales tents carried anniversary products.

ornaments, and bookmarks.

An Institution of Partnerships

As these highlights confirm, the Smithsonian's 150th anniversary celebration was quite an accomplishment—for Smithsonian employees and volunteers and for our corporate and community partners. In our internal partnerships, we engaged in dialogue across organizations and gained renewed respect for one another's roles. We learned to be adaptable,

to embrace a variety of perspectives, and above all, to transcend the traditional boundaries of our thinking. Our external partnerships also broadened our horizons, as we discovered how joint endeavors with the private sector and with communities can strengthen our capacity to share the Smithsonian with all Americans. We conclude this momentous year with the realization that we are indeed an institution of partnerships—dynamic, creative working partnerships that will guide us with confidence through the Institution's next 150 years.

The Kite Festival on the Mall celebrated three anniversaries: the Smithsonian's 150th, the National Air and Space Museum's 20th, and the festival's 30th. The annual competition is cosponsored by The Smithsonian Associates and the Air and Space Museum. (Photograph by Hugh Talman)



INSTITUTIONAL ADVANCEMENT

Alice Green Burnette, Assistant Secretary

In our time, James Smithson's vision lives, not only in the Smithsonian's collections, programs, and staff, but in the profound generosity of the people who support this remarkable institution and ensure that its work continues.

In many ways, the Smithsonian of 1996 is a world away from the Smithsonian of 150, 100, or 50 years ago. One has only to walk along the National Mall or explore the many Smithsonian sites on the World Wide Web to appreciate the Institution's evolution from a single building, the original "Castle," to the largest museum and research complex in the world. When James Smithson left his extraordinary bequest to the American people, his vision, "the increase and diffusion of knowledge," was broad enough to encompass things not yet imagined, and to endure for generations. Today, the unique mission of this Institution remains the same as it was the day its first Secretary, Joseph Henry, took office. The Smithsonian is still "a college of discoverers," as Henry called it, dedicated to pursuing and sharing knowledge according to Smithson's historic instructions.

In our time, James Smithson's vision lives, not only in the Smithsonian's collections, programs, and staff, but in the profound generosity of the people who support this remarkable institution and ensure that its work continues. From a retired librarian in Jackson, Mississippi, to a graduate student at the University of Texas, to an investment banker in New York City, the Smithsonian's members and donors are as interesting and diverse as the Institution itself.

In 1996, as we celebrated the Smithsonian's 150th anniversary, we were reminded again and again that gifts such as James Smithson's have had an indelible effect in shaping the history of the Institution. Private support—from individuals, corporations, foundations, and organizations—has increased our collections, bringing beloved objects such as the Wright brothers' Flyer and the Hope Diamond to permanent homes in our museums. Private support has also enlivened our educational and research programs, and it has broadened our reach through everything from traveling exhibitions to CD-ROMs.

The Smithsonian has never relied on federal funding alone to carry out its special mission. But in today's uncertain fiscal climate, private support is more critical than ever. The 150th anniversary was an ideal opportunity to spread the word about the Institution's needs as a public-private partnership and explore new avenues to obtain external funding and increase revenue. While maintaining the collections and continuing the Smithsonian's traditions, with the inspiration and direction of Secretary I. Michael Heyman, we initiated an unprecedented effort in 1996 to take the Smithsonian off the Mall and bring it to the people of our country.

What will the Smithsonian be 50 years from now? We cannot oredict the future, but we can present for it to the best of our abilities. We can strike a balance between stability and innovation, making wise choices in these times of limited resources while ontinuing to fund the creativity and exploration for which the mithsonian is known throughout the world. Private support is the set to this balance. Without it, the Smithsonian cannot carry arms Smithson's vision into the

The Smithsonian gratefully cknowledges the many individuls, corporations, foundations, and arganizations that have supported the Institution over the years as well as those whose generous contributions during fiscal year 1996 telped us achieve the successes described in this annual report.

ources and Uses of unds Raised

ext millennium.

During fiscal year 1996, the Smithonian raised more than \$39 milon in gifts, pledges, and nonovernment grants. Donations com individuals formed \$18.8 nillion (47.7 percent) of this total. fore than \$3 million (7.9 percent) f the total funds were derived rom planned gifts from individuls. Foundations and corporations upported the Smithsonian by ontributing \$7.6 million (19.4 ercent) and \$9.3 million (23.5 ercent), respectively. Of the total unds raised, \$28.7 million (73 ercent) was restricted to specific rograms. During fiscal year 1996. he Institution received 72 nonovernment grants totaling \$5.1 nillion. Private gifts and nonovernment grants made up 7 per-

Funds Raised by Source

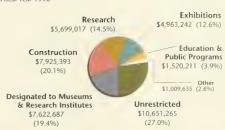


cent of the Smithsonian's net operating budget during this fiscal year.

150th Anniversary Corporate Partner Program

The 150th anniversary was envisioned as a national celebration to give Americans of all ages a greater appreciation for the Smithsonian and its impact on communities across the country. The Institution forged a ground-breaking partnership with corporate America, implemented by the Office of Membership and Development and called the 150th Anniversary Corporate Partner Program, that brought the resources of four high-profile and successful American corporations to the Smithsonian in 1996. Sponsorship by Discover® Card, Intel Corporation, MCI Communications Corporation, and Trans World Airlines, Inc., enabled the Smithsonian to launch an ambitious and unprecedented marketing and outreach

Uses of Funds Raised



MARY LIVINGSTON RIPLEY GARDEN

On the passing of their friend Mary Ripley in 1996, many individuals made memorial gifts to the Mary Livingston Ripley Garden Endowment. The endowment provides for long-term maintenance of the garden, which is located between the Arts and Industries Building and the Hirshhorn Museum and Sculpture Garden and was named for the founder of the Smithsonian Women's Committee and wife of Secretary Emeritus S. Dillon Ripley.

Open daily, the garden is a quiet oasis to thousands of National Mall visitors each year. Its unusual curvilinear design, along with a profusion of flowers in raised beds, lends a distinctive sense of intimacy and informality. The Smithsonian's Horticulture Services Division administers its everchanging planting plan and attends to its annual maintenance.





Charles Kuralt welcomes guests to the "America's Smithsonian" benefit gala in New York. (Photograph by Hugh Talman)

campaign, featuring a diverse menu of activities, including extensive programming and advertising on the CBS Television Network, the enormous Birthday Party on the National Mall, and even a Smithsonian float in the Tournament of Roses parade. The centerpiece of the 150th anniversary celebration is the 100,000-square-foot traveling exhibition "America's Smithsonian," with active Corporate Partner involvement at all four venues in fiscal year 1996.

"America's Smithsonian" Galas and Member Nights

"America's Smithsonian" provided an extraordinary backdrop for special events in the four cities that the exhibition visited this year. Working with a fund-raising committee of dedicated volunteers in each city, the Office of Membership and Development and the Office of Special Events and Conference Services produced elegant premiere fund-raising events in Los Angeles, Kansas City, New York, and Providence. Featuring state and local officials, community leaders. Smithsonian officials. special guests, and other Smithsonian friends, these events raised significant financial support while fostering enthusiasm for the show and broadening the Institution's constituency in these regions. Among the highlights of these evenings were a performance by a local children's chorus in Los Angeles, the appearance of Charles Kuralt as master of ceremonies in New York City, and performances by the Smithsonian Jazz Masterworks Orchestra at all the galas.

Member Night receptions in Los Angeles, Kansas City, and New York, with special guest speakers and Smithsonian museum directors and curators, were special opportunities for Contributing Members and other Smithsonian friends to preview "America's Smithsonian" and get to know their fellow members. Through special marketing appeals and computer kiosks in the exhibition, the Contributing Membership pro gram attracted hundreds of new members and informed the public about the many benefits of joining the Smithsonian.

Smithsonian Fund for the Future

To protect the level of the Smithsonian's programmatic support from the uncertainties of the federal budget process, Secretary Heyman set a goal for the Smithsonian: to substantially increase the proportion of reliable, stable funds derived from private sources. To accomplish that goal, the Smithsonian needs increasing endowed funds to underwrite innovation and maintain its tradition of excellence.

The Smithsonian Fund for the Future, launched by the Smithsonian National Board to coincide with the 150th anniversary, will significantly increase the current endowment, guaranteeing sources of income in perpetuity. At the close of fiscal year 1996, the Smithsonian Fund for the Future endowments totaled more than \$17.4 million. Support for programs and exhibits has been provided by individuals through Fund for the Future endowments, including those for the Horticulture Services Division of the Offic of Physical Plant, the National Air and Space Museum, the National

Museum of American History, the National Museum of American Art, and the Smithsonian Institu-

Smithsonian Legacy Society

Ever since James Smithson's inaugural legacy, bequests and planned gifts have been critical to the smithsonian's work in research, exhibitions, and educational programs and to the overall excelence of the Institution.

In celebration of the 150th nniversary, the Institution estabished the Smithsonian Legacy Society to recognize and honor hose who create legacy gifts of any kind: bequests through will, iving trusts, charitable remainder rusts, charitable gift annuities, pooled income fund gifts, retirenent plan gifts, or life insurance gifts. Through the society, the nstitution acknowledges the generosity of all donors, whether their egacy gifts were established ecently or long ago. Those whose gifts were known or arranged durng the 150th anniversary year are lesignated Founders of the Smithonian Legacy Society. Those whose planned gifts are known in uture years will also be welcomed nto the society.

Contributing Membership Program

More than 70,000 individuals and households across the nation support the Smithsonian through the Contributing Membership program. Annual dues, which range from the \$60 Supporting level to the James Smithson Society level of \$10,000, fund the mission of the Institution and its research, exhibitions, acquisitions, and educational programs. In fiscal year

1996, the Contributing Membership program provided \$4.6 million in net unrestricted funds.

The Contributing Membership program underwent several major changes during fiscal year 1996, all designed to improve efficiency, increase membership services, and broaden the Smithsonian's constituency. For example, Contributing Members may now reach the Smithsonian by their own special toll-free number. A new Contributing Membership Lounge, located in the Arts and Industries Building, offers a private place where members can relax during their busy visits to the Mall.

The program's new approach has given Contributing Members greater access to membership services and more opportunities to enjoy their relationship with the Smithsonian. From volunteering to work at "America's Smithsonian" to attending Smithsonian Institution Traveling Exhibition Service events in their hometowns, Contributing Members increased their participation in the life of the Institution during 1996 and showed a remarkable dedication to the Smithsonian's mission.

James Smithson Society

The James Smithson Society, the highest level of Contributing Membership, celebrated 20 years of private support to the Smithsonian in 1996. Through their annual dues and special gifts, members of the society have shown a deep commitment to Smithsonian research, exhibitions, collections, and educational programs. Since the society's founding, members' annual contributions have totaled more than \$5 million. Endowed life James Smithson Society memberships have cre-

ated a cumulative endowment balance of nearly \$500,000.

The Smithson Society ended fiscal year 1996 with 414 members, including individuals who support the Smithsonian through annual gifts of \$2,000 as well as those who donate \$5,000 or \$10,000 in membership dues. Beyond the satisfaction of supporting the Smith-



Smithsonian National Board member Ruth S. Holmberg, with her husband William Holmberg, is thanked by Secretary I. Michael Heyman (left) for her leadership in mobilizing participation nationally for the "America's Smithsonian" benefit galas in celebration of the 150th anniversary.

sonian, members receive special privileges and benefits through these higher levels of membership.

Each year, the society holds a weekend of behind-the-scenes tours and a formal dinner that brings its members together and recognizes outstanding contributions to the Smithsonian. At the October 1995 dinner, Smithsonian Regent and U.S. Senator Daniel Patrick Moynihan (D-New York) presented the James Smithson Founder Medal to Barbara H. and James A. Block for their exceptional leadership, volunteer spirit, and financial support of the National

Campaign for the National Museum of the American Indian.

Smithsonian Corporate Membership Program

Since its establishment in 1990. the Smithsonian Corporate Membership Program has enjoyed continued success in fulfilling its joint mission of strengthening the Smithsonian's relationship with the business community and raising unrestricted funds for the Institution's use. Capitalizing on the Smithsonian's scope as the world's largest museum and research complex, the program has been essential in promoting the Institution's latest projects while establishing and maintaining relations with the global business community.



British Airways Chairman Sir Colin Marshall (left), Provost J. Dennis O'Connor, and Regent Anne d'Harnoncourt enjoy the annual meeting of the Smithsonian Corporate Membership Program. (Photograph by Richard Strauss)

Corporate Membership is available at the \$10,000 (Corporate Patron) and \$25,000 (Corporate Leader) levels. In 1996, the program enjoyed support from 52 members and extended honorary membership to another 79 members of the business community who supported the premiere galas of the Institu-

tion's traveling exhibition "America's Smithsonian" across the country. The program succeeded in generating a total of \$430,000 in unrestricted funding for the Institution in fiscal year 1996.

Each spring, members are encouraged to participate in the Corporate Membership Program's annual meeting, a forum for business leaders to meet and exchange ideas with members of Congress and the diplomatic community. The meeting is also a time for the Smithsonian to honor members for their support of key projects. In 1996, the annual meeting topic was "How Leaders Collaborate to Create Positive Change in the Next Century." The speakers included Sir Colin Marshall, chairman of British Airways, and Dr. Robert Woodall, vice-president for environmental policy of The Southern Company.

In addition to an invitation to the annual meeting, members may choose to highlight their partnership with the Institution by holding an event at a Smithsonian facility. Other benefits include discounts on Smithsonian activities for company employees, access to behind-the-scenes tours for executives and clients, and invitations to exhibition openings and other special events.

Smithsonian Luncheon Group

The Smithsonian Luncheon Group, an organization of committed citizens from the Washington region, meets regularly to learn more about the Smithsonian and provide a link to the community. During fiscal year 1996, the Smithsonian Luncheon Group established an endowment in honor of the Institution's 150th anniversary Led by Chairman Lee M. Folger, the members contributed more than \$150,000 toward the endowment, which will provide needed and ongoing funding for Smithsonian educational programs, benefiting the youth of Washington, D.C., and surrounding areas.

Smithsonian National Board Annual Giving Fund

The Smithsonian National Board. with 50 current and 16 honorary members, is a cornerstone of the Smithsonian's partnership with the private sector. Members work as advocates for the Smithsonian and as advisors to the Secretary. and they lend their support by raising and contributing funds themselves. Under the leadership of Chair Jean Bronson Kilborne and Vice-Chair Clive Runnells, National Board members provided the Smithsonian with valuable contacts in the philanthropic and business communities, which wer the keys to the success of anniversary activities nationwide.

In calendar year 1995, led by Allison S. Cowles, chairman of the board's Annual Giving Committee board members—current, honorary, and advisory—contributed nearly \$660,000 in annual support to the Institution. Of that amount more than \$300,000 supported programs and outreach activities for the anniversary, with the remaining funds directed to specific museums and projects.

Smithsonian Women's Committee

Smithsonian Women's Committee members—56 active, 63 resource, and 48 sustaining—logged 11,000 volunteer hours during 1996. Most of the volunteers' time was dedicated to organizing and staging the uccessful Smithsonian Craft Show, held April 23 through April 26 at the National Building Museum. Featuring museum-quality crafts from around the world, the show aised a record-breaking \$310,000 n 1996, to be awarded in grants for high-priority Smithsonian projects. In honor of the 150th anniversary, the committee designed and produced a commemorative Smithsonian scarf.

Smithsonian Benefactors Circle

The Smithsonian Benefactors Circle honors individuals who make exceptional philanthropic contrioutions to the Institution. At the all Benefactors Circle dinner, Samuel C. Johnson, donor and Smithsonian Regent Emeritus, was oaid tribute by Regent Wesley S. Williams Jr. for his distinguished ecord of contributions and voluneer leadership. In addition, Regent and former U.S. Represenative Norman Y. Mineta presented he Joseph Henry Medal to Representative Sidney Yates (D-Illinois) or his service to the Institution through the years. Twelve new donors were also recognized, receiving the Benefactors emblem.

Donors of In-Kind and Volunteer Support

In addition to the financial support of individuals, foundations, and corporations, the Smithsonian Institution acknowledges donors of in-kind gifts. Ranging from equipment for office or program use to pro bono professional consulting services, such in-kind gifts contribute greatly to the success of research and educational programs as well as to the efficient administration of the Institution.

Donors of volunteer service further enable the Smithsonian to accomplish a variety of programs and offer expanded services to the public. The names of our docents and behind-the-scenes volunteers are listed annually in the Torch (the employee newspaper). In fiscal year 1996, 9,026 volunteers gave 574,565 hours of their time. These invaluable volunteers bring expertise, experience, and enthusiasm to their work here, and we express to them collectively our great appreciation for their dedication to the Smithsonian Institution.

Memorial and Commemorative Gifts

This year, many individuals made contributions to the Smithsonian in celebration of a special occasion, such as an anniversary, or in memory of a loved one. For instance, one of the highlights of the year was a generous donation from longtime Contributing Member Thomas Judson of California in memory of his wife, Geraldine, whose name is inscribed on the Honor Board in the Smithsonian Castle.

The Memorial and Commemorative program provides lasting and meaningful recognition of a loved one through a gift to the Smithsonian and offers a unique opportunity for individuals to be remembered at a major institution in the nation's capital.



The Honorable Sidney Yates, recipient of the Joseph Henry Medal, addresses Regent Norman Mineta, Secretary I. Michael Heyman, and guests at the Smithsonian Benefactors Circle awards ceremony. (Photograph by Glenn Levy)



Frank and Lisina Hoch, longtime benefactors and former Smithsonian National Board members, provided support for the renovation of the Cooper-Hewitt, National Design Museum.

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The John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts celebrated its 25th anniversary season in 1995–96, marking a quarter century of presenting the finest performances of music, theater, and dance from this nation and abroad; nurturing new works and supporting artists through active producing, commissioning, and training programs; and serving the nation as a leader in arts education. Its six theaters host performances that attract nearly 2 million patrons each year. The center reaches out to millions more in the community and throughout the nation through television broadcasts such as the annual Kennedy Center Honors, touring productions, and performances presented around the Washington area.

- The Kennedy Center welcomed new Chairman James A. Johnson in May 1996. Alma Gildenhorn and James H. Evans had served as cochairs through much of the 1995–96 season. In late April, the Kennedy Center celebrated its 25th anniversary with an all-star benefit performance that was shown on PBS beginning in the summer. The center also celebrated with a free 25th Birthday Open House Arts Festival on the actual anniversary of the building's opening on September 8, 1971. Attendance was estimated at 50,000 people, placing the festival among the most successful in the center's history.
- The National Symphony Orchestra launched a new era of its own with the arrival of Leonard Slatkin as its new music director. The orchestra commissioned new works from American composers Claude Baker and Ron Nelson to celebrate the Kennedy Center's anniversary and to herald Slatkin's arrival. The orchestra's fourth American Residency took members to Montana and Wyoming for 10 days of performances, master classes, and educational activities.
- The Kennedy Center coproduced the Broadway revival of Rodgers and Hammerstein's *The King and I*, which earned four 1996 Tony Awards and was set to make its Washington debut at the center in spring 1997. The center also commis-

oned a new musical from Broadway egend Stephen Sondheim, Wise Guys, thich will receive its world premiere t the center.

- The Kennedy Center's jazz proramming expanded in 1995–96 with the launch of the "Art Tatum Piano anorama," a series of solo performances paying tribute to an influential lazz performer, and the Mary Lou Villiams Women in Jazz Festival, three ays of all-star concerts, seminars, lms, and free jam sessions featuring top female artists. The third season of Billy Taylor's Jazz at the Kennedy enter" featured more sessions of fusic and discussion with guest artists uped for broadcast on National Public adio.
- The Kennedy Center/Dance Thetre of Harlem Community Residency

initiative was extended following its third season of dance training programs, lecture-demonstrations, and performances for local students and their families. Under the guidance of its new artistic advisors for dance, Charles and Stephanie Reinhart, the center continued the five-year *America Dancing* retrospective of modern dance pioneers, sponsored by Philip Morris, and extended the successful Kennedy Center Ballet Commissioning Project.

• The Kennedy Center home page on the World Wide Web debuted in December 1995, offering detailed information on programming as well as education, producing, and outreach initiatives. The National Symphony Orchestra home page was introduced in September 1996. Both can be found at http://kennedy-center.org.

The Kemedy Center/Dance Theatre of Harlem Community Residency initiative in dance has reached hundreds of Washington-area students and families with training programs, lecture-demonstrations in schools, and other activities.





An important National Gallery of Art acquisition in 1996 was this oil on canvas, Giant Magnolias on a Blue Velvet Cloth (ca. 1890), by Martin Johnson Heade. Gift of The Circle of the National Gallery of Art in commemoration of its 10th anniversary.

NATIONAL GALLERY OF ART

Earl A. Powell III, Director

The National Gallery of Art serves the United States in a national role by preserving, collecting, exhibiting, and fostering the understanding of works of art at the highest possible museum and scholarly standards.

• The National Gallery of Art's exhibition program presented a comprehensive retrospective of the work of Winslow Homer; modern works of the early 20th century from the Rothschild family collections; 190 post-World War II works from the Robert and Jane Meyerhoff collection; an exploration of Corot and other open-air painters in Italy at the turn of the 18th century; works by the 17th-century genre painter Jan Steen; the rowing pictures of Thomas Eakins; 120 3,000-year-old Olmec sculptures from Mexico, including a 10-ton colossal head, and jade and serpentine masks and figurines; and two major groups of drawings—old master and modern works collected by the late Ian Woodner and a selection of Renaissance and baroque drawings from the Devonshire collection at Chatsworth in Derbyshire, England. The important exhibition of the 17th-century Dutch master Johannes Vermeer, which included 21 of his 35 known works, was kept open and available to the public with private funds during the federal government shutdown.

- The opening of the Micro Gallery makes available to visitors the most comprehensive interactive, multimedia computer system in an American art museum. Thirteen user-friendly computers can design a visitor's personal tour, illustrate in magnified detail nearly every work of art on display in the permanent collection, and offer artists' biographies and historical and cultural background. Selected works are discussed in depth with special graphics and animation, including aspects of conservation, current research, and visual analyses.
- Purchases for the gallery's collections are made possible by funds

donated by private citizens. This year's outstanding acquisitions included three Dutch paintings: a flower still life by the 17th-century artist Ambrosius Bosschaert the Elder, another flower still life by the 18th-century artist Jan Van Huysum, and *The Fall of Man* by early-17th-century artist Hendrick Goltzius. A late-19th-century painting of magnolias by the American artist Martin Johnson Heade was also acquired.

- Gifts to the collection included a major group of late-19th-century avant-garde theater programs from the Atlas Foundation, 154 prints by Roy Lichtenstein given by the artist, and a partial gift of a landscape by Bellotto from Lili-Charlotte Sarnoff.
- A documentary video produced by the department of exhibition programs, James MacNeill Whistler: The Lyrics of Art, received three awards: the CINE Golden Eagle, the Silver Muse from the American Association of Museums, and the Telly Award in a national competition of broadcast and nonbroadcast video media. As a winner of the Golden Eagle, the video wil represent the United States at international film festivals throughout the coming year.
- The Center for Advanced Study is the Visual Arts sponsored a two-day symposium on "The Art of the Ancien Spectacle," which focused on aspects of public and private festivals, rituals, and theater in Greece and Rome.
- Twenty-eight galleries in the Wes Building were closed for 11 months as replacement of the 54-year-old roof and skylight system began. The existing single-layer skylights, many of which are cracked and have been protected with a temporary plastic covering, are being replaced with energy-efficient multilayer glass that will eliminate condensation and leaks, cor trol transmission of harmful ultraviole light, and reduce energy consumption

EADING IS UNDAMENTAL, INC.

ynda Johnson Robb, Chairman uth Graves, President

eading Is Fundamental, Inc. (RIF) a nonprofit volunteer organizaon that promotes children's literary by bringing books and reading ctivities to young people, by nowing their parents how to accourage reading in the home, and by building support for literary in the community. In 1996, are RIF program reached more oung people than ever before in a history: 3.8 million children.

- RIF marked its 30th birthday with tore than 202,000 local citizens volunteering their time to serve children 18,000 sites, including schools, braries, Indian reservations, juvenile etention centers, homeless shelters, ospitals, clinics, schools for children ith disabilities, and migrant programs at all 50 states, the District of Columia, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and Guam.
- To celebrate RIF's 30th anniverry, 28 children's book authors and lustrators participated in a four-day IF Book and Author Fair organized by cholastic, Inc., to benefit RIF. The parcipants included Newbery Medalist an Craighead George; Judy Blume, hose character Fudge is the subject of television series; R. L. Stine, author of ne best-selling Goosebumps series; the eators of the Magic School Bus series, athor Joanna Cole and illustrator ruce Degen; and Virginia Hamilton, ho has won virtually every children's ook award, including the Hans Chrisan Andersen Medal.
- RIF's distinguished chairman mne Richardson, who has devoted her iforts to children through half of RIF's istory, retired in 1996. Lynda Johnson obb, a charter member of RIF's board, as unanimously elected chairman by ne all-volunteer board of directors.
- Great Britain's National Literacy rust launched a three-year experimen-

tal RIF program to promote children's literacy. Arrangements have been made for the trust to adapt the RIF program and materials to a British audience.

• The National Basketball Association produced a series of public service announcements for RIF featuring NBA superstars Shaquille O'Neal, Juwan Howard, and Danny Manning. The PSAs reached more than 305 million viewers during the 1995–96 basketball season.

Riley. Secretary Riley urged the children to keep on reading and thanked RIF for "30 years of invaluable contributions to the children of this country."

 Across the nation, parents are learning how to select children's books and conduct reading activities through RIF's Family of Readers®, which reaches families in adult literacy programs, GED programs, community colleges, Head Start and Even Start centers, and correctional centers. RIF teamed up



Neil McClelland, director of the National Literacy Trust of Great Britain, and Reading Is Fundamental President Ruth Graves visit a RIF project in Washington, D.C. The Literacy Trust has launched a program modeled on RIF to promote children's literacy in the United Kingdom. (Photograph by Rick Reinhard)

• The west pavilion of the Library of Congress was the scene of the 12th annual Reading Is Fun Week celebration and National Awards Ceremony honoring the winners of the RIF Poster Contest and the National Reading Celebration. These two reading incentive programs were underwritten by the Metropolitan Life Foundation. Joining RIF children in celebrating the organization's 30th anniversary were U.S. Representatives John Dingell of Michigan and Sam Farr of California, celebrated children's author Patricia Polacco, and Education Secretary Richard W.

with Literacy Volunteers of America to coproduce a new videotape, *Becoming a Family of Readers*, that presents interviews with a range of families across America who model book sharing and advocate reading as an activity that benefits everyone in the family.



At a Woodrow Wilson Center Evening Dialogue, distinguished scholars and members of Congress focused on the reappraisal of Richard E. Neustadt's pioneering study Presidential Power: The Politics of Leadership. Among the participants were (from left) Roger B. Porter, IBM Professor of Government and Business, Harvard University, and Wilson Center senior scholar; Hugh Sidey, Washington contributing editor, Time magazine; and Charles O. Jones, professor of political science, University of Wisconsin—Madison and Brookings Institution nonresident senior fellow. (Photograph by Alan Hart)

WOODROW WILSON INTERNATIONAL CENTER FOR SCHOLARS

Charles Blitzer, Director

The Woodrow Wilson Center was established as the official living memorial to the nation's 28th president and as a place of free intellectual inquiry reflecting the full range of Woodrow Wilson's ideals and concerns. Through an annual fellowship competition, outstanding scholars from around the world are invited to the center for extended periods of research and writing. In addition, the center sponsors public meetings, generates publications, and produces broadcast programs that make individual scholarship accessible to policy makers and a broad public.

- Vice-President Al Gore gave a speech in October 1995 on issues of critical importance to the Russian-American relationship. The presentation was cosponsored by the center's Kennan Institute for Advanced Russian Studies and the U.S.-Russian Business Council and was held in Washington, D.C., on the eve of President Clinton's summit with Russian President Boris Yeltsin
- In June, a distinguished panel of scholars and policy officials, led by former Speaker of the House Thomas S. Foley and U.S. Senator Carol Moseley-Braun, framed and catalyzed a debate on the future of American foreign policy. The conference brought together participants with diverse perspectives who made connections across regions and issues, including domestic policy affairs, that are often missed in the fragmented national foreign policy debate.

- The center's Division of United States Studies presented a conference and evening dialogue titled "Presidential Power Revisited." Several of the country's most eminent political scien tists examined the politics of leadership and the exercise of presidential power today.
- At the 1996 United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II) in Istanbul, the center presented its recently published volume, *Preparing for the Urban Future: Global Pressure and Local Forces*, which resulted from a 1994 project coordinated by the center and involving the United Nations and the World Bank. Urban specialists from around the world, including practitioners and academics representing a variety of disciplines, convened at the center to compile an agenda for cities at the end of the millennium.
- President Clinton appointed cen ter trustee Joseph A. Cari Jr. as vicechairman of the board, succeeding Dwayne O. Andreas, who served in that capacity for six years. The President also named Stephen Alan Bennett, Columbus, Ohio, and Daniel L. Lamaute, Beverly Hills, California, as trustees. Several distinguished citizens joined the Wilson Council, the center group of private-sector advisors, including John L. Bryant Jr., Washing ton, D.C.; Daniel L. Doctoroff, New York; Fred P. DuVal, Washington, D.C. Michael B. Goldberg, New York; John P. LaWare, Chestnut Hill, Massachusetts; Edwin Robbins, New York; and Philip Rollhaus Jr., Chicago.
- The Wilson Quarterly, the center's
 journal of scholarly ideas, underwent
 dramatic change in trim size, layout,
 and typeface this year. The redesign
 complements the magazine's editorial
 quality and its unique approach to
 addressing scholarly issues.

FINANCIAL REPORT

Rick Johnson, Chief Financial Officer

ntroduction

the Smithsonian Institution receives funding from both federal approriations and nonappropriated trust sources. Nonappropriated trust ands include all funds received from sources other than direct federal ppropriations. These other sources include gifts and grants from indiiduals, corporations, and foundations; grants and contracts from federl, state, or local government agencies; earnings from short- and longerm investments; revenue from membership programs; and revenue rom sales activities, such as *Smithsonian* magazine, museum shops and estaurants, mail order catalogues, and licensed products.

Federal appropriations provide funding for the Institution's core functions: caring for and conserving the national collections, sustaining asic research on the collections and in selected areas of traditional and inique strength, and educating the public about the collections and esearch findings through exhibitions and other public programs. Federal appropriations also fund a majority of the activities associated with maintaining and securing the facilities and with various administrative and support services.

Smithsonian trust funds allow the Institution to undertake new venures and enrich existing programs in ways that would not otherwise be essible. These funds provide the critical margin of excellence for innoative research, building and strengthening the national collections, constructing and presenting effective and up-to-date exhibitions, and eaching out to new and under-represented audiences. In recent years, the Smithsonian has also begun to rely, in part, on trust funds for the unding of major new construction projects.

The following sections describe the external environmental factors ffecting the Institution's general financial condition, the Institution's mancial status, and its planned response to changing conditions; mancial results for fiscal year 1996; and measures, both organizational nd financial, being taken to ensure the continued fiscal health of the Institution.

inancial Situation and Prospects

The Smithsonian's 150th Anniversary year was one of extraordinary complishment in carrying out the programs and activities of the Institution. This was especially true of those programs that were part of the



As part of the Smithsonian's 150th anniversary celebration, 150 staff were honored as recipients of the Unsung Hero Award, recognizing exceptional service and dedication above and beyond the call of duty. Pictured are the Finance staff who won this award. From left to right they are: Patricia Simrell, Paulette Pressley, Lorri Gruner, Joyce O. McKinney, Ronald L. Alexander, Germaine P. Beech, Ann Sloper and Chung Y. Yang.

150th celebration. The Institution took its show on the road with the spectacular success of its traveling exhibition, *America's Smithsonian*. By the end of the fiscal year, the exhibition had visited four (4) cities and had been seen by more than 1.1 million people. Additional cities will be visited in fiscal year 1997. Throughout the year outstanding efforts in education, exhibition and research were well received by peers and the general public. Three prime-time television specials showcased the Smithsonian's research and collections. Capping the year was a marvelous two-day birthday celebration on the National Mall. Through these efforts, the Smithsonian shared its treasures of American history and culture with the American people in unprecedented ways, both physically and electronically. These activities represent a major investment in the future of the Institution.

At the same time that the Institution takes pride in what it has accomplished, it recognizes the significant financial challenges ahead. The federal budgetary environment, down turns in specific business activities, and increased competition for scarce grant and other philanthropic resources continue to constrict the revenue side of the budget. On the expense side, critically important investments in the development of new revenue streams, new technologies, and meeting new legal and other external requirements all put pressure on the budgetary equation, already stressed by aging facilities and ongoing program needs. The Smithsonian's many responses to these challenges include some that are short term in nature and others that must necessarily take a longer term perspective.

The deterioration and obsolescence of the Institution's aging facilities present a major challenge. With over 5.5 million square feet and buildings up to 140 years old, management estimates that at least \$50 million annually is needed to fully meet the requirements for systematic facilities renewal and maintenance to offset normal wear and tear. Congress has been especially helpful in working with us on this challenge. Annual federal funding for facilities repair and restoration was increased by \$10 million to \$34 million in fiscal year 1996. Funding was further increased to \$39 million in the Smithsonian's fiscal year 1997 appropriation, a two-year increase of 62.5%.

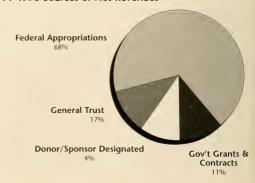
The Institution has taken a number of short- and longrange steps to improve the return from its business activities. Many of these steps have been successful in improving the results of the Smithsonian business activities this year. To sustain and expand these successes, the Institution has established advisory boards for the business activities made up of industry experts who have volunteered to share private sector best practices and assist in the development of longer-term strategies. Recruitment efforts are also underway to hire a senior business officer with strong marketing skills to better / coordinate Smithsonian business efforts. The most problematic area in Institution business activities continues to be the Smithsonian Institution Press. It sustained a major loss for the second year in a row. Some recommendations from external reviews have been put in place with additional actions to be taken in the near future. Unfortunately, these steps have not had sufficient time to generate any significant improvement to the bottom line. The Institution looks to significantly improve performance for next fiscal year.

The Smithsonian 150th Anniversary activities included the mounting of an exhibition of unprecedented size and complexity. Significant non-recurring costs were incurred in fiscal year 1996 with additional costs that will be incurred in fiscal year 1997 for future venues. Some of these costs have been recovered through corporate sponsorship and other fundraising activities. Additional revenue-generating strategies are being developed to fully fund this activity. The Institution recognizes that these 150th activities are an important investment in its future and is currently developing the optimal approach to capitalize on this investment. In fact, this planning has already led to the identification of significant opportunities for bringing new funds into the Smithsonian.

The Institution continues to look at a variety of ways to reengineer, downsize and streamline the organization. This past fiscal year Congress provided a special appropriation of \$3 million, which was supplemented by Smithsonian base funding, for voluntary separation incentives of up to \$25,000 for staff willing to retire from Smithsonian service. That program was successful in achieving a net reduction in the number of staff by approximately 140.

The Smithsonian is prepared to meet the financial challenges it faces by focusing on a wide variety of strategies tied

FY 1996 Sources of Net Revenues



Fiscal Year 1996 Sources of Gross/Net Revenues

	Gross Revenues (\$thousands)	Net* Revenues (\$thousands)	Percent Net Revenues (%)	
Operations				
ederal Appropriations	354,343	354,343	68.6	
General Trust	271,637	55,662	16.6	
Oonor/Sponsor Designated	20,795	20,795	4.0	
Gov't Grants & Contracts	55,859	55,859	10.8	
otal Sources for Operations	702,634	486,659	100.0	

Net of expenses related to revenue-generating activities, e.g., museum shops, estaurants, publications, etc.

o its strategic vision, its mission and its core functions. Innorative and creative approaches will be needed to respond to a new paradigm for the Smithsonian and many public instituions—less reliance on the government and more reliance on the private sector.

iscal Year 1996 Results

Revenues received by the Institution in fiscal year 1996 from all sources totalled \$702.6 million. Revenue from federal appropriations accounted for \$354.3 million, and nonappropriated trust funds provided an additional \$348.3 million. When adjusted to remove auxiliary activity expenses of \$185.9 million, net revenues totalled \$516.7 million. The chart above effects revenues by source and broad purpose of use.

Operations Tables 1 and 2)

and activities.

rederal operating revenue of \$310.7 million provided the core unding for ongoing programs of the Institution. The actual amount appropriated of \$311.2 million represented a decrease of \$2.1 million from the fiscal year 1995 level. The appropriation provided for an increase of \$.7 million for the Smithonian Astrophysical Observatory's submillimeter telescope array, \$.2 million for the state of Iowa's participation in the 1996 Festival of American Folklife and \$3 million for a voluntary separation incentive program. Reductions and unfunded increases for inflationary costs for salaries and benefits, rent and utilities were absorbed within baseline resources through costs savings gained from restructuring or reducing programs

General trust revenue was \$271.6 million. Most income categories were generally consistent with last year. There was a modest overall increase in revenue related to 150th Anniversary activities. Auxiliary activity net revenue was down approximately 14% from 1995 levels. Several activities such as the Smithsonian Magazine, The Smithsonian Associates, and the

Air & Space theaters showed increased net revenue. However, this was offset by a second year of unprecedented loss by the Smithsonian Press/Smithsonian Productions. The Institution conducted several major reviews of that activity during the year. Several recommendations from those reviews have been implemented with additional steps to be taken in early 1997.

Revenue from donor/sponsor designated funds totalled \$20.8 million. The Institution continues to intensify its fundraising activities and focus on new strategies. Major gifts and grants received in fiscal year 1996 helped to support such projects as the National Postal Museum's Duck Stamp Exhibition, the Florida Everglades Project at the National Museum of Natural History, and the Jerome and Dorothy Lemelson Center for the Study of Invention and Innovation at the National Museum of American History. The Smithsonian is especially grateful to its many friends in the private sector whose generosity contributed vitally to its work. The names of major donors are listed in the Benefactors section of this publication.

In fiscal year 1996, the Institution received \$55.9 million in contracts and grants from government agencies, an increase of \$5.5 million over fiscal year 1995. Support from government agencies constitutes an important source of research monies for the Institution while also benefiting the granting agencies by providing access to Smithsonian expertise and resources. As in prior years, the majority of these funds were provided by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration for research programs at the Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory. Other projects funded included an exhibition on global change at the National Museum of Natural History, support for the study of the effect of rising atmospheric carbon dioxide concentration being carried out by the Smithsonian Environmental Research Center and the establishment of a system for monitoring the natural resources of the Panama Canal watershed at the Smithsonian Tropical Research Institute.

Endowment

(Tables 3, 4, and 5)

The Institution pools its endowment funds for investment purposes into a consolidated portfolio, with each endowment purchasing shares in a manner similar to shares purchased by an investor in a mutual fund.

The Investment Policy Committee of the Smithsonian's Board of Regents establishes investment policy and recommends the annual payout of the consolidated endowment. The Smithsonian's policies for managing the endowment are designed to achieve two objectives: 1) to provide a stable, growing stream of payouts for current expenditures and 2) to protect the value of the endowment against inflation and

maintain its purchasing power. Current policy calls for an average payout of 4.5% of the average market value over the prior five years. With this payout policy, to achieve the endowment's objectives, the investment policy targets a real rate of return of 5%.

In order to improve the performance of the endowment, a specialist fixed income manager was added and an equity manager was terminated. During the year, the equity exposure of the portfolio was reduced from 76% to 71%, the fixed income exposure increased from 21% to 28%, and the cash equivalent exposure was reduced from 3% to 1% bringing the asset allocation more in line with the investment policy goals for the portfolio.

The Institution adopted the provisions of SFAS No. 124, Accounting for Investments held by Not-for-Profit Organizations, at the beginning of fiscal year 1996. In accordance with this standard, the Institution's investments are reported at fair value based on quoted market prices.

As depicted in the chart on this page, the market value of the endowment increased from \$434.6 million to \$482.5 million during fiscal year 1996. New gifts and internal transfers totalled \$6.5 million while the payout was \$16.6 million and fees were \$1.2 million.

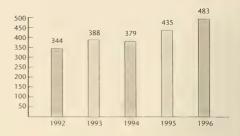
The total return on the consolidated portfolio was 13.6%. At year end, the Institution's portfolio was invested 71% in equities, 28% in bonds, and 1% in cash equivalents. The portfolio had 28% in foreign stocks and bonds and 72% in U.S. securities.

Construction and Plant Funds (Table 6)

In fiscal year 1996 the federal construction revenue was \$43.8 million. The actual federal appropriations for construction amounted to \$64.9 million. Net funds provided in fiscal year 1996 included \$34.0 million for general repair, restoration, and code compliance projects throughout the Institution. Although this amount has increased over the prior year, it is still less than the \$50 million per year estimated to keep up with the rate of deterioration in the physical plant. Net funds earmarked for new construction, alterations, and modifications totalled \$31 million. Included in this amount is \$15 million for the Mall facility for the National Museum of the American Indian; \$3.2 million for renovations, repairs, and master plan projects at the National Zoological Park; \$8.7 million for the East Court Project at the National Museum of Natural History; \$1 million for planning and design of the National Air & Space Museum Dulles Center; and \$3 million for minor construction and planning.

Nonappropriated trust construction activity, also termed plant funds, totalled \$8.5 million. Approximately \$6.3 million

Market Value of Endowment (in \$ millions)



was for the construction of facilities for the National Museum of the American Indian, \$1.6 million for renovation of the Cooper-Hewitt, National Design Museum, and \$200 thousand for the reinstallation of the Gem Hall at the National Museum of Natural History.

Implementation of SFAS 116, 117 and 124

On October 1, 1995, the Smithsonian Institution adopted the provisions of Statements of Financial Accounting Standards No. 116 (SFAS 116), Accounting for Contributions Received and Contributions Made, No. 117 (SFAS 117), Financial Statements of Not-for-Profit Organizations, No. 124 (SFAS 124), Accounting for Certain Investments Held by Not-for-Profit Organizations. These new accounting standards required several significant changes in the accounting and reporting of financial activity and position by the Smithsonian, and make comparisons with financial results from prior years difficult. Consequently, only fiscal year 1996 results are presented in the audited financial statements that follow.

SFAS 116 requires not-for-profit organizations to record revenue from pledges made by donors to contribute funds to the Institution (referred to as "unconditional promises to give") in the year the pledge is made. Formerly, revenue from pledges was deferred and not recorded until the funds pledgec had been received by the Institution. Pledges received in fiscal year 1996 were recorded by this new method, and a cumulative adjustment for the impact of this change on prior years also was recorded. The cumulative adjustment increased net assets by \$21.8 million.

SFAS 116 also required a change in how the Smithsonian accounts for its federal appropriations. Under the new standards, the federal appropriations are accounted for as exchange transactions, which means the revenue is earned as expenditures are incurred. Formerly, the entire appropriation was recognized as revenue in the year received. Unexpended appropri-

tions are now recorded as a liability, when formerly they were ecorded as fund balances. A cumulative adjustment was made o reflect the impact on prior years of this change, which educed net assets and increased liabilities by \$162.3 million.

Certain types of funding received by the Smithsonian have reviously been reported as restricted funds, meaning that the ands could only be used for specific purposes or had other estrictions on them that limited their availability for the eneral purposes of the Institution. These sources included estricted gifts from donors, research projects sponsored by rants or contracts from foundations, other donors or the overnment, and earnings on endowment funds where the onor of the endowment placed restrictions on the use of nose earnings. Restricted revenues and the expenses incurred with those funds have previously been reported in a separate olumn on the financial statements.

SFAS 116 introduced a new concept for accounting for estricted net assets (formerly referred to as restricted funds), wo categories of restricted net assets must be reported: 1) emporarily restricted net assets, where a donor has required that the funds be spent for specific purposes or only at a specified time, and 2) permanently restricted net assets, where the onor has required that the funds never be spent, e.g., a gift to the endowment where the original gift must be invested in perpetuity and only the earnings can be spent. When the cot-for-profit organization fulfills the restrictions placed by conors on temporarily restricted net assets, the net assets are eclassified to unrestricted net assets. Spending temporarily estricted net assets in accordance with the restrictions fulfills the restrictions, hence, the expenses are reported as unrestricted expenses. No expenses are reported as restricted expenses.

SFAS 117 requires not-for-profit organizations to prepare heir financial statements using the three new net asset cateories: unrestricted net assets, temporarily restricted net ssets, and permanently restricted net assets.

SFAS 124 requires not-for-profit organizations to record neestments at market value instead of cost. The Smithsonian ecorded its investments by this new method in fiscal year 996 and recorded an adjustment to net assets to record the mpact of this change related to investments purchased in prior years. This adjustment increased net assets by \$52.9 million.

Footnote 2 to the audited financial statements, which folows, describes the adjustments made to the financial statenents as a result of implementing these three new standards.

inancial Position

The Smithsonian Institution's Statement of Financial Position resents the total assets, liabilities, and net assets of the Institution. Total assets of \$1.3 billion far exceed total liabilities of

\$355.0 million and are indicative of the financial strength of the Institution. During fiscal year 1996, the most significant change in the Institution's financial position was the growth of the endowment by over \$50.0 million through investment earnings and realized and unrealized gains on the endowment investments. Liabilities at September 30, 1996 of \$355.0 million were higher than the \$187.0 million at September 30, 1995 due to the reclassification of unexpended federal appropriations from net assets (formerly fund balance) to liabilities in accordance with treatment of the federal appropriations under SFAS 116 as exchange transactions (see Implementation of SFAS 116, 117 and 124 above).

Financial Management

The Institution was successful in implementing a new general ledger, financial reporting and management information system. The ledger was available in September to record advance procurement documents for fiscal year 1997. This system replaces an almost 20-year-old ledger and moves the system off an unreliable hardware platform. Significant advantages of the new system are an automated funds control module, a new coding structure that will provide new opportunities to report on and analyze programmatic activities, on-line access to current information, and flexible reporting capabilities to increase the usefulness of financial data for decision making.

As we move into next fiscal year, the final elements of the general ledger will be put in place. In addition, work on a new accounts receivable system and a new fixed asset system will begin.

Other financial management improvement initiatives undertaken in 1996 included:

- Development of a new, automated budget system which will automate budgeting, operational planning, access to Congressional appropriation history, strategic planning and policy development components. In addition, it will assure greater accuracy, integrity and utility of budget and planning data; streamlined processes; and efficient interfaces with internal and external databases. Various elements of the system will be brought on-line throughout fiscal year 1997.
- Improvements to enhance internal controls throughout the Institution, consistent with the Federal Managers Financial Integrity Act. An oversight council was established to monitor revised processes and policies. A number of steps have been streamlined while improving the effectiveness of the internal controls review process.
- Implementation of new not-for-profit organizations accounting standards, Statements of Financial Accounting Standards Nos. 116, 117 and 124.



The team pictured above successfully implemented the general ledger module of the Smithsonian Financial System. Looking happier and more relaxed than during the long hours of a demanding project are: seated from left to right—Bonnie Farrell, Ann Ruttle, Melanie Dann (Project Director), Fran Rooney, Ginevra Portlock and standing from left to right—Dolores Osborne, Ralph Brandt, Chung Y. Yang, Minnie P. Carmichael, Leslie Casson (Comptroller), Rick Johnson (CFO), Carolyn Tucker (Project Director), Jen Juang, and Patricia Simrell.

- Modification of off-the-shelf software to provide a tool for streamlining the generation of travel forms and improving their accuracy. The software will be rolled out to all units beginning in fiscal year 1997. A project to electronically route the travel forms will begin in fiscal year 1997.
- Using software for electronic preparation of time sheets in order to eliminate duplicate data entry. Completion of the project for all units is planned for the end of fiscal year 1998.

Additional financial management improvement initiatives planned to start in fiscal years 1997 and 1998 include the following:

- Development of a formal 5-year financial management improvement plan.
 - · Electronic routing of documents.
 - Streamlining of travel policies and procedures.
- Increasing the use of electronic funds transfer (EFI) for all payment types.
- Training emphasis to assure that central as well as unit financial and procurement staff have the skills, knowledge, and ability to do a quality job.

Audit Activities

The Institution's financial statements are audited annually by KPMG Peat Marwick, an independent public accounting firm. The audit plan includes an in-depth review of the Institution' internal control structure. KPMG Peat Marwick's Independent Auditors' Report for fiscal year 1996 and the accompanying financial statements are presented on the following pages. The Smithsonian's internal audit staff, part of the Office of Inspector General, assists the external auditors and regularly audits the Institution's various programs, activities, and internal control systems. The Audit and Review Committee of the Board of Regents provides an additional level of financial oversight and review.

In accordance with the government requirement for the use of coordinated audit teams, the Defense Contract Audit Agency, the Smithsonian Office of Inspector General, and KPMG Peat Marwick LLP coordinate the audit of grants and contracts received from federal agencies.

able 1. Source and Application of Institutional Resources for the Year Ended September 30, 1996 (in \$000s)

ane 1. Source and Application of institutional Resour		Trust Funds				
	Federal Funds	General Trust	Donor/ Sponsor Designated	Government Grants & Contracts	Total Trust Funds	Total FY 1996
EVENUE & GAINS: Federal Appropriations (see Note 1) Endowment Payout & Investment Income Government Grants and Contracts Donor / Sponsor Designated. Sales and Membership Revenue Federal Construction Other TOTAL REVENUE & GAINS	43,824	15,216 30,062 192,302 34,057 271,637	5,057 15,738 ————————————————————————————————————	55,859	20,273 55,859 45,800 192,302 34,057	310,519 20,273 55,859 45,800 192,302 43,824 34,057
XPENSES: Research, Education and Collections Management Museums & Research Institutes: Anacostia Museum — Center for African American History and Culture. Archives of American Art. Arthur M. Sackler Gallery Freer Gallery of Art Center for Folklife Programs & Cultural Studies Conservation Analytical Laboratory Cooper-Hewitt, National Design Museum. Hirshhorn Museum & Sculpture Garden National Air and Space Museum. National Museum of African Art National Museum of African	1,077 476 1,543 2,997 2,582 1,705 2,809 2,423 4,221 12,056 3,709 7,289	493 — 35 395 233 1,304 33 2,253 496 2,831 1,98 1,202	33 — 665 221 3,845 950 16 602 992 1,231 58 1,437		526 	1,603 476 2,243 3,613 6,660 3,959 2,884 5,304 5,709 17,635 3,965 9,928
— Renwick. National Museum of American History — National Postal Museum National Museum of the American Indian. National Museum of Natural History — Museum Support Center. National Portrait Gallery National Zoological Park. Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory Smithsonian Environment Research Center Smithsonian Tropical Research Institute	2,545	1,503 3,100 3,712 2,772 1 334 941 2,484 207 1,287	2,512 2,825 485 4,677 280 1,476 722 88 1,341	116 -3 1,831 - 966 49,051 1,371 871	4,131 5,925 4,200 9,280 1 614 3,383 52,257 1,666 3,499	21,814 6,441 15,223 45,655 2,655 5,708 21,895 67,178 4,211 11,825
Total Museums & Research Institutes.	160,536	25,814	24,456	55,778	106,048	266,584
Education, Museum & Scholarly Services: Center for Museum Studies National Science Resources Center Elementary & Secondary Education Exhibits Central Fellowships and Grants International Relations Smithsonian Institution Archives Smithsonian Institution Traveling Exhibition Service Smithsonian Institution Traveling Exhibition Service	991 192 490 2,406 297 2,509 1,295 6,170 2,469	80 244 271 142 1,402 350 94 758 624	12 1 179 — 170 96 81 134 1,558	26 — 53 —	92 245 476 142 1,572 499 175 892 2,182	1,083 437 966 2,548 1,869 3,008 1,470 7,062 4,651
Total Education, Museum & Scholarly Services	16,819	3,965	2,231	79	6,275	23,094
Auxiliary Activities (Programmatic) International Environmental Science Program Major Scientific Instrumentation America's Smithsonian. Prior Year Annual Appropriations		217 57,454 	194 — — —	_ _ _ _	411 57,454 	2,021 795 9,729 57,454 10,383
Total Research, Education and Collections Management before Allocation of Facilities and Depreciation Expense		87,450 5,693	26,881 117	55,857 —	170,188 5,810	370,060 101,640
Cotal Research, Education and Collections Management	295,702	93,143	26,998	55,857	175,998	471,700
Auxiliary Activities: Smithsonian Press / Smithsonian Productions Smithsonian Magazines. The Smithsonian Associates SI Retail	_	19,535 58,258 35,661 61,637	=======================================	=======================================	19,535 58,258 35,661 61,637	19,535 58,258 35,661 61,637

Table 1. Source and Application of Institutional Resources for the Year Ended September 30, 1996 (in \$000s)—(continuted)

		Trust Funds				
	Federal Funds	General Trust	Donor/ Sponsor Designated	Government Grants & Contracts	Total Trust Funds	Total FY 1996
Media Activities — Unit Auxiliary Activities —	-	23 10,779	_	Marine Ma	23 10,779	23 10,779
Total Auxiliary Activities (including Overhead)	annua .	185,893	_	_	185,893	185,893
Less Overhead.	_	(9,244)	_	_	(9,244)	(9,244)
Total Auxiliary Activities		176,649	and the	_	176,649	176,649
Administration: Institutional Advancement: Assistant Secretary Membership and Development. Special Events and Conference Services.		564 2,131 316		=	564 2,220 316	564 2,220 414
Total Institutional Advancement	98	3,011	89	_	3,100	3,198
Administrative and Support Offices	31,972	24,603	292	2	24,897	56,869
Total Administration before Allocation of Facilities and Depreciation Expense	32,070	27,614	381	2	27,997	60,067
Allocation of Facilities and Depreciation Expense	15,838	_			_	15,838
Total Administration.	47,908	27,614	381	2	27,997	75,905
Visitor Information & Associates' Reception Center	245 29,939 1,788	22,891 1,729	1,365 7,547 244	1 2 —	1,366 30,440 1,973	1,611 60,379 3,761
Facilities Services: Facilities Services Allocation of Facilities Services Expenses to Functions	81,849 (81,849)	2,034 (2,034)	117 (117)	Ξ	2,151 (2,151)	84,000 (84,000)
Total Facilities Services	_		_	_	_	_
TOTAL EXPENSES	343,610	297,406	27,379	55,859	380,644	724,254
Endowment Return Reinvested		29,551	11,810	_	41,361	41,361
Net increase (decrease) in net assets before changes in accounting principles	10,733	3,782	5,226		9,008	19,741

Note 1 Includes \$312 thousand revenue recognized as a permanent indefinite appropriation for the Canal Zone Biological Area Fund. Also, include \$1,856 thousand revenue recognized in foreign currency for research projects in India.

Table 2. Auxiliary Activities, Fiscal Year 1996 (in \$000s)

M	Sales and embership Revenue	Gifts	Expenses	Net Revenue (Loss)
FY 1995	193,808	9,348	185,791	17,365
FY 1996: Central Auxiliary Activities Magazines The Smithsonian Associates Business Management Museum Shops/Mail Order Concessions Product Development and Licensing Smithsonian Institution Press Electronic Media Activities	3,111	7 7,946 — — — — —	58,258 35,661 485 58,364 1,956 832 19,535 23	9,599 3,920 (485) 4,045 1,155 1,047 (7,791)
Unit Auxiliary Activities Air and Space Theater and Einstein Planetarium Cooper-Hewitt, National Design Museum Traveling Exhibition Services Other	5,139 490 1,053 6,839	11 578	2,948 198 1,013 6,620	2,191 303 40 797
TOTAL FY 1996	192,302	8,542	185,893	14,951

able 3. Endowment and Similar Activities September 30, 1996 (in \$000s)

	Market Value
SSETS: poled Consolidated Endowment:	***
ash and equivalents ther Receivable S Government and Quasi-Government Obligations orporate Bonds and Other Obligations ommon and Preferred Stocks eceivable for Securities Sold	1,377 51,737 39,441 383,795
Total Pooled Assets	506,563
fonpooled Endowment and Similar Activities: oan to U.S. Treasury in Perpetuity romises to Give - Gifts romises to Give - Charitable Trust	
Total Nonpooled Assets	11,563
Total Assets	\$518,126
ABILITIES AND NET ASSETS:	
IABILITIES: ayables for securities purchased eferred Revenue—Charitable Trusts	
Total Liabilities	25,219
ET ASSETS nrestricted nrestricted Designated mporarily Restricted ermanently Restricted	141,282 117,763
Total Net Assets	492,907
Tiphilities and Net Assets	\$518 126

Table 4. Changes in Market Value of Endowment and Similar Activities September 30, 1996 (in \$000s)

	Unrestricted	Unrestricted Designated	Temporarily Restricted	Permanently Restricted	Total
Market Value Endowment - 10/1/95	\$165,700	\$124,910	\$108,603	\$35,419	\$434,632
hanges: lifts		_	_	1,909	1,909
nternal Transfers	2,582	2,873	(2,917)	2,038	4,576
Interest and Dividends	9,230	6,314	5,790	354	21,688
Market Value Appreciation	14,544	12,245	10,702		37,491
Payout		(5,060)	(4,688)	(354)	(16,576)
Manager's Fees			<u> </u>	<u> </u>	(1,248)
Market Value Endowment - 9/30/96	\$184,334	\$141,282	\$117,490	\$39,366	\$482,472
romises to Give	_	season.	20	8,476	8,496
Charitable Trusts		_	253	1,686	1,939
Market Value Endowment and Similar Activities - 9/30/96	\$184,334	\$141,282	\$117,763	\$49,528	\$492,907

Table 5. Endowment and Similar Activities September 30, 1996

			Market Values		
	Unrestricted	Unrestricted Designated	Temporarily Restricted	Permanently Restricted	Total Market Value
UNDESIGNATED PURPOSE - TRUE:					
Avery Fund (See Note 1)	381,765	_		49,334	431,099
Dodge, Patricia	78,657 50,598	_		721,685 697,070	800,342 747,668
Fund for the Future-Glass, Gilbert W. (See Note 1)		_	_	54,128	54,128
Fund for the Future-Schermer, Lloyd G. and Betty (See Note 1).		_	_	311,447	311,447
Higbee, Harry, Memorial	121,962 322,129	_		30,672 202,927	152,634 525,056
Hodgkins Fund (See Note 1) Morgan, Gilbert B. and Betty J., Memorial	25,278	_	_	35,000	60,278
Morrow, Dwight W. Mussinan, Alfred	696,388	_	****	100,000	796,388
Mussinan, Alfred	193,908 7,130	_	-	38,990 1,000	232,898 8,130
Olmsted, Helen A	1,456,046	_		288,941	1,744,987
Poore, Lucy T and George W. (See Note 1) Porter, Henry Kirke, Memorial	2,650,608	_	_	290,162	2,940,770
Sanford, George H. (See Note 1)	8,377		_	2,706	11,083
Smithson, James (See Note 1)	183,860 115,966		_	776,389 508,500	960,249 624,466
Smithson Society, James (See Note 1)	113,900			300,300	
Subtotal	6,292,672			4,108,951	10,401,623
UNDESIGNATED PURPOSE - QUASI:					
Dodge, Patricia	242,965	_	_	_	242,965
Ettl, Charles H	1,787,348	_	_	_	1,787,348
Ferguson, Frances B	872,824 8,862,276	_		_	872,824 8,862,276
Forrest, Robert Lee	693,391		20,000		713,391
General Endowment (See Note 1)	156,407,941			_	156,407,941
Goddard, Robert H	70,183	_	_	-	70,183
Habel, Dr. S. (See Note 1)	886 5.252			_	5,252
Hart, Gustavus E	12,954	_		_	12,954
Henry, Caroline Henry, Joseph and Harriet A. Heys, Maude C.	518,103		de no	_	518,103
Heys, Maude C	862,347	_	_	_	862,347 252,264
Hinton, Carrie Susan Koteen, Dorothy B.	252,264 300.916	_			300,916
Lambert, Paula C.	462,812	_		_	462,812
Medinus, Grace L	8,583	_		_	8,583
O'Dea, Laura I.	294,675 1,265,727	-		_	294,675 1,265,727
Phillips, Roy R., Estate	6,069	_		_	6,069
Safford, Clara Louise	402,794	_	_	_	402,794
Smithsonian Bequest Fund (See Note 1)	3,422,539	_	52,420	-	3,474,959
Sulfner, Donald H	1,098,531 4,908	_			1,098,531 4,908
Sultner, Donald H. Taggard, Ganson Winterer, Alice I.	185,477		_	_	185,477
Subtotal	178,041,765	_	72,420	_	178,114,185
Total Undesignated Purpose	184,334,437		72,420	4,108,951	188,515,808
DONOR DESIGNATED PURPOSE - TRUE:		263,417		325,000	588,417
Aitken, Annie Laurie	_	203,417	344,298	54,587	398,885
Axelrod, Dr. Herbert R	_	_	25,480	120,000	145,480
Baird, Spencer Fullerton		306,200	_	50,362	356,562
Barney, Alice Pike, Memorial (See Note 1)		270,844	235,674	606,570 60,000	877,414 295,674
Batchelor, Emma E	_	200	335,372	141,227	476,599
Bergen, Charlotte V. Brown, Roland W.			19,521	10,000	29,521
Brown, Roland W	· —	235,873	_	70,295	306,168
Affiliated Theoretic Sciences	_	_	1,013,750	1,668,889	2,682,639
Camel Fund	_	18,178	393.248	100,800	118,978 439,481
Canfield, Fredrick A. Casey, Thomas Lincoln			393,248 127.061	46,233 1,000	128,061
Chamberlain, Francis Lea	armer .	_	245,661	35,000	280,661
Cooper Fund for Paleobiology	_	270,523	_	194,349	464,872
Davis Foundation	_	8.794	5,052	125,000 65,000	130,052 73,794
deSalle, Albert and Peggy	_	8,794 24,976		100,000	124,976
Deloci, Charles I		21,770			

able 5. Endowment and Similar Activiities September 30, 1996 (continued)

able 5. Endowment and Similar Activities September 30,		-/	Market Values		
	Unrestricted	Unrestricted Designated	Temporarily Restricted	Permanently Restricted	Iotal Market Value
Discovery Communications, Inc. (See Note 1)	_	_	88,791	2,254,240	2,343,031
Division of Mammals Curators Fund	_	17,388		8,901	26,289
Drake Foundation	_	_	1,306,414 309,684	414,886 254,072	1,721,300 563,756
Dykes Charles Beguest	_	_	466,055	131,978	598,033
Dykes, Charles, Bequest Eaton, Harriet Phillips Eickemeyer, Florence Brevoort		33,512		64,403	97,915
Eickemeyer, Florence Brevoort	_		97,792	10,500	108,292
Eppley Memorial	_	15,721 728,662	_	30,214 818,912	45,935 1,547,574
Forbes, Edward Waldo	_	3,193,646	75,487,216	1.958.591	80,639,453
Freer, Charles L	_	_	167,873	1,003,120	1,170,993
Fund for the Future-Mary L. Ripley Garden	_	11,756	_	117,846	129,602
Fund for the Future-Ethel Niki Kominik	_	23,516 9,291	_	100,000 150,000	123,516 159,291
Fund for the Future-Vincent Wilkinson (See Note 1)	_	9,291	_	4,559,132	4,559,132
Fund for the Future-Smithsonian Luncheon Group (See Note 1)	_	1,540	_	87,022	88,562
Fund for the Future-Frank J. Lukowski (See Note 1)	_	_	_	164,238	164,238
Global Environmental Endowment Fund Grimm, Sergei N.	_	1,569 180,786	_	3,000 71,863	4,569 252,649
Groom, Barrick W.	_	154,324	_	100,000	254,324
Guggenheim, Daniel and Florence	_	104,021	780,686	251,108	1,031,794
Hamilton, James (See Note 1)	_	4,598		4,150	8,748
Haupt, Enid A. Garden			687,064	3,106,978	3,794,042
Henderson, Edward and Rebecca R., Meteorite Fund			141,394	257,256 55,175	398,650 55,175
Hewitt, Eleanor G., Repair Fund	_	49,867		15,003	64,870
Howitt Sarah Cooper	_	294,272	_	88,633	382,905
Hillyer, Virgil Hitchcock, Albert S. Hodgkins Fund (See Note 1) Hrdlicka, Ales and Marie	_	_	60,156	7,000	67,156
Hitchcock, Albert S	_	31,191	14,779	1,200 146,012	15,979 177,203
Hrdlicka, Ales and Marie	_	425,596	_	71,000	496,596
Hughes, Bruce	_	_	181,642	9,352	190,994
Huntington Publication Fund (See Note 1)	_	137,001		509,988	646,989
Johnson, Seward, Trust Fund for Oceanography Kellogg, Remington and Marguerite, Memorial	_	282,693	30,123,536	3,415,606 223,178	33,539,142 505,871
Kottler, Howard, Endowment for Ceramic Art	-	8,736	_	75,000	83,736
Kramar, Nada	_	23,257		12,103	35,360
Krombein, Karl V.		12,801	_	52,180	64,981
Lang, Hank and Ru, Educational	_	9,868	40.185	117,723 100,000	127,591 140,185
Mandil, Harry and Beverly Mashantucket Pequot Nation Maxwell, Mary E. Mellon Foundation Challenge Grant/Endowment	_	_	6,874	500,000	506,874
Maxwell, Mary E	_	175,690		20,000	195,690
Mellon Foundation Challenge Grant/Endowment		435,983	****	655,465	1,091,448
Mellon Publications Endowment Fund Milliken, H. Oothout, Memorial	_	368,003 1,464	_	900,000 443	1,268,003 1.907
Mineral Endowment	_	1,404	701,696	179,008	880,704
Mitchell, William A.	_	96,154	-	24,072	120,226
Moynihan, Elizabeth Brennan	_		7,265	50,161	57,426
Museum of the American Indian-Heye Foundation	_	479,025 23,008	_	920,587 232,047	1,399,612 255,055
NMAI Educational Endowment Fund (See Note 1)	_	119,359	_	215.671	335,030
Nelms, Henning Nelson, Edward William	_	191,603	_	30,000	221,603
Nesbitt, Lowell	_		4,828	20,000	24,828
Petrocelli, Joseph, Memorial	_	_	64,227 180,541	10,000 20,560	74,227 201,101
Reid, Addison T. (See Note 1) Ripley, S. Dillion and Mary Livingston Roebling Fund Rollins, Miriam and William	_	223,044	160,341	166,050	389,094
Roebling Fund	_		1,047,088	150,000	1,197,088
Rollins, Miriam and William	_	1,982,184		590,604	2,572,788
Sackler Public Affairs	_	9,792	713,538	2,856,875 18,817	3,570,413 28,609
Schmitt, John J. Sims, George W.		151,082	_	110,000	261,082
The Sichel Family, Endowment for Research at the NZP		16,471	_	200,000	216,471
Sisley, George J. Sprague Fund	_	34,982	-	158,757	193,739
Sprague Fund	_	11,034,658	_	4,346,831 30,000	15,381,489 178,632
Springer, Frank Stern, Harold P., Memorial	_	148,632 1.247.724	_	458,101	1,705,825
Stevenson, John A., Mycological Library	_	1,247,724 38,751	_	10,053	48,804
Stuart, Mary Horner	_		328,648	291,426	620,074
Stevenson, John A., Mycological Library Stuart, Mary Horner Tupper, Earl S. (See Note 1) Walcott, Charles D.and Mary Vaux, Research	_	959,085 1.240,774		6,077,985 479,450	7,037,070 1,720,224
Walcott, Charles D.and Mary Vaux, Research Walcott Research Fund, Botanical Publications		524,075		80,124	604,199
The state of the s				-,	-,

Table 5. Endowment and Similar Activiities September 30, 1996 (continued)

			Market Values		
	Unrestricted	Unrestricted Designated	Temporarily Restricted	Permanently Restricted	Total Market Value
DONOR DESIGNATED PURPOSE - TRUE: (Continued)					
Wells. Dr. John W	_		727	4,276	5,003
Williston, Samuel Wendell, Diptera Research	_	30,505	_	26,942	57,447
Williams, Blair and Elsie	_	20,617		39,622 270,968	60,239 270,968
Zerbee, Frances Brinckle	_	8,393	_	1,000	9,393
Zirkle, Nancy Behrend (See Note 1)		14,881		102,868	117,749
Subtotal		26,626,335	115,753,816	44,844,638	187,224,789
DONOR DESIGNATED PURPOSE - QUASI:					
Abbott, Marie Bohrn	_	243,345	_	_	243,345
Archives of American Art	_	406,401 42,360	_	_	406,401 42,360
Armstrong, Edwin James Au Panier Fleuri	_	165,290	_	_	165,290
Bacon, Virginia Purdy		829,602	_	_	829,602
Bateman, Robert	_	48,320	91,248	_	139,568
Recker George F	_	1,435,886	_		1,435,886
Cooper Hewitt Acquisition Endowment Fund	-	712,266	_	_	712,266
Davis, Gene, Memorial	_	325,304 15,232,231		-	325,304 15,232,231
Denghausen, Luisita L. and Franz H		24,653			24,653
Friends of Music Endowment Fund	_	160,023	_		160,023
Gaver, Gordon		20,453	_	_	20,453
Haas, Gloria, Fellowship	_	5,648	24,579	_	30,227
Hachenbergh, George P. and Caroline		43,646	_	_	43,646
Hammond, John Performance Series Fund Hanson, Martin Gustav and Caroline R.	_	461,919 90,777	_	_	461,919 90,777
Hirshhorn Collections Endowment Fund		12,813,470	_	_	12,813,470
Hirshhorn, Joseph H., Bequest Fund	_	2,602,857	name.	_	2,602,857
The Holenia Trust Fund		8,321,733	_		8,321,733
The Holenia Trust Fund II	_	3,138,802		_	3,138,802
The Holenia Trust Fund III Houchins, Lee and Chang-Su (See Note 1)		1,036,834	72.405		1,036,834
Hunterdon Endowment		31,061,760	73,405		73,405 31,061,760
Hunterdon Endowment Johnson, E.R.Fenimore		67,211			67,211
Lane, Robert and Mildred Katchmar		337,227	_	_	337,227
Leob, Morris Long, Annette E. and Edith C		900,298	_	-	900,298
Long, Annette E. and Edith C	_	5,560	_	_	5,560 72,745
Louie, Richard Memorial		72,745 118,582		_	118,582
Merrell, Elinor	_	124,842	395,953	_	520,795
Myer, Catherine Walden	_	206,335	_	_	206,335
Noyes, Frank B	_	10,400	_	_	10,400
Noyes, Pauline Riggs	_	77,888	_	_	77,888
Pell, Cornelia Livingston	_	76,173	_	_	76,173
Ramsey, Adm. and Mrs. Dewitt Clinton		1,607,316 109,142			1,607,316 109,142
Reeves, Douglas F. and Sanae Iida (See Note 1)		102,142	127,677		127,677
Ripley. S. Dillon Library		71,208	245,063	_	316,271
Roebling Solar Research	_	234,659	_	_	234,659
Ross, Arthur Garden and Terrace	_	111,768	673,026	_	784,794
Ruef, Bertha M.	_	261,924 215,336	_	_	261,924 215,336
Schultz, Leonard P. Seidell, Atherton	_	5,672,927	_	_	5,672,927
Smithsonian Institution Libraries	_	152,050	305,646	_	457,696
Strong, Julia D	_	102,559	_	_	102,559
Witherspoon, Thomas A., Memorial		1,315,957			1,315,957
Subtotal		91,075,687	1,936,597		93,012,284
Total Donor Designated Purpose		117,702,022	117,690,413	44,844,638	280,237,073
BOARD DESIGNATED PURPOSE - TRUE:				F	4.500.040
Walcott, Charles D. and Mary Vaux, Research		4,009,086		574,182	4,583,268
Subtotal	_	4,009,086	_	574,182	4,583,268

able 5. Endowment and Similar Activities September 30, 1996 (continued)

	Market Values						
	Unrestricted	Unrestricted Designated	Temporarily Restricted	Permanently Restricted	Total Market Valu		
OARD DESIGNATED PURPOSE - QUASI:							
Abbott, William L	_	1,217,823	_	_	1,217,823		
Barstow, Fredric D	_	10,178	_	_	10,178		
Hirshhorn Museum Acquisition Fund	_	4,211,331	_		4,211,331		
Lindbergh Chair of Aerospace History		4,217,857	_	_	4,217,857		
Lindbergh, Charles A	_	67,908	_	_	67,908		
Lyon, Marcus Ward, Jr.	_	46,195		_	46,195		
Martin Marietta Internship	_	303,086	_	_	303,086		
NMNH Research	_	179,194	_	_	179,194		
NZP Programs		3,974,041	_	m.m.	3,974,041		
Smithsonian Press Scholarly Books Fund	_	2,955,710		_	2,955,710		
Webb, James E., Fellowship	_	1,963,907	_	_	1,963,907		
Women's Committee Fellowship		424,011	_	_	424,011		
Subtotal	_	19,571,241	_	_	19,571,241		
otal Board Designated Purpose	_	23,580,327		574,182	24,154,509		
OTAL ENDOWMENT AND SIMILAR ACTIVITIES	184,334,437	141,282,349	117,762,833	49,527,771	492,907,390		

Note 1: Invested all or in part in nonpooled investments

Cable 6. Construction and Plant Funds, Fiscal Years 1996 and 1995 (in \$000s)

	FY 1996	FY 1995
NDS PROVIDED		
deral Construction Appropriations:		
National Zoological Park	3,250	3,042
lepair and Restoration of Buildings	33,954	23,954
finor Construction	2,994	571
lational Museum of the American Indian	15,000	19,469
ropical Research Institute - Tupper Research Facilities	_	(700)
ational Air and Space Museum Dulles Extension	1,000	92
General Post Office Building/Hirshhorn	6	(1,700)
lational Museum of Natural History East Court Building	8,700	_
otal Federal Construction Appropriations	64,904	44,728
nappropriated Trust Plant Funds:		
ome - Gift and Other		
ooper - Hewitt, National Design Museum.	1,630	1,613
ational Museum of the American Indian*	6,302	5,390
ational Museum of Natural History - Gem Hall	211	2,215
ational Air and Space Museum Dulles Extension	500	_
ther	349	366
otal Trust Resources	8,992	9,584
al Resources Provided (Federal and Trust)	73,896	54,312

Includes \$900 thousand in FY96 and \$2,496 thousand in FY 95 provided for construction of the National Museum of the American Indian NMAI) from the NMAI Membership Program.

Independent Auditors' Report

BOARD OF REGENTS SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION:

We have audited the accompanying statement of financial position of the Smithsonian Institution as of September 30, 1996, and the related statements of financial activity and cash flows for the year then ended. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Smithsonian Institution's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards and *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Smithsonian Institution as of September 30, 1996, and the changes in its net assets and its cash flows for the year then ended, in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles.

As discussed in note 2 to the financial statements, effective October 1, 1995, the Smithsonian Institution adopted the provisions of Statements of Financial Accounting Standards Nos. 116, Accounting for Contributions Received and Contributions Made; 117, Financial Statements of Not-for-Profit Organizations; and 124, Accounting for Investments Held by Not-for-Profit Organizations.

Washington, D.C. January 17, 1997

KPMG Peat Marwick LLP

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION Statement of Financial Position September 30, 1996 (in thousands)

	Trust Funds	Federal Funds	Total Funds
Assets Cash and balances with the U.S. Treasury Receivables and advances (note 4) Prepaid and deterred expenses (note 5) Other assets (note 6) Inventory Investments (note 7) Properts and equipment, net (note 10) Collections (note 6)	\$ 3,413 59,607 23,559 4,000 19,226 538,657 97,145	198,061 13,397 — 1,001 367,839	201,474 73,004 23,559 4,000 20,227 538,657 464,984
Total assets	745,607	580,298	1,325,905
Liabilities: Accounts payable and accrued expenses Payable for investment securities purchased Deferred revenue Long-term debt (note 11) Deposits held for others (note 12) Accrued annual leave and voluntary separation costs (note 13) Unexpended federal appropriations (note 2)	\$ 36,188 25,194 51,047 3,097 6,883 4,549	27,738 — — — — — — 16,230 183,720	63,926 25,194 51,047 3,097 6,883 20,779
Fotal liabilities	126,958	227,688	354,646
Net Assets: Unrestricted: Funds functioning as endowments (note 8) Operational balances and net property and equipment	325,616 100,759	352,610	325,616 453,369
Total unrestricted net assets	426,375	352,610	778,985
Temporarily restricted: Funds functioning as endowments (note 8) Donor contributions for ongoing programs	117,763 24,983	=	117,763 24,983
Total temporarily restricted net assets	142,746	-	142,746
Permanently restricted: True endowment Interest in perpetual trusts	47,842 1,686	=	47,842 1,686
Total permanently restricted net assets (note 8)	49,528	_	49,528
Total net assets	618,649	352,610	971,259
Commitments and contingencies (note 14) Total liabilities and net assets	\$ 745,607	580,298	1,325,905
Control of the Contro			

See accompanying notes to the financial statements

		Unrestricted					
		Trust Funds	Federal Funds	Total	Temporarily Restricted Trust Funds		Iotal
perating revenue and gains:							
Government funding and other revenue: Federal appropriations (note 2)	S	_	354,343	354,343			354,343
Government grants and contracts Short-term investment income (note 9)		55,859	were	55,859 3,682	15	_	55,859 3,697
Endowment payout (note 9)		3,682 11,534	_	11,534	4.688	354	16,576
Private grants		3.187	_	3,187	-,,,,,		3,187
Rentals, fees, and commissions		34,057		34,057			34,057
Auxiliary activities		192,302		192,302	_	_	192,302
Total government funding and other revenue		300,621	354,343	654,944	4,703	354	660,021
Contributions:							
Program support		26,875		26,875	4,499	4,429	35,803
Construction of facilities					6,810		6,810
Total contributions		26,875	_	26,875	11,309	4,429	42,613
Total operating revenue and gains		327,496	354,343	681,839	16,012	4.783	702,634
Net assets released from restrictions		19,618		19,618	(19,618)	_	
Total operating revenue, gains and other additions		347,114	354,343	701,457	(3,606)	4.783	702,634
xpenses:							
Research, education and collections management		171,230	294.992	466.222	_	_	466,222
Auxiliary activities		176,649		176,649	_		176,649
Administration		27,997	47,908	75,905			75,905
Total expenses		375,876	342,900	718,776			718,776
Increase (decrease) in net assets from operations		(28,762)	11,443	(17,319)	(3,606)	4,783	(16,142)
ndowment return reinvested (note 9)		29,551		29,551	11,804	6	41,361
hange in net assets related to collection items not capitalized:							
Proceeds from sale (note 6) Proceeds from insurance recoveries (note 6)		50	_	50		-	50
Collection items purchased (note 6)		(4,820)	(710)	(5,530)		_	(5,530)
Net increase in net assets before changes in accounting principles		(3,979)	10,733	6,754	8,198	4,789	19,741
umulative effect on prior years (to September 30, 1995) of recognizing promises to give as revenue and federal appropriations as exchange transactions (note 2)		_	(162,322)	(162,322)	12,529	9,320	(140,473)
umulative effect of prior years (to September 30, 1995) of recognizing investments at fair value (note 2)		34,732	_	34,732	18,209		52,941
et increase (decrease) in net assets		30,753	(151,589)	(120,836)	38,936	14,109	(67,791)
et assets, beginning of the year		395,622	504,199	899,821	103,810	35.419	1.039.050
et assets, end of the year	\$	426,375	352,610	778,985	142,746	49,528	971,259

ee accompanying notes to the financial statements

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION
Statement of Cash Flows For the Year ended September 30, 1996 (In thousands)

	Trust Funds	Federal Funds	Total Funds
Cash flows from operating activities:			
Net increase (decrease) in net assets	\$ 83,798	(151,589)	(67,791)
Adjustments to reconcile net increase (decrease) in net assets to net			
cash provided by operating activities:			
Cumulative effect on prior years for SFAS 124 implementation	(52,941)		(52,941)
Cumulative effect on prior years for SFAS 116 implementation	(21,849)	162,322	140,473
Proceeds from sales of collections	(50)	_	(50)
Proceeds from collection insurance recoveries	(2)		(2)
Collection items purchased	4,820	710	5,530
Depreciation and amortization	6,061	32,103	38,164
Gain (loss) on disposition of assets	86	222	308
Contributions for increases in endowment	(3,542)	_	(3,542)
Contributions for construction of property	(6,810)	****	(6,810)
Appropriations for repair and restoration and construction of property	_	(64,904)	(64,904)
Investment income restricted for long-term investment	(360)	_	(360)
Provision for doubtful accounts	6,941	****	6,941
Net realized and unrealized gain on sale of securities	(37,298)		(37,298)
Decrease in receivables and advances	(16,603)	1,198	17,801
Decrease in prepaid and deferred expense	4,734	_	4,734
Increase in other assets	(4,000)		(4,000)

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

Statement of Cash Flows For the Year ended September 30, 1996 (In thousands) (continued)

	Trust Funds	Federal Funds	Total Funds
Adjustments to reconcile net increase (decrease) in net assets to net			
cash provided by operating activities: (continued)			
(Increase) decrease in inventory	(1,004)	424	(580)
Increase in payables and accrued expenses	21,763	3,690	25,453
Decrease in payable for investment securities purchased	(12,271) 887	(1.349)	(12,271)
Increase (decrease) in deposits held for others	336	3,270	3,606
Increase in accrued leave and voluntary separation costs Decrease in deferred revenue	(18,773)	3,270	(18,773)
Increase in unexpended funds with the U.S. Treasury	(16,773)	21.398	21,398
increase in unexpended funds with the 0.5. Heastry		21,396	21,370
Net cash provided from (used in) operating activities	(12,871)	7,495	(5,376)
Cash flows from investing activities:			
Proceeds from sales of collections	2	_	2
Proceeds from collection insurance recoveries	50		50
Collection items purchased	(4,820)	(710)	(5,530)
Purchase of property and equipment	(14,578)	(46,752)	(61,330) 641
Proceeds from the sale of property and equipment	641 (884,121)		(884,121)
Purchase of investment securities	907.576	vin.	907,576
Proceeds from the sale of investment securities	907,376		907,370
Net cash provided from (used in) investing activities	4,750	(47,462)	(42,712)
Cash flows from financing activities:			
Contributions for increases in endowment	3,542	_	3,542
Contributions for construction of property	6,810	_	6,810
Appropriations for repair and restoration and construction of property	. 	64,904	64,904
Investment income restricted for long-term purpose	360	_	360
Repayments of long-term debt	(253)	-	(253)
Net cash provided from financing activities	10,459	64,904	75,363
Net increase in cash and balances with the U.S. Treasury	2,338	24,937	27,275
Cash and balances with the U.S. Treasury			
Beginning of the year	1,075	173,124	174,199
Ind of the year	\$ 3,413	198,061	201,474
Cash paid for interest during fiscal year 1996 was \$181,000			

See accompanying notes to the financial statements

(1) Organization

The Smithsoman Institution was created by act of Congress in 1846 in accordance with the terms of the will of James Smithson of England, who, in 1826 bequeathed his property to the United States of America "to Jound at Washington under the name of the Smithsoman Institution an establishment for the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men." After receiving the property and accepting the trust, Congress vested responsibility in the Smithsoman Board of Regents to administer the trust.

The Smithsonian Institution (Smithsonian) is a museum, education and rewarch complex of 16 museums and galleries, and the National Zoological Park. Research is carried out in the Smithsonian's museums and facilities throughout the world. The Institution's extensive collections number over 139 million objects. During fiscal year 1996, over 24 million individuals visited the Smithsonian museums and facilities. The Smithsonian receives its funding from federal appropriations, private gifts and grants, government grants and contracts, investment income, and various business activities, including the Smithsonian magazines, mail-order catalogue, museum shops, food services, and publications. A substantial portion of the Smithsonian's annual operating budget is funded from annual federal appropriations, Certain construction projects are funded 100 percent from federal appropriations, while others are funded using amounts raised from private sources, or a combination of federal and private funds. The federal operating and construction funding is subject to the annual federal appropriations process, and significant cuts in federal funding would significantly impact the Smithsonian's financial situation.

These financial statements do not include the accounts of the National Gallery of Art, the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts, or the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars, which were established by Congress within the Smithsonian, but are administered under separate boards of trustees.

(2) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

These financial statements present the financial position, financial activity, and cash flows of the Smithsonian Institution from all funding sources, prepared on the accrual basis of accounting in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. Funds received from direct federal appropriations are reported in the columns titled

Federal Funds in the financial statements. All other funds are reported in the columns titled Trust Funds.

Changes in Accounting Principles

On October 1, 1995, the Smithsonian Institution adopted the provisions of Statements of Financial Accounting Standards No. 116 (SFAS 116), Accounting for Contributions Received and Contributions Made. No. 117 (SFAS 117), Financial Statements of Not-for-Profit Organizations; and No. 124 (SFAS 124), Accounting for Certain Investments Held by Not-for-Profit Organizations.

SFAS 116 requires the recognition of unconditional promises to give (pledges) as revenue upon receipt of the pledge and the use of discount factors to reflect the time value of money and any estimated uncollectible amounts. Revenue from pledges was previously deferred until payment was received. The Smithsonian adopted the new stan dard by recording the cumulative effect of a change in accounting principle in fiscal year 1996 increasing net assets by \$21,849,000, reported as part of the cumulative effect on prior years of recognizing promises to give as revenue and federal appropriations as exchange transactions in the accompanying statement of financial activity. The Smithsonian has elected to release temporarily restricted net assets on a retroactive basis.

The Smithsonian classifies the revenue associated with federal appropriations and certain grants and government contracts as exchange transactions. Auxiliary activities revenue primarily results from exchange transactions in the form of sales, subscriptions, license arrangements, sponsor agreements, and other transactions. However, a portion of auxiliary activities (e.g., Contributing Membership and the Smithsonian Associates) are partially supported through member contributions and are accounted for as such. In accordance with the provisions of SFAS 116, the Smithsonian classified unexpended federal appropriations as a liability since revenues are not earned until expended. This resulted in a decrease in unrestricted net assets of \$162,322,000 which was reported as part of the cumulative effect on prior years of recognizing promises to give as revenue and federal appropriations as exchange transactions in the statement of financial activity.

SFAS 117 requires significant changes in the format and content of the basic financial statements, including the reporting of all equity by three categories of net assets: unrestricted, temporarily restricted, and permanently restricted. These changes are retroactively reflected in net assets as of the beginning of fiscal year 1996, and are restated as follows:

	(\$000x)				
	Unrestricted	Temporarily Restricted	Permanently Restricted	lotal (as previously reported)	
Trust:					
Unrestricted general purpose	\$ 10,159			10,159	
Unrestricted special purpose	27,800			27,800	
Restricted	20,769	4,533		25,302	
Endowment and similar funds	255,594	90,561	35,419	381,574	
Plant funds	81,300	8,716		90,016	
T otal	395,622	103,810	35,419	534,851	
Federal:					
Operating	51,360			51,360	
Construction	98,003	-	-	98,003	
Capital	354,836	-		354,836	
Total federal	504,199	-		504,199	

SFAS 124 requires that certain investments be reported at fair market value that were formerly reported at cost. Changes in fair market value during the fiscal year are reflected in the statement of financial activity. The Smithsonian adopted SFAS 124 on October 1, 1995, resulting in an increase in net assets of \$52,941,000, reported as rumulative effect on prior years of recognizing investments at fair market value in the accompanying statement of financial activity.

103.810

35,419

1,039,050

\$ 899.821

Trust Funds

Total net assets as restated

Non-appropriated funds are classified as trust funds, and primarily arise from contriputions, grants and contracts, investment income and gains (or losses), and auxiliary activities. Trust net assets are classified in accordance with SFAS 117 and are reported as follows:

Unrestricted net assets

Net assets that are not subject to any donor-imposed stipulations on the use of the funds. Funds functioning as endowments in this category represent unrestricted assets which have been designated by management as quasi-endowments and accumulated excess total return on the endowment pool not subject to donor-imposed restrictions.

Temporarily restricted net assets

Net assets subject to donor-imposed stipulations on the use of the assets that may be net by actions of the Smithsonian and/or the passage of time. Funds functioning as indowments in this category represent donor-restricted contributions that have been lesignated by management as quasi-endowment and accumulated excess total return on the endowment pool subject to donor-imposed restrictions. Donor contributions epresent unspent gifts and promises-to-give of cash and securities subject to donormposed restrictions which have not yet been met.

Permanently restricted net assets

Jet assets subject to donor-imposed stipulations that the principal be maintained nermanently by the Smithsonian. Generally, the donors of these assets permit the mithsonian to use all or part of the income earned on investment of the assets for ither general or donor-specified purposes.

Federal Funds

he Smithsonian receives federal appropriations to support the Smithsonian's operating salaries and expenses, repair and restoration of facilities, and construction. Federal ppropriations are reported as exchange transactions. Thus, federal appropriation revnue is classified as unrestricted and is recognized as expenditures are incurred. Unexiended appropriations represent goods and services that have been ordered but not et received and appropriated funds that have not yet been obligated, and are recordd as liabilities on the statement of financial position.

The Smithsonian received appropriations for operations of \$310,705,000 in fiscal ear 1996. Federal appropriations for operations are generally available for obligation only in the year received. In accordance with Public Law 101-510, these annual ppropriations are maintained by the Smithsonian for five years following the year of ppropriation, after which the appropriation account is closed and any unexpended alances are returned to the U.S. Treasury. During fiscal year 1996, the Smithsonian eturned \$1,372,000 to the U.S. Treasury which represents the unexpended balance or fiscal year 1991.

The Smithsonian received appropriations for repair and restoration of facilities ind construction of \$64,904,000 in fiscal year 1996. Federal appropriations for repair and restoration of facilities and construction are generally available for obligation intil expended.

Federal appropriation revenue recognized in fiscal year 1996 can be reconciled to ne federal appropriations received in fiscal year 1996 as follows:

		SOOK			
	Salaries & Expenses	Repair & Restoration and Construction	lot i.		
Federal appropriation revenue	\$ 310,519	43,824	354,343		
Unexpended 1996 appropriation* Amounts expended from prior	40,261	64,904	105,165		
years' obligations	(39,873)	(43,824)	183 697		
Other funding	(202)		(202)		
Federal appropriation received	310,705	64,904	3.15,609		

Federal expenses recognized in fiscal year 1996 can be reconciled to the federal appropriations received in fiscal year 1996 as follows:

		(\$000s)			
		Salaries & Expenses	Repair & Restoration and Construction	lotal	
Federal expenses	\$	317,168	26,442	343,610	
Unexpended 1996 appropriation*		40,261	64,904	105,165	
Depreciation and amortization expense		(6,307)	(25,796)	(32,103)	
Supplies consumption			(424)	(424)	
Loss on disposition of assets			(222)	(222)	
Unfunded annual leave and voluntary					
separation		(3,270)		(3,270)	
Amounts expended from prior years'					
obligations		(39,873)	(43,824)	(83,697)	
Capital expenditures		2,928	43,824	46,752	
Other expenses		(202)		(202)	
Federal appropriation received	5	310,705	64,904	3.15,609	

The \$343,610,000 in Federal expenses includes \$710,000 in purchases of collections. Federal unrestricted net assets primarily represent the Smithsonian's net investment in property, plant and equipment purchased with or constructed using federal appropriated funds.

* Unexpended appropriations for all fiscal years total \$183,720,000 at September 30, 1996, and consist of \$64,637,000 in unexpended operating funds and \$119,083,000 in unexpended repair and restoration and construction funds. Unexpended operating funds include amounts for the Museum Support Center move and the National Museum of the American Indian. Unexpended repair and restoration funds represent amounts available for on-going major repair and restoration of the Smithsonian's museums and facilities. Unexpended construction funds represent amounts appropriated but not yet expended for construction of new facilities.

Cash and Balances with U.S. Treasury

Amounts represent cash deposited with financial institutions, balances held by the U.S. Treasury that are available for disbursement and short-term U.S. Treasury securities. Securities are carried at market value. At September 30, 1996, cash equivalents of \$5,725,000 are included in cash and balances with U.S. Treasury in the statement of financial position.

Investments

The Smithsonian's marketable and debt securities are reported at fair value based on quoted market prices. Changes in fair value are recognized in the statement of financial activity. Purchases and sales of investments are recorded on the trade date. Investment income is recorded when earned, and gains and losses on the sale of investments are recognized on the trade date basis using the average cost method. As mandated by Congress, the Smithsonian maintains two \$500,000 Treasury investments relating to the original James Smithson gift.

Contributions Receivable

Contributions receivable that are expected to be collected within one year are reported at the net realizable value. Contributions receivable that are expected to be collected in future years are discounted to present value and reported at net realizable value. Conditional contributions receivable are not recorded until material conditions have been met.

Inventories

Inventories are reported at the lower of cost or market, and consist primarily of merchandise inventory, books, recordings, and office supplies. Cost is determined using the first-in, first-out method.

Deferred Revenue and Expense

Revenue from subscriptions to Smithsonian magazine and Air & Space/Smithsonian magazine is recognized over the period of the subscription, which is generally one year. Certain costs to obtain subscriptions to the magazines are charged against revenue over the subscription period.

The Smithsonian expenses promotion production costs the first time the advertising takes place. Direct-response advertising relating to the magazines is deferred and amortized over one year.

Split Interest Agreements and Perpetual Trusts

Split interest agreements with donors consist primarily of irrevocable charitable remainder trusts. Contribution revenue and assets are recognized at fair value on the date the trusts are established. Assets are adjusted during the term of the trusts for changes in the value of the assets, accretion of discounts, and other changes in the estimated future therefits.

The Smithsonian is also the beneficiary of certain perpetual trusts held and administered by others. The present values of the estimated future cash receipts from the trusts are recognized as assets and contribution revenue at the dates the trusts are established. Distributions from the trusts are recorded as contributions and the carrying value of the assets is adjusted for changes in the estimates of future receipts.

Property and Equipment

Property and equipment purchased with federal or trust funds are capitalized at cost Property and equipment acquired through transfer from government agencies are capitalized at net book value or lan value, whichever is more readily determinable Property and equipment acquired through donation are capitalized at appraised value at the date of the gift. These assets are depressated on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful fives as follows.

Buildings 30 years
Major renovations 15 years
Equipment 3 10 years

Certain lands occupied by the Smithsonian's biildings, primarily located in the District of Columbia, Maryland and Virginia, were appropriated and reserved by Congress for the Smithsonian's use. The Smithsonian serves as trustee of these lands for as long as they are used to carry out the Smithsonian's mission. These lands are fittled in the name of the U.S. government and are not reflected in the accompanying for more destroyed.

Collections

The Smithsonian acquires its collections, which include works of art. Inbrar books, photographic archives, objects and specimens, by purchase using tederal or trust funds or by donation. All collections are held for public exhibition, education, or research, furthering the Smithsonian's mission to increase and diffuse knowledge to the public. The Smithsonian protects and preserves its collections, which total more than 139 million items. The Smithsonian's Collections Management policy includes guidance on the preservation, care and maintenance of the collections and procedures relating to the accession of accession of items within the collections.

The Smithsonian's policy is to not capitalize its collections, therefore, no value is assigned to the collections on the statement of inancial position. Purchases of collection items are recorded as expense in the year in which the items are acquired. Contributed collection items are not reflected in the financial statements. Proceeds from deaccessions or insurance recoveries from lost or destroyed collection items are reflected as increases in the appropriate net asset class, and are designated for future collection acquisitions.

Items that are acquired with the intent at the time of acquisition not to add them to the collections but rather to sell, exchange, or otherwise use for financial gain are not considered collection items, and are recorded at fair market value at date of acquisition as other assets in the statement of financial position.

Annual Leave

The Smithsonian's civil service employees earn annual leave in accordance with federal laws and regulations. Separate rules apply for trust employees. Annual leave for all employees is recognized as expense when earned.

Government Grants and Contracts

The Smithsonian receives grants and enters into contracts with the U.S. government and state and local governments, which primarily provide for cost reimbursement to the Smithsonian. Governmental grants and contracts are classified as exchange transactions, therefore unrestricted revenue is recognized as reimbursable expenditures are incurred.

Contributions

The Smithsonian recognizes revenue from unrestricted contributions as unrestricted revenue in the period promises are received. Unrestricted contributions with payments due in future periods are initially recorded as temporarily restricted support, and are reclassified to unrestricted net assets when payments become due. Temporarily restricted contributions are recorded as temporarily restricted evenue in the period promises are received. When donor restrictions are met, the temporarily restricted net assets are reclassified to unrestricted net assets and are included in net assets released from restrictions in the accompanying statement of financial activity.

Permanently restricted contributions are contributions restricted by donors for the Smithsonian's endowment and are recorded as permanently restricted revenue in the period received.

Gifts of long-lived assets are recorded as unrestricted revenue in the period received

In-kind contributions of goods and services totaling \$10,279,000 were received in fiscal year 1996 and recorded as program support in the accompanying statement of financial activity. The nature of the in-kind contributions primarily includes donated space and contributed collection items held for sale.

A substantial number of volunteers also make significant contributions of time to the Smithsonian, enhancing its activities and programs. In fiscal year 1996, more tha 9,000 volunteers contributed over 574,000 hours of service to the Smithsonian. The value of these contributions is not recognized in the financial statements.

Fundraising Expenses

The Smithsonian raises unrestricted, temporarily restricted and permanently restricter private financial support from individual donors, corporations and foundations to fund Institutional priorities, programs and projects. Fundraising expenses, which totaled \$6,002,000 in fiscal year 1996, are expensed as incurred, and are reported within administration in the accompanying statement of financial activity.

Fair Value of Financial Instruments

The carrying value of financial instruments in the financial statements approximates fair value.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent asset and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from thos estimates, however, management does not believe that actual results will be materiall different from those estimates.

(3) 150th Anniversary Celebration

The Smithsonian celebrated the 150th anniversary of its founding in fiscal year 1996. Activities included three prime-time television specials highlighting Smithsonian research and education programs and collections, a weekend birthday celebration on the National Mall in August, numerous lecture series and symposia, and several special exhibitions on 150th topics in the museums. A goal of the celebration was to take the Smithsonian out to the American people. To accomplish this, the largest traveling exhibition in Smithsonian history, America's Smithsonian, was developed, showcasing 300 of the Smithsonian's most prized collection items. A U.S. tour is underway that will continue into 1997. The tour opened in February 1996, and traveled to four citie during fiscal year 1996.

The plan for funding the 150th anniversary activities was built on attracting 10 national corporate sponsors. Four sponsors were secured. Consequently, expenses exceeded sponsorship resources. Despite the shortfall, planned activities have proceed as they are considered an important investment in the future of the Smithsonian. A number of strategies are being actively pursued or have already been put in place to limit future costs and to ensure that funds raised for future tour sites will be sufficien to cover costs. In addition, 150th activities have led to the identification of business opportunities that could significantly reduce the funding shortfall. As a result, management anticipates that continuation of America's Smithsonian into fiscal year 1997 will have no significant adverse impact on operations.

(4) Receivables and Advances

Receivables and Advances consisted of the following at September 30, 1996:

	(\$000s)			
	Trust	Federal	Total	
Auxiliary activities, net of \$790 in allowances	\$ 19,424		19,424	
Investment securities sold	7,558		7,558	
Contributions receivable	19,621	-	19,621	
Grants and contracts	7,341	-	7,341	
Interest and dividends due	1,854	-	1,854	
Advance payments	1,262	13,397	14,659	
Charitable trust	2,047	-	2,047	
Total receivables and advances	\$ 59,607	13,397	73,004	

Contributions Receivable

Contributions receivable (pledges) are recorded as revenue when received. Pledges for which payment is not due within one year are discounted based on United States Treasury risk-free obligation rates according to their corresponding terms. As of September 30, 1996, the aggregate discounted amount due to the Smithsonian as contributions receivable was as follows:

	(\$000s)
Less than 1 year	\$ 3,769
1 to 5 years	20,912
More than 5 years	2,812
Allowance for uncollectible promises	(5,710
Discount to present value	(2,162
Total contributions receivable	\$ 19,621

Conditional Contribution Receivable

The Smithsonian had an unrecorded conditional contribution receivable of \$9,000,000. This money is to be restricted for specific capital projects.

Advance Payments

Pederal advance payments of \$13,397,000 represent prepayments made to government agencies, educational institutions, firms and individuals for services to be renfered, or property or materials to be furnished. At September 30, 1996, the Smithionian had advance payments outstanding to the General Services Administration of \$10,020,000 for equipment purchases for the Museum Support Center and other proposed to be completed in future years. Advance payments to educational institutions immounting to \$2,153,000 were principally under the Special Foreign Currency Program. Other advance payments totaled \$1,224,000.

5) Deferred Promotion Costs

kt September 30, 1996, prepaid and deferred expenses include approximately 55,254,000 of deferred promotion costs, mostly related to the Smithsonian magazine. Promotion expense was \$17,935,000 in fiscal year 1996.

6) Accessions and Deaccessions

For fiscal year 1996, \$4,820,000 of trust funds and \$710,000 of federal funds were pent to acquire collection items. Proceeds from trust fund deaccessions were \$50,000. There were no deaccessions of collection items purchased with federal funds in fiscal rear 1996. At September 30, 1996, accumulated proceeds and related earnings from feaccessions of \$12,813,000 were designated for collections acquisition in the trust unds. Non-cash deaccessions result from the exchange, donation, or destruction of collection items, and occur because objects deteriorate, are beyond the scope of a museum's mission, or are duplicative. During fiscal year 1996, the Smitsonian had non-cash deaccessions of works of art, animals, aviation and musical objects. Confibuted items held for sale total \$4,000,000 and are reported as other assets in the tatement of financial position.

Investments

At September 30, 1996, investments consisted of the following:

	(\$000s)
hort-term investments:	
Cash equivalents	7,024
U.S. Government obligations	32,783
	39,807
nvestments restricted for acquisiton of plant:	
U.S. Government obligations	202
indowment and similar investments:	
Pooled investments:	
Cash equivalents	22,655
U.S. Government and quasi-government obligations	51,737
Corporate bonds and other obligations	39,441
Common and preferred stocks	383,795
Total pooled investments	497,628
Nonpooled investments:	
Deposit with U.S. Treasury	1,020
otal endowment and similar investments	498,648
otal investments	\$538,657

8) True Endowment and Funds Functioning as Endowments

'he Smithsonian uses the "total return" approach to investment management of pooled true endowment funds and quasi-endowment funds, referred to collectively s the endowment. Each year, the endowment pays out an amount for current expenitures based upon a number of factors evaluated and approved by the Board of egents. The payout for 1996 was 4.5 percent of the average market value of the ndowment over the prior five years. The difference between the total return (i.e lividends, interest and realized capital gains and unrealized capital gains) and the ayout is reinvested when there is an excess of total return over payout or withdrawn rom previously accumulated returns when there is a deficiency of total return to payut. Total return exceeded the payout amount in fiscal year 1996 and the excess was einvested in the endowment asset pool. The excess of total return is reported as nonperating revenue in the accompanying statement of financial activity (see note 9). Substantially all of the investments of the endowment are pooled on a market vale basis, with individual funds subscribing to or disposing of units on the basis of the er unit market value at the beginning of the month with which the transaction akes place. At September 30, 1996, each unit had a market value of \$528. The market alue of the pool's net assets at September 30, 1996, was \$481,282,000. This repreents all pooled investments plus net receivables and payables related to investment

Each fund participating in the investment pool receives an annual payout equal to the number of units owned times the annual payout amount per unit. The payout for fiscal year 1996 was \$18.25 per unit. Based on approved Board policy, if the market value of any endowment fund is less than 110 percent of the historical value, the current payout is limited to the actual interest and dividends allocable to that fund.

Net asset balances of the endowment consisted of the following at September 30, 1996:

	(\$000s)
Unrestricted	\$184,334
Unrestricted-designated	141,282
Total unrestricted	325,616
Temporarily restricted	117,763
Permanently restricted	49,528
Total endowment net assets	\$492,907

(9) Composition of Total Return from Investments

Total return from investments consisted of the following at September 30, 1996:

Composition of Endowment Return:

	(\$000s)
Endowment payout	\$ 16,576
Investment income in excess of payout	5,112
Total investment income	21,688
Less: investment fees	(1,248)
Net investment income	20,440
Realized and unrealized gains/losses	37,497
Endowment total return	5 57,937

Total return is reported as \$16,576,000 in operating revenue and \$41,361,000 in non-operating revenue in the statement of financial activity.

Composition of Short-Term Investment Total Return:

	(\$000s)
Investment income Net realized and unrealized loss	\$ 3,889 (192)
Short-term investment total return	\$ 3,697

(10) Property and Equipment

Property and equipment consisted of the following at September 30, 1996:

	(\$000s)		
	Trust Funds	Federal Funds	Total
Land	\$ 2,387	_	2,387
Buildings and capital improvements	131,099	682,553	813,652
Equipment	21,785	51,191	72,976
Leasehold improvements	1,562	-	1,562
	156,833	733,744	890,577
Accumulated depreciation	(59,688)	(365,905)	(425,593)
Total property and equipment	\$ 97,145	367,839	464,984

At September 30, 1996, trust and federal buildings and capital improvements included \$6,858,000 and \$43,374,000 of construction in progress, respectively. Depreciation expense for fiscal year 1996 totaled \$32,103,000 in the federal funds and \$6,061,000 in the trust funds.

(11) Long-term Debt

At September 30, 1996, long-term debt consisted of an unsecured note payable to Signet Bank totaling \$2,597,000 and an interest-free loan from the Virginia Department of Aviation totaling \$500,000.

The Signet note bears interest at 1 percent in excess of the Federal Funds Rate, which was 6.09 percent at September 30, 1996. Interest is payable quarterly; principal is payable in quarterly installments of \$63,333. The remaining unpaid principal balance is due on December 31, 1996. The proceeds from the Signet Bank note financed a warehouse facility for Smithsonian museum shops. During fiscal year 1996, \$178,200 was recorded as auxiliary activities interest expense for the note with Signet Bank.

The Virginia Department of Aviation agreed in fiscal year 1995 to make available to the Smithsonian an interest-free loan facility totaling \$3 million, of which \$500,000 was drawn in fiscal year 1995. This loan facility is intended to assist in the financing of the planning, marketing, fund raising, and design of the proposed National Air and Space Museum extension at Washington Dulles International Airport. The Smithsonian is scheduled to repay the outstanding loan not later than June 30, 2000.

(11) Long-term Debt

The aggregate amount due for principal repayment during future years ending September 30, are as follows:

	(\$000s)
199 · 2000	\$ 2,597 500
Iotal	\$ 3,097

(12) Affiliate Relationships

The Smithsonian provides certain fiscal, procurement, facilities and administrative services to several separately incorporated affiliated organizations for which certain officials of the Smithsonian serve on the governing boards. The amounts paid to the Smithsonian by these organizations for the above services totaled \$165,000 of trust funds and \$7,000 of feedral funds for fiscal year 1994.

Deposits held in custody for these organizations at September 30, 1996, were \$6.883,000, and were recorded in the trust funds

The Friends of the National Zoo (FONZ), an independent \$01(c)(3) organization raises tunds for the benefit of the Smithsonian's National Zoological Park, Tunds received by the Smithsonian from FONZ are recorded as unrestricted revenue and totaled \$277,000 in fiscal year 1996.

(13) Voluntary Separation Costs

During fiscal year 1996, the Smithsonian announced a voluntary separation incentive program to rederal employees. This program was authorized in the Smithsonian's install year 1996 annual appropriation. The Smithsonian accepted 203 federal employees into the program. Voluntary separation costs totaling \$6,872,000 were recorded in the federal funds.

(14) Commitments and Contingencies

Leasing Activities

Leases for Smithsonian warehouse and office spaces provide for rent escalations to concide with increases in property taxes, operating expenses attributable to the leased property and the Consumer Price Index. The Smithsonian has the authority to enter into leases for up to 30 years using federal funds.

The Smithsonian's operating leases for the warehouse and office spaces require future minimum lease payments as follows:

(\$000s)
5 11,293
9,527
8,664
3.814
1,975
4,094
\$ 39,36"

Rental expense for these operating leases totaled \$19,663,000 for fiscal year 1996.

Government Grants and Contracts

The Smithsonian receives funding or reimbursement from governmental agencies for various activities which are subject to audit. Audits of these activities have been completed through fiscal year 1995, however, audits of fiscal years 1993, 1994 and 1995 have not been closed with the cognizant federal audit agency. Management believes that any adjustments which may result from these audits and the audit for fiscal year 1996 will not have a material adverse effect on the Smithsonian's financial statements.

(15) Employee Benefit Plans

The federal employees of the Smithsonian are covered by either the Civil Service Retirement System (CSRS) or the Federal Employee Retirement System (FERS). The

terms of these plans are defined in federal regulations. Under both systems, the Smithsonian withholds from each federal employee's salary the required salary percentage. The Smithsonian also contributes specified percentages. The Smithsonian's expense for these plans for fiscal year 1996 was approximately \$14,949,000.

The Smithsonian has a separate defined contribution retirement plan for trust funemployees, in which substantially all such employees are eligible to participate. Undthe plan, the Smithsonian contributes stipulated percentages of salary which are used to purchase individual annuities, the rights to which are immediately vested with the employees. Employees can make voluntary contributions, subject to certain limitations. The Smithsonian's cost of the plan for fiscal year 1996 was \$9,039,000.

In addition to the Smithsonian's retirement plans, the Smithsonian makes available certain health care and life insurance benefits to active and retired trust fund employ ees. The plan is contributory for retirees and requires payment of premiums and deductibles. Retiree contributions for premiums are established by an insurance carribased on the average per capita cost of benefit coverage for all participants, active an retired, in the Smithsonian's plan. The inclusion of retirees in the calculation of average per capita cost results in a higher average per capita cost than would result if on active employees were covered by the plan. Therefore, the Smithsonian has a postretirement benefit obligation for the portion of the expected future cost of the retiree benefits that is not recovered through retiree contributions. The Smithsonian's policy is to fund the cost of these benefits on the pay-as-you-go-basis.

The Smithsonian adopted the Financial Accounting Standards Board's SFAS No. 106, Employers' Accounting for Postretirement Benefits Other Than Pensions, during fiscal year 1994 and elected to record the October 1, 1993, accumulated postretire-

ment benefit obligation (APBO) using the 20-year amortization option.

The following table presents the plan's funded status reconciled with amounts recognized in the Smithsonian's statement of financial position at September 30, 1996:

		(\$0005
Accumulated postretirement benefit obligation: Retirees Active plan participants	\$	(2,599
lotal Plan assets at fair value		(8,175
Accumulated postretirement benefit obligation in excess of plan assets Unrecognized prior service costs Unrecognized net gain Unrecognized transition obligation		(7,979 (1,170 5,54)
Accrued postretirement benefit cost	s	(3,60€

Net periodic postretirement benefit cost for the year ended September 30, 1996 includes:

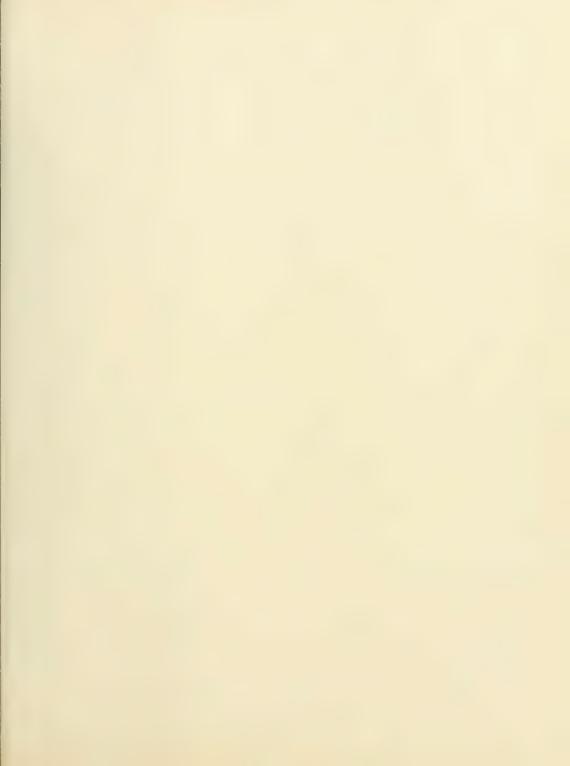
	(\$000
Service costs	\$ 531
Interest costs	588
Amortizaion of transition obligation over 20 years	304
Return on assets	15
Net periodic postretirement benefit cost	\$ 1,438
Net periodic postretirement benefit cost	\$ 1,

The discount rate used to determine the APBO was 8.25 percent. A 10 percent health care cost trend rate was assumed for fiscal year 1996, decreasing .5 percent each year to an ultimate rate of 5 percent in fiscal year 2006 and thereafter. If the assumed health care cost trend rate was increased by 1 percent in each year, the net periodic postretirement benefit cost would be higher by \$200,000 and the APBO high er by \$1,140,000 as of September 30, 1996.

(16) Income Taxes

The Smithsonian is exempt from income taxation under the provisions of Section SO1(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code (the Code). Organizations described in that section are taxable only on their unrelated business income. Periodical advertising sales is the main source of unrelated business income. An IRS determination letter has been received supporting the Smithsonian's tax-exempt status. No provision for income taxes was required for fiscal year 1996.

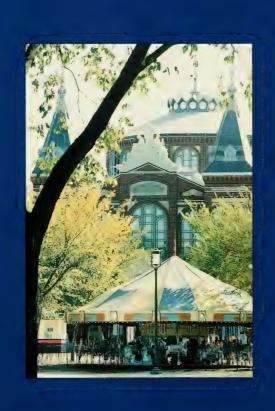
It is the opinion of the Smithsonian's management that the Smithsonian is also { exempt from taxation as an instrumentality of the United States as defined in Section 501(c)(1) of the Code. Organizations described in that section are exempt from all income taxation. The Smithsonian has not yet formally sought such dual status.













MITHSONIAN YEAR

VNUAL REPORT OF THE

MITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

OR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 1997

MITHSONIAN INSTITUTION PRESS

ashington, D.C. = 1998

COVER: As part of a Young at Art program at the Hirshhorn Museum and Sculpture Garden, children on an "art hunt" look for patterns in New Figuration, by Tony Cragg. (Photograph by Ricardo Blanc)

FRONTISPIECE: Visitors of all ages enjoy the carousel on the National Mall. Behind it is the Arts and Industries Building, the Smithsonian's second oldest building. (Photograph by Charles Phillips)

TITLE PAGE: Even the youngest children appreciate the richness of various cultures through museum experiences. The Smithsonian Office of Education's Museum Magnet Schools often use objects that children can touch to make ideas come alive. (Photograph by Eve Morra)

BACK COVER: On "Mars Day!" at the National Air and Space Museum, September 27, 1997, visitors use 3-D glasses to see the Mars Pathfinder landing site on a computer monitor. (Photographs by Carolyn J. Russo) Annals of the Smithsonian Institution 1997, containing a chronology of the year and records of Smithsonian advisory boards; narrative reports from museums and offices; visitor counts, lists of fellows, interns, and research associates; publications; staff; and donations to the Institution, is made available on the World Wide Web by Smithsonian Institution Press and the Office of the Provost at http://www.si.edu.

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SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION WAS CREATED BY

ACT OF CONGRESS IN 1846 IN ACCORDANCE WITH

THE TERMS OF THE WILL OF JAMES SMITHSON OF

ENGLAND, WHO IN 1826 BEQUEATHED HIS PROP-

ERTY TO THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA "TO

FOUND AT WASHINGTON, UNDER THE NAME OF

THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION, AN ESTABLISH-

MENT FOR THE INCREASE AND DIFFUSION OF

KNOWLEDGE AMONG MEN." AFTER RECEIVING THE

PROPERTY AND ACCEPTING THE TRUST, CONGRESS

VESTED RESPONSIBILITY FOR ADMINISTERING THE

TRUST IN THE SMITHSONIAN BOARD OF REGENTS.

BOARD OF REGENTS AND SECRETARY

September 30, 1997

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September 30, 1997

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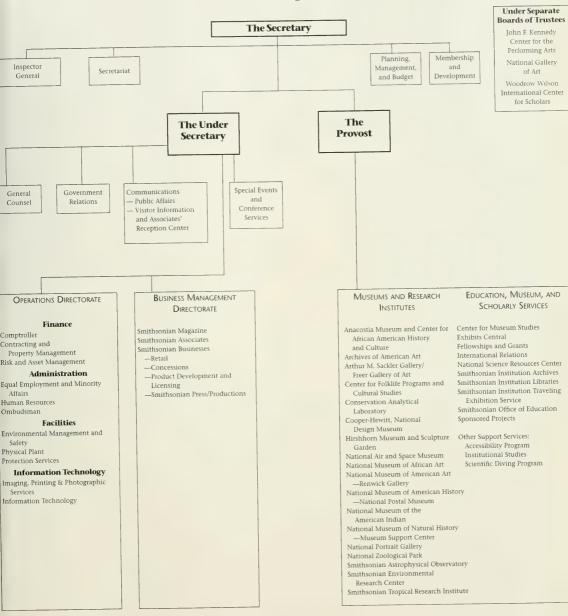
HONORARY MEMBERS

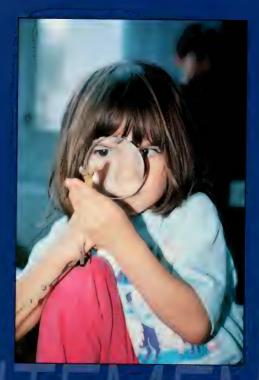
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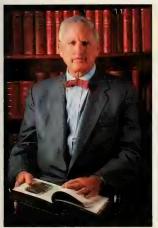




EXCITEMENT OF LEARNING

STATEMENT BY THE SECRETARY

I. MICHAEL HEYMAN



Above: Secretary I. Michael Heyman (Photograph by Richard W. Strauss)

Left: Transfixed by the wonders visible through a magnifying glass, a child experiences the world of education at the Smithsonian. (Photograph by Laurie Minor-Penland)

BEFORE I TOOK UP MY RESPONSIBILITIES AS SECRETARY OF THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION IN SEPTEMBER 1994, I HAD ENJOYED 35 YEARS AS A MEMBER OF AN ACADEMIC
COMMUNITY, THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA AT BERKELEY, AND 10 AS CHANCELLOR.

ONE OF THE QUESTIONS I AM REGULARLY ASKED IS WHETHER I MISS THE WORLD OF
STUDENTS AND THE OPPORTUNITY TO SHAPE THEIR EDUCATION.

THE ANSWER IS YES, I DO. I MISS THE COMPANY OF UNDERGRADUATES AND GRADUATES. FOR SOMEONE OF MY GENERATION, TEACHING THE YOUNG IS A WAY TO TOUCH
THE FUTURE. BUT I AM QUICK TO ADD THAT I HAVE NOT LEFT THE WORLD OF EDUCATION; I HAVE SIMPLY EXCHANGED ONE KIND OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION FOR

ANOTHER. JAMES SMITHSON'S MANDATE TO DEDICATE THE SMITHSONIAN TO "THE INCREASE AND DIFFUSION OF KNOWLEDGE" WELL OVER 150 YEARS AGO KEEPS THIS GREAT COMPLEX OF MUSEUMS AND
RESEARCH INSTITUTES FOCUSED ON GOALS THAT ARE AT THE HEART OF EDUCATION.

THERE ARE DIFFERENCES, OF COURSE. MUCH OF THE EDUCATION THAT HAPPENS WITHIN THE SMITHSONIAN UNIVERSE CAN BE DESCRIBED AS INFORMAL RATHER THAN FORMAL. WE ARE NOT A DEGREEGRANTING INSTITUTION, NOR DO WE SHEPHERD THE YOUNG THROUGH THE STAGES OF CLASSROOM



Art specialist Wanda Aikens shows students from the Lucy E. Moten Elementary School the art of mask making. The sessions are part of the Anacostia Museum's longstanding educational partnership with the school. (Photograph by Harold Dorwin)

experience from elementary through high school. We present to the public, both school-age and adult, a wealth of programs that represent and reinforce the excitement of learning about the human and the natural worlds. We have no alumni because there is no fixed starting or ending point to what we offer.

In recent years, however, the Smithsonian has taken more and more interest in making its resources directly available to America's schools. In the last decades of this century, our nation has come to recognize a need to find new ways to support the education of our children and to help prepare them for a rapidly changing world. The Smithsonian has developed educational materials and programs based on actual objects and other primary resources that, in effect, take our museums and research institutes to the classroom. We feel we have something to offer schools that is special to our own learning environment.

Traditionally, education has relied heavily on texts and lectures, questions and discussions. Words are at the core of the experience. Object-based education focuses the learning experience more on artifacts and primary documents in a manner that taps children's diverse learning styles while stimulating interest and providing a deeper understanding of the subject. As one teacher put it, "Even young children can often be helped to understand quite complex concepts when they can discover them concretely manifested in objects."

One Smithsonian project for schoolchildren based on this approach is "Of Kayaks and Ulus," which was created largely by the National Museum of Natural History for grades 7 through 10. The project, originally presented in a kit but soon available on the Internet, involves Bering Sea Eskimos and emphasizes the journals and collections of a famous 19th-century Smithsonian naturalist, Edward Nelson.

The kit contains a teachers' guide, which suggests, for instance, that students view 10 "mystery" slides of objects from the Eskimo culture, then ponder how these objects were made and used. Further discussion usually

elicits hypotheses about the environment in which the people who made these items lived, the natural resources they depended upon, their ability as craftspeople, and similar topics. After this process, the students learn that all the objects, and many others, are in a collection at the Smithsonian amassed by Nelson. Then they are introduced to reproductions of Nelson's letters, journals, photographs, drawings, and field notes.

There are many other examples of similar projects developed by the Smithsonian. One is a popular science curriculum featuring hands-on experiments for students in grades 1 through 6. Created by the National Science Resources Center (a joint initiative of the Smithsonian and the National Academy of Sciences), the curriculum enables children to learn by doing experiments as well as by reading texts and listening to teachers. As one of the world's premier research institutions, we are ideally suited to help students better understand science by teaching them not only what we know but also how we know it. The program, called Science and Technology for Children, is used in more than 20 percent of the nation's school districts, and similar curricula are now being fashioned for grades 7 and 8.

One of the pleasures of my position as Secretary is the opportunity to visit schools and see some of these programs in action. I can also keep in touch with students, though they are somewhat younger than the Berkeley undergraduates I once knew. Last year, I observed classes using the NSRC science curriculum while I was visiting Anchorage, Alaska. It was a delight to see fifthand sixth-graders not only reading about science but actually handling objects that had scientific importance. This is a wonderful way to

teach the scientific method. The pupils hypothesized about the outcome, did the steps, and saw the results. They learned as much when they were wrong as when they were right.

pressed by the inventiveness of their strategies. The National Portrait Gallery, for example, takes to classrooms "The Trial of John Brown," in which costumed gallery staff play the roles of judge,



Another time, I was surrounded by a kinetic first-grade group visiting the Hands On History Room at the National Museum of American History. The objects here were not scientific but historical, evoking the early 19th century, and they were all piled into a big box. I was one of the adults telling that excited group stories about the objects and clothing. The excitement mounted when the children were invited to try on the clothing; one great big red cape was particularly popular. I know something important was happening there: the stimulation of curiosity and the glimmerings of a world beyond their own experience. It was one of the best times I have had at the Smithsonian.

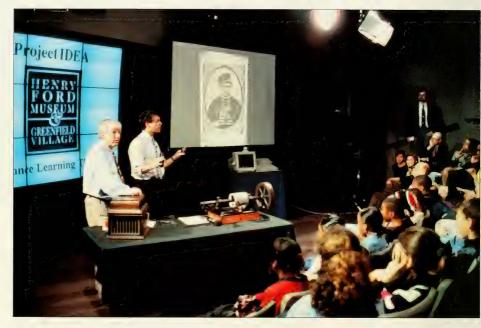
As I have come to know the range of educational activities conceived by my colleagues in the museums, the research institutes, and in our central Smithsonian Office of Education, I continue to be im-

The legendary journalist Walter Cronkite displays his newly awarded James Smithson Bicentennial Medal to a sellout crowd following an interview with Marc Pachter, counselor to the Secretary, in a program sponsored by The Smithsonian Associates. (Photograph by Hugh Talman)

attorneys, and witnesses in a mock trial of the 19th-century abolitionist, while students serve as jury. The National Postal Museum has put together an activity book in which students create their own postage stamps and another book that is a guide to building letter-

1990s, which explores the clues that clothing provides to understanding culture.

Studies indicate that skillfully done object-based education is a successful means of engaging young people and teaching a variety of skills and subjects. If these inform teachers and to offer relevant training, especially in the Washington metropolitan area. Summer seminars for teachers, conducted largely within Smithsonian museums and research institutes, focus on how to use museum collections in the teaching



A videoconference electronically linked students in Washington, D.C., Cleveland, and Indiana during the week-long program "Electrified, Amplified, and Deified: The Electric Guitar, Its Makers and Players" sponsored by the National Museum of American History's Jerome and Dorothy Lemelson Center for the Study of Invention and Innovation. (Photograph by Jeff Tinsley)

writing relationships across generations.

Other materials among the 455 items listed in the latest *Smithsonian Resource Guide for Teachers* include such imaginatively titled booklets as *Birds over Troubled Forests*, from the Smithsonian Migratory Bird Center of the National Zoo, and the Smithsonian Office of Education's *Image and Identity: Clothing and Adolescence in the*

techniques are to be widely used in schools and museums, considerable resources must be invested in the preparation and distribution of materials and, most important, in teacher training. Teachers who are confident they can use these new techiques find object-based education an exciting way to enhance learning.

The Smithsonian has been involved in a number of activities to

process. Similarly, Smithsonian staff have worked with the National Faculty, a nonprofit educational organization, in extensive teacher training programs around the country that involve curators from the Institution and local museums as well as distinguished university professors.

The Smithsonian also brings thousands of Washington-area teachers together at an annual

Teachers' Night to see displays and discuss materials and programs for local schools. As a way to reach more educators, we have begun to use the Internet to share curriculum ideas and lesson plans. By the year 2003, an Education Resource Center in the Arts and Industries Building will allow teachers to try out a variety of curriculum kits and other materials on site. A virtual version will also be available on the *Smithsonian Education* World Wide Web site (http://educate.si.edu/).

In these ways, the Smithsonian can collaborate with all schools interested in our approach to obiect-based and research-linked education. But two schools in the District of Columbia are taking the Smithsonian connection one step further. In the fall of 1996, Robert Brent Elementary School and Stuart-Hobson Middle School became Museum Magnet Schools through a partnership forged between the District of Columbia Public Schools and the Smithsonian Institution under a grant from the U. S. Department of Education. The Smithsonian Office of Education describes this partnership as "a groundbreaking program for elementary and middle school students allowing them to pursue real questions, becoming both teacher and student, observer and curator."

Using an interdisciplinary and thematic approach, students in these schools collect, study, and interpret objects to learn science, art, geography, history, and potentially a multitude of other subjects. What strikes me as particularly remarkable about this program is its core insight that students may learn best when they have the opportunity to present their learning to new audiences. In February 1997, the Washington Post reported on a tour that Erica



The National Zoo's new Amazonia Science Gallery invites visitors to experience the excitement of scientific inquiry. These young people are helping Dr. Matthew Hamilton with a DNA isolation procedure. (Photograph by Jessie Cohen)

Webster, 14, of Stuart-Hobson Middle School gave "a wide-eyed group of kindergarteners" of a Native American history exhibition she and her eighth-grade classmates had developed. Erica's sure command of the material came across as she sat with the younger students in a 12-foot-tall tepee made of bed linens.

Erica's principal, Yvonne Lewis, described the total immersion of her eighth-graders in Native American culture. "Their lives became these people's lives. Across the board, in all their classes, whatever they were working on was tied to Native Americans." Examples she gave were the use of geometry to design tepees and igloos; the use of

food and culture as the basis of essays and poetry; and science teaching focused on Native American agricultural strategies.

This is modern learning at its best—active and imaginative. These students are engaged in their learning and as a result are invested in it. They make observations, see connections, and find meaning for themselves. Like the curators they resemble, they conduct research and then choose ways to communicate their discoveries to others. It is an encouraging start to an experiment we are watching closely to determine long-term educational benefits.

The Museum Magnet Schools project is one of a number

presided over by the Smithsonian's Office of Education, led by its energetic director Ann Bay. It reflects not only the Institution's commitment to object-based and interdisciplinary education but also our commitment to partnerships as

the foundation of all our educational efforts. Whether working in Washington or elsewhere around the nation, Bay's office emphasizes community-based outreach. The Smithsonian goes to communities that invite us to work with them, learning centers for preschool children. I'll let the center's director, Sharon Shaffer, describe a typical day:

"Children are fascinated by things that go, such as bikes, cars, trucks, and planes. A group of



More than 16,000 students from nearly 500 school groups took part in educational programs at the National Museum of Natural History this year. Beyond the Mall, several thousand more linked up with the museum electronically through its innovative Natural Partners Initiative. (Photograph by Steve Barrett)

building bridges between local museums and schools. This was the theme of one of our most valuable 150th anniversary projects, a national teleconference jointly sponsored with the Institute of Museum and Library Services, which presented models of successful museum-school partnerships.

Our magnet school program is new, but another formal attempt to test the value of museum-based education dates to 1988 and the establishment of our own Smithsonian Early Enrichment Center (SEEC). The founding board envisioned this program as a national model, establishing museums as

three-year-olds may listen to the story Curious George Rides a Bike. A museum visit sets the stage for expanding their understanding of bicycles as the children search for a bike that is just like George's. As the hunt develops, the children view a unicycle, a tandem bike, and an antique bicycle. They discuss the size and number of wheels on each bike and, as they observe wooden wheels and rubber tires, consider why some wheels look different from others. They want to know about spokes and chains and gears and handlebars." The experience continues back in the classroom as children listen to the old-time

song, "A Bicycle Built for Two," pretend to pedal around the room, and create collages of bicycles.

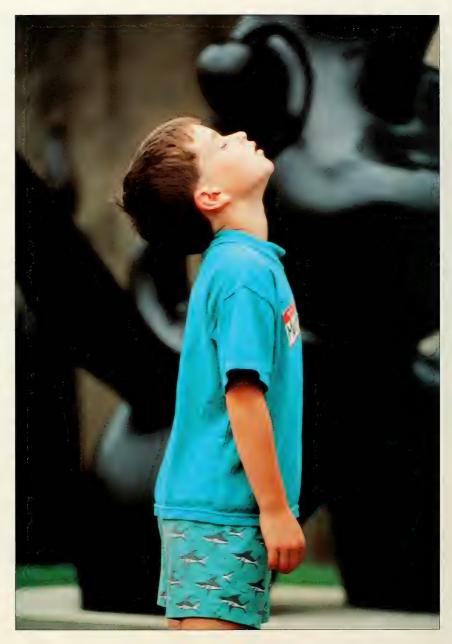
A recent analysis of five years of test data shows that children participating in the SEEC program exceeded expected achievement in all areas. Two-thirds of SEEC preschoolers score in the 99th pecentile in nationally normed science tests upon completion of the program. The application of the SEEC curriculum, known as Museum Magic, outside the Smithsonian was tested in the fall of 1997 in Cleveland through an arrangement with University Circle, Inc., in collaboration with five pre-schools and seven cultural institutions.

No report on the Smithsonian's new strategies for the "diffusion of knowledge" would be complete without an electronic dimension. There are those who see electronic outreach as a threat to direct people-to-people interaction. I am not one of them. At the Smithsonian, we see successful electronic communication as built on human connections. The more we share our resources electronically, the more we can be of service to our many publics and to the educational goals we all share.

One of my first priorities as Secretary was the creation in 1995 of a World Wide Web site, which has given many Americans easy access to a range of our collections and fields of expertise. More recently, my colleagues have created experimental electronic programs that will invite the richest possible interaction between Smithsonian resources and the needs of our nation's classrooms. Among the most remarkable of these is the Natural Partners Initiative, led by the National Museum of Natural History in close partnership with the National Zoological Park and the Smithsonian Environmental



Two high school students work together to develop fashion design concepts at Gap, Inc.'s design headquarters during the Cooper-Hewitt, National Design Museum's Design Career Day, "Come As You Are." (Photograph by Kerry MacIntosh)



As part of a dance program in the Hirshhorn Museum's Sculpture Garden, a "Young at Art" participant standing near Joan Miró's *Lunor Bird* imagines what it would be like to explore outer space. (Photograph © Paul Gillis)

Research Center and, outside the Smithsonian, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration's Stennis Space Center, Mississippi State University, the Council for Great City Schools, and many other partners now and to come. This initiative has already begun to benefit classrooms as far from the Smithsonian's home base in Washington as Alabama, California, Florida, Iowa, Mississippi, North Carolina, Tennessee, and Wyoming.

This creative new program has been designed to enliven the way science is taught. It will electronically link scientific and educational institutions, technical experts, teachers, and firsthand experiences in a local classroom setting. The program uses state-ofthe-art technologies to enable live two-way videoconferencing between Smithsonian content experts and students and teachers wherever they are situated, as well as virtual tours of exhibits, links to remote Smithsonian research sites, and teacher training and enhancement conferences, among a wealth of strategies.

In the words of its founders, the Natural Partners Initiative will "allow educators to become immersed in content that was previously very difficult to access. It will further support those teachers in using inquiry-based learning. Natural Partners would like to see every classroom become a museum."

So would we all.



Teachers in Nebraska, who have online access to the National Museum of American Art's collections, visit the museum to see art firsthand and participate in workshops about using "remote" art resources in the classroom. (Photograph by Mildred Baldwin)



Fifth-graders from Oak View Elementary School in Montgomery County, Maryland, conduct experiments with model ecosystems during their work on a curriculum unit from the National Science Resources Center's Science and Technology for Children program. (Photograph by Richard W. Strauss)



REPORT OF THE BOARD OF REGENTS

THE WORK OF THE BOARD OF REGENTS' COMMITTEES THROUGHOUT THE YEAR SUBSTANTIALLY

STRENGTHENED THE THREE PLENARY MEETINGS IN FEBRUARY, MAY, AND SEPTEMBER 1997. THE BOARD

WELCOMED ITS NEWEST CONGRESSIONAL MEMBER, REPRESENTATIVE ESTEBAN E. TORRES (D-CALIF.),

WHOSE APPOINTMENT BY THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE ON FEBRUARY 25, 1997, FILLED A LONGSTANDING

VACANCY ON THE BOARD AND BROUGHT THE MEMBERSHIP TO ITS FULL STATUTORY CAPACITY. THE BOARD

NAMED REGENT FRANK A. SHRONTZ TO ITS INVESTMENT POLICY COMMITTEE AND ELECTED REGENT

WESLEY S. WILLIAMS JR. TO THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

THE REGENTS' COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE, ESTABLISHED LAST YEAR, EFFECTIVELY ENHANCED THE
BOARD'S OVERSIGHT OF THE INSTITUTION. THE COMMITTEE'S MEETINGS ATTRACTED THE PARTICIPATION
OF MANY REGENTS ON THE SUNDAY AFTERNOONS PRECEDING REGULAR MONDAY BOARD MEETINGS.

MEMBERS DISCUSSED IN DEPTH SUCH TOPICS AS THE STATUS OF DEVELOPMENT AND THE SMITHSONIAN'S
NEEDS AND OPPORTUNITIES FOR A NATIONAL CAMPAIGN; THE SMITHSONIAN'S STRATEGIC PLAN (KNOWN

This statue of Joseph Henry (1797–1878), the first Secretary of the Smithsonian and the most famous American physical scientist of his day, has stood outside the north entrance to the Smithsonian Castle since 1883. (Photograph by Charles Phillips)

ALSO AS THE RESPONSE TO THE GOVERNMENT PERFORMANCE RESULTS ACT); AND

SPACE NEEDS ASSOCIATED WITH THE PLANNED RENOVATION OF THE PATENT OFFICE

BUILDING AND ENHANCEMENT OF THE OPERATIONS OF THE NATIONAL PORTRAIT

Gallery, National Museum of American Art, and Archives of American Art. In addition, the Committee of the Whole discussed the operations and plans of the National Museum of Natural History and the Freer and Sackler Galleries with their respective directors and advisory board representatives.

The Audit and Review Committee exercised its primary responsibility for oversight of the Institution's financial operations. This committee is the Regents' principal contact with the Institution's external auditors and receives the vearly report on its fiscal transactions. The committee also receives the Smithsonian inspector general's findings and frequently reviews particular functions and operations that have come to its attention. In the past year, such reviews included new accounting standards, insurance and risk funding, and tax issues related to the Institution's business activities.

The Investment Policy Committee continued to monitor and meet with each of the current investment managers of the Institution's endowment. The committee terminated one investment management firm based on its relatively weak performance, redistributing its funds and some funds from another balanced management firm to other specialized investment managers. In other actions, the committee's rules of operation, proxy voting guidelines. and standards of conduct and disclosure were adopted; a \$21 perunit payout rate for fiscal year 1998 was approved; and the committee discussed the use of index funds and investments in alternative investment classes.

Among its many actions throughout the year, the Board of Regents established the Smithsonian's charitable gift annuity program, approved an agreement with Novus Services, Inc., for a Smithsonian affinity credit card. and authorized tax-exempt financing for the construction of the Discovery Center in the National Museum of Natural History. In addition, the Regents approved the sale of the Barney Studio House for the benefit of the National Museum of American Art, reported to Congress that the National Campaign for the National Museum of the American Indian raised more than \$37 million in fulfillment of its statutory requirement for construction of the Mall museum, worked with the Secretary to ensure that the continuing tour of "America's Smithsonian" would incur no additional deficit. and established the Smithsonian Center for Latino Initiatives.

Particularly notable among the Regents' discussions were the Smithsonian policy on cosponsored special events, the implications of early institutional affiliations, the principles of a corporate sponsorship policy, and the challenges of certain exhibitions in contemporary art and American history. The Regents named the Visitors' Center at the Smithsonian Tropical Research Institute for STRI's first director, the late Dr. Martin H. Moynihan; named an exhibition gallery in the National Postal Museum for Guido Craveri. president of Harmers Auction SA. a leading stamp dealer, and Tito Giamporcaro, a prominent philatelist; and named Cooper-Hewitt, National Design Museum's Center for the Study of Jewelry and Precious Metals for Joseph A. DiPalma and his sister Flora DiPalma Hoffman. As the year ended, the Regents considered a significant potential gift to the National Museum of Natural History.

The Regents were pleased to award Joseph Henry Medals to Dr. Frederick G. Seitz, president emeritus of Rockefeller University and chair of the Joint Advisory Committee of Sponsoring Institutions of the Joseph Henry Papers Project, and Dr. Tomás Ybarra-Frausto, chairperson of the Smithsonian Council and the Latino Oversight Committee. Dr. Seitz and Dr. Ybarra-Frausto were honored for their significant contributions toward the Smithsonian's mandate for the increase and diffusion of knowledge.

With the assistance of their Committee on Policy, Programs, and Planning, the Regents established the National Advisory Board of the National Zoological Park, the National Advisory Board of the Smithsonian Environmental Research Center, the Development Board of the Smithsonian Institution Libraries, and the Council of Philatelists of the National Postal Museum. The Regents expressed great appreciation to these and the many other advisory boards that assist in the oversight of the Smithsonian's museums, research institutes, and major programs.

The Board of Regents appointed the following individuals to the Institution's advisory boards: Max N. Berry, Henry E. Catto, Peter R. Coneway, Thomas Edward Congdon, Archie W. Dunham, Richard Hunt, Robert L. James, Nan Tucker McEvoy, Thomas D. Mullins, Heinz C. Prechter, Carol Ann Swanson Price, David M. Silfen, Kenneth L. Smith, Frank A. Weil, Anthony Welters, and Daniel W. Yohannes to the Smithsonian National Board; Alison Bernstein, H. P. Claussen, Dollie Ann Cole, Neil Harris, Irene Hirano, Thomas W. Langfitt, Seymour L. Schwartz, and Marvin D. Williams to the National Museum of American His-

tory Board of Trustees; Joseph M. Goldenberg, Joseph E. Harris, Robert Farris Thompson, and Walter E. Washington to the Commission of the National Museum of African Art: Kay Allaire, Harvey Krueger, Elaine La Roche, Barbara A. Mandel, Richard Smith, and Edward A. Weinstein to the Cooper-Hewitt, National Design Museum Board of Trustees; Cynthia Helms, Marie Lam, and Robert Tang to the Arthur M. Sackler Gallery Visiting Committee; David L. Dilcher, Edward O. Gaylord, Colin Patterson, and Marshall Turner to the National Museum of Natural History Advisory Board; Duane Champagne, George L. Cornell, Billy L. Cypress, Charles Diker, Dwight Gourneau, Joann Sebastian Morris, and Ted Stevens to the Board of Trustees of the National Museum of the American Indian; Joan Adams Mondale and Roger Harrison Mudd to the Commission of the National Portrait Gallery: Sylvia Ripley Addison, David Challinor, Jeannine Smith Clark, Katharine C. Crittenberger, Leonard C. Jaques, Barbara J. Smith, and Kevin Starr to the Development Board of the Smithsonian Institution Libraries; and Tomas Bjaringer, George Brett, Chan Chin Cheung, Guido Craveri, Enzo Diena, Tito Giamporcaro, Surajita Gongvatana, Erivan Haub, Tim Hirsch, John Hotchner,

Norman Hubbard, Azeezaly Jaffer, Alvin and Marge Kantor, Frank Mandel, Arthur Morowitz, Hassan Shaida, David Sundman, Donald Sundman, and Steven C. Walske to the Council of Philatelists of the National Postal Museum.

STAFF CHANGES

On October 4, 1996, the Smithsonian community paid tribute to Mary Livingston Ripley, the late wife of Secretary Emeritus S. Dillon Ripley. Mrs. Ripley was remembered for her many contributions to the Smithsonian during her husband's tenure, including the establishment of the Smithsonian Women's Committee, the enhancement of Smithsonian gardens and orchid collections, and her avid work as a photographer, entomologist, and collaborator in Mr. Riplev's ornithological fieldwork.

The Smithsonian's senior management was bolstered this year with the arrival of Robert V. Hanle, formerly at the University of Minnesota Foundation, in the new position of executive director for development. Appointed from within the Smithsonian ranks were Roslyn A. Walker as director of the National Museum of African Art; Nancy E. Gwinn as director of Smithsonian Institution Libraries, succeeding Barbara Smith, who retired this year; and James B. Conklin, replacing Arthur Lee Denny

as senior information officer.

Several highly accomplished members of the senior staff have left for other vinevards. Assistant Secretary for Institutional Advancement Alice Green Burnette left to pursue other opportunities on a part-time basis. Marie A. Mattson, director of the Office of Membership and Development, moved to a similar position at the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts after receiving the Secretary's Gold Medal for Exceptional Service. David L. Correll left his position as director of the Smithsonian Environmental Research Center to become senior scientist. As the year ended, Patrick J. Miller resigned as director of the Office of Physical Plant to accept a comparable post at Harvard Medical School.

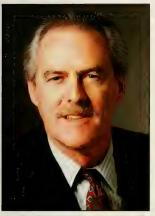
It is always difficult to lose senior personnel who have contributed so unstintingly to the advancement of Smithsonian interests. The compliment that other organizations pay in this respect is bittersweet. But, by the same token, the Institution has both acquired and nurtured from within a staff highly regarded for its talent and dedication. The vitality of the Smithsonian staff is central to its success, and the continued strength of the Institution in this sense has never seemed more assured.



PROCESSES VI DISCOVERY

REPORT OF THE PROVOST

J. DENNIS O'CONNOR



Above: Provost J. Dennis O'Connor (Photograph by Rick Vargas)

Left: "Amber: Window to the Past," on view at the National Museum of Natural History throughout the summer of 1997, presented amber as studied by paleobiologists, paleobotanists, cultural anthropologists, and art historians. This hymena flower comes from the tree that formed the amber. (Photograph by Chip Clark)

AND EDUCATION. TO "DIFFUSE" KNOWLEDGE WE MUST FIRST "INCREASE" IT, SO THE RESEARCH CONDUCTED BY OUR SCHOLARS AND SCIENTISTS IS A NECESSARY PRECURSOR TO THE EDUCATIONAL EXPERIENCES OUR VISITORS ENJOY. AS PROVOST, I HOLD AN ENVIABLE POSITION AT THE POINT OF CONVERGENCE, WORKING WITH THE INSTITUTION'S GREAT MUSEUMS AND RESEARCH CENTERS AS THEY HELP THE PROCESS OF DISCOVERY TO FLOURISH.

TWO VITAL PROCESSES OF DISCOVERY CONVERGE AT THE SMITHSONIAN: RESEARCH

AND FLOURISH IT DOES. IN THE SMITHSONIAN'S MUSEUMS, WE CELEBRATE AND INSPIRE DISCOVERY, LARGELY THROUGH EXHIBITIONS AND PUBLIC PROGRAMS. SOME

EXHIBITIONS ARE STRUCTURED ATTEMPTS TO CONVEY INFORMATION OR MEANING THROUGH THE USE OF OBJECTS, WHETHER HISTORICAL, SCIENTIFIC, OR ARTISTIC. OCCASIONALLY, WE PRESENT AN IMPRESSIVE OBJECT (A WORK OF ART, A SKELETAL STRUCTURE, A HISTORICAL ARTIFACT), GIVE VISITORS INFORMATION ABOUT IT, AND INVITE THEM TO TAKE FROM IT WHAT THEY WISH. WE HOPE THAT THEIR EXPERIENCE EXTENDS THEIR PERSONAL HORIZONS AND STIMULATES THEM TO EXPLORE DIFFERENT WAYS OF THINKING, OUESTIONING, SEEING, AND UNDERSTANDING.

This year's diverse exhibitions blurred the line between education and research, from the extraordinarily effective new Janet Annenberg Hooker Hall of Geology, Gems, and Minerals at the National Museum of Natural History, to the National Postal Museum's fascinating story of invention and innovation, "Undercover: The Evolution of the American Envelope." A varied and vibrant selection of exhibitions from the Anacostia

Museum and Center for African American History and Culture appeared throughout the year in the Arts and Industries Building. One of them was jazz bassist Milt Hinton's photographs of "Life on the Road" with Dizzy Gillespie, Hank Jones, Cab Calloway, and other renowned musicians. At the Arthur M. Sackler Gallery, "King of the World: A Mughal Manuscript from the Royal Library, Windsor Castle" presented both beautiful works of

art and the intriguing story of life in 17th-century India under the reign of the builder of the Taj Mahal.

The scientists and scholars who work in the Smithsonian's research organizations engage in discovery of another variety. We can point with great pride to the newly released book on the rise and closure of the Panamanian Isthmus during the last 10 million years, a cooperative effort of the Panama Paleontol-



Provost J. Dennis O'Connor officiates as Their Highnesses Maharaja Gajsingh II and Maharani Hemlat Rajye of Marwar-Jodhpur, India, cut the ribbon opening the exhibition "King of the World: A Mughal Manuscript from the Royal Library, Windsor Castle," at the Arthur M. Sackler Gallery. (Photograph by John Tsantes)

ogy Project led by Anthony Coates and his colleagues at the Smithsonian Tropical Research Institute. This already-classic work explains the formation of species throughout North and South America better than any other study.

Two other compelling discoveries show the level at which Smithsonian scientists lead the expansion of knowledge. Researchers from the Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory and their colleagues announced new findings that strengthen the case for black holes. Using satellite measurements of x-ray binary stars, they verified the existence of the "event horizon." the one-way membrane that traps matter and energy inside a black hole. At the National Museum of Natural History, there was new proof that a catastrophic asteroid impact caused the extinction of dinosaurs and other organisms 65 million years ago. A deep sea core went on display that contains material from the asteroid along with evidence of the extinction of a major group of marine microscopic organisms.

Discovery has also flourished in our educational programs this year, including the Smithsonian Office of Education's Museum Magnet Schools, its *Smithsonian Education* Web site, and the Smithsonian Early Enrichment Center's innovative early childhood curriculum.

One of our priorities in the last year has been to take discovery beyond the Mall in a way that we have not done before-by extending electronic outreach, for instance. Some Smithsonian exhibitions have companion sites on the World Wide Web, and there are virtual exhibitions as well. Some say this experience in cyberspace is a far cry from standing next to the original, and they are absolutely right. On the other hand, not all of our 260 million citizens can come to Washington to experience objects firsthand. Looking ahead, we see the prospect for dramatic changes in our educational

potential as we digitize several million images from Smithsonian collections for online access.

The Smithsonian also took steps to more firmly engage the public with the Institution when the Board of Regents created the Smithsonian Center for Latino Initiatives under the Office of the Provost. When it opens in 1998, the new center will promote internal links as well as connections between the Smithsonian and Latino communities.

These reports from the Smithsonian's 16 museums, its research institutes, and its offices illustrate the convergence of research and education. They share the thread of discovery, whether in a tropical forest canopy, at the far reaches of the solar system, in a classroom, or in an exhibition gallery. For scholars and the public alike, the Smithsonian is indeed a place for wondering, questioning, and learning.

MUSEUMS AND RESEARCH INSTITUTES

ANACOSTIA MUSEUM AND CENTER FOR AFRICAN AMERICAN HISTORY AND CULTURE

Steven Cameron Newsome, Director

The Anacostia Museum and Center for African American History and Culture expanded their tradition of leadership in increasing public understanding of the historical experiences and cultural expressions of people of African descent living in the Americas. At the same time, the museum enhanced its strategies for engaging constituencies in the development of research projects, public programs, and exhibitions, especially those that focus on contemporary social and cultural issues.

- The Anacostia Museum received a \$600,000 grant from the Lilly Endowment—the largest ever awarded to the museum—for the development of the exhibition "Speak to My Heart: African American Communities of Faith and Contemporary Society." The project takes a unique approach to engaging the community in exploring the dynamic relationship between African American communities and churches or other religious organizations. The exhibition will open in the Arts and Industries Building in April 1998.
- Construction of the Archives Center at the museum building was completed.

The center will house archival, photographic, and video collections as well as new collections focusing on the African American family and community history and African American participation in film and the performing arts.

■ While the museum's public spaces were closed during the Archives Center construction, education and program staff took outreach activities to community settings, including schools, senior citizen centers, health care facilities, and shopping centers. Among the offerings was a workshop series that helped families, churches, and civic organizations create Black History Month programs.

Community Partners in Education

Each day at the Lucy E. Moten Elementary School in the Anacostia neighborhood of Washington, D.C., students embark on an adventure in learning—about their community, about African American history, and about themselves. The six-year-old partnership between the school and the Anacostia Museum and Center for African American History and Culture is a natural extension of the museum's commitment to community-based educational programs.

The partnership is based in a classroom at the school, where the coordinator has built closer relationships with administrators, teachers, students, and parents. This arrangement allows the museum to be a prominent factor in the day-to-day education of the students.

Benefiting from a multidisciplinary approach to learning, Moten students are deeply involved with museum and community resources. Building pride and self-esteem is a special focus. Students are introduced to a broader world through discussions with experts on African American history and culture, field trips to local museums, and special programs with individuals and community arts and historical organizations.

The program for the 1997–98 school year continued with a grant from the Freddie Mac Foundation. "The partnership between the Anacostia Museum and the Lucy E. Moten Elementary School provides an engaging, creating learning environment," says Leland C. Brendsel, chairman and CEO of Freddie Mac and chairman of the Freddie Mac Foundation. "At the foundation, we look for ways to brighten the lives of children in our community, and this is a terrific way."

- At the director's invitation, leaders of community-based museums and cultural organizations began planning an international conference on museums and community development to be held in early 2000.
- Staff representatives held discussions with the Prince George's County, Maryland, Arts Council about the development of an arts education center in Landover Mall in partnership with five local cultural organizations. The museum's participation will significantly increase the Institution's community outreach to residents of the Maryland suburbs.
- Throughout the year, the museum and the center presented critically acclaimed exhibitions in the Arts and Industries Building: "Feeling the Spirit: Searching the World for the People of Africa," "Invoking the Spirit: Worship Traditions in the African World," "The Black Transatlantic Experience: The Photography of Chester Higgins Jr. and Stephen Marc," "The Jazz Age in Paris, 1914–1940," "Life on the Road: The Photography of Milt Hinton," and "Caribbean Visions: Contemporary Painting and Sculpture."

ARCHIVES OF AMERICAN ART

Richard J. Wattenmaker, Director

Established in 1954 to enable and encourage research in American art history, the Archives of American Art has grown to include more than 13 million items, the world's largest single source for documentary materials on the visual arts of the United States. The collections contain correspondence, diaries, business papers, journals, and other documentation of artists, art institutions, collectors, critics, dealers, and scholars. The Archives also houses oral and video history interviews, photographs, and works of art on paper, including many artists' sketchbooks.

Central to the Archives' mission is sharing the treasures of its unique research collections with the broadest possible audience. As a member of the Research Libraries Group, the Archives makes its automated catalogue accessible through the Research Libraries Information Network (RLIN). Other outreach efforts include an active interlibrary program of collections on microfilm and the publication of a scholarly quarterly *Journal*. Researchers may visit regional research and collecting centers in

Washington, D.C., New York, Boston, Detroit, and San Marino, California. The Archives also publishes finding aids and guides to its collections and regularly supports or organizes symposia, conferences, and exhibitions related to its holdings. The Archives' resources are also available through the World Wide Web.

- This year, the Archives published three important books as well as its Journal, Reading Records: A Researcher's Guide to the Archives of American Art provides a comprehensive overview of the collections. Paris: A Guide to Archival Sources for American Art History, underwritten by a grant from the Florence Gould Foundation, a supporter of cooperative French-American ventures, will help scholars locate the many original documents on American artists in Parisian archives. A Finding Aid to the Walter Pach Papers provides a detailed description of the papers of a pivotal figure in American art circles in the first half of the 20th century.
- Liza Kirwin, the Archives' southeast regional collector, gave a talk on Latino primary sources and opportunities for research at the Archives as part of the 1997 Latino Graduate Training Seminar in Qualitative Methodology, sponsored



by the Smithsonian's Center for Museum Studies and the Inter-University Program for Latino Research.

■ Interns and fellows made significant contributions to the Archives' work throughout the year. Gabriela H. Lambert, a participant in the Smithsonian's Minority Internship Program, arranged, preserved, and described the papers of Tomás Ybarra-Frausto, scholar and chair of the Smithsonian Council and the Latino Oversight Committee. Under the new James E. Webb Internship Program for Minority Graduate Students in Business and Public Administration, María C. Gaztambide worked on an intensive project to collect documentation on Puerto Rican artists and arts organizations active in Puerto Rico and New York City. A third intern, Annie Livingston, processed the papers of Oberlin College professor Ellen Hulda Johnson. Tey Marianna Nunn held a 10-week graduate fellowship, awarded by the Smithsonian's Center for Museum Studies, to advance her dissertation research on Hispana and Hispano artists of the Works Progress Administration in New Mexico.

- Supported by the Fund for Latino Initiatives, the Archives conducted a ninemonth survey of art-related primary source material in South Florida. Kaira Cabañas, a former Archives intern, uncovered significant new collections while forming stronger relationships between the Archives and Cuban American art communities.
- This year, the Archives continued to lend materials to museums and other cultural institutions throughout the world. This important form of outreach ensures that documents from the collections are included in exhibitions as supporting documentation for the objects on display. Among the borrowing institutions were the Phillips Collection, the Paul Robeson Cultural Center at Rutgers University, the California African-American Museum, the Museum of the City of New York, and the National Portrait Gallery.

Among the rich resources of the Archives of American Art are documents from the historic International Exhibition of Modern Art (the Armory Show) of 1913, which introduced modern art to American audiences. (Walt Kuhn, Kuhn Family Papers, and Armory Show records, Archives of American Art)

Wider Access to the Archives of American Art

Today's enthusiasm for American art was not as widespread when the Archives of American Art was founded in 1954. There was no existing institution for the study of American artists, no full-time professor of American art history, and even our finest painters, sculptors, and craftspeople were scarcely studied. The Archives' founders wisely recognized the need to preserve valuable sources and make them available to researchers. This year, two foundations made significant gifts toward this goal.

With a \$500,000 challenge grant from the Brown Foundation—the largest single grant to the Archives in its history—the Archives has established the William E. Woolfenden Endowment Fund in honor of a former director of the Archives. The Woolfenden Fund will guarantee the publication of the Archives' quarterly *Journal* and expand its readership.

The Getty Grant Program of the J. Paul Getty Trust awarded the Archives a grant of \$214,500 to fund the arrangement and description of three major collections of gallery records: the Jacques Seligmann Galleries, Kraushaar Galleries, and the Robert Schoelkopf Gallery. These three collections, which document crucial art world activity in America throughout the 20th century, are in constant demand by researchers.

Other grants this year—from the Judith Rothschild Foundation, the Ahmanson Foundation, and the Henry Luce Foundation—also contributed to the arrangement and description of frequently used collections.

ARTHUR M. SACKLER GALLERY

Milo C. Beach, Director

September 28 marked a full decade since the opening of the Arthur M. Sackler Gallery. Founded to share the historical focus of its sister museum, the Freer Gallery of Art, the Sackler Gallery also has increased the range of Asian art activities at the Smithsonian, developed an active program of international loan exhibitions, and embraced contemporary art and a wide range of media and artistic practice.



Artist Ah-Leon of Taiwan assembles Bridge, his 60-foot, trompe l'oeil ceramic sculpture, in preparation for its exhibition at the Arthur M. Sackler Gallery. (Photograph by Rob Harrell)

- "Bells of Bronze Age China," a public symposium presenting international research on an ancient musical and artistic tradition, was sponsored by the AMS Foundation for the Arts, Sciences, and Humanities in observance of the gallery's 10th anniversary. Some 1,200 guests attended festivities following the symposium.
- The anniversary celebration focused on Chinese culture, which had been a particular interest of gallery founder Arthur M. Sackler, M.D. (1913–87),

with a lecture by the celebrated composer Tan Dun about his *Symphony 1997*, *Heaven, Earth, and Mankind*, written for the transfer of Hong Kong to China. A week later, the gallery joined its Quadrangle complex neighbors in welcoming the public to a 10th anniversary open house featuring music, birthday cake, entertainment, and family activities.

■ The public had its first opportunity to see the 44 paintings and two illuminations from a contemporary account of the 17th-century reign of Shah-Jahan, builder of the Taj Mahal, in the exhibition "King of the World: A Mughal Manuscript from the Royal Library, Windsor Castle," organized by the Sackler Gallery in conjunction with the Royal Library and shown in celebration of the 50th anniversary of the independence of India and Pakistan. The exhibition, which re-

sulted from research by gallery director Milo Beach, opened at the National Museum of India, Delhi, then traveled to the Queen's Gallery, Buckingham Palace, London, before opening its United States tour with a presentation at the Sackler Gallery.

■ Visitors are enjoying continuous displays of fresh flowers in the Sackler pavilion made possible through an endowment from Mrs. Else Sackler of New York City. Mrs. Sackler's gift is an expression of "deepest gratitude and appreciation for the extraordinary talent, imagination, and unrelenting commitment which the director and the entire staff have devoted to achieve all that Dr. Sackler envisioned for the Sackler Gallery in 1987." Cooperating in this project are staff from the Smithsonian Horticulture Division, who select and arrange the flowers.

- A long-term loan from the Art and History Trust, which maintains one of the outstanding private collections of the arts of the book from Persia and Mughal India, resulted in "Art of the Persian Courts," a presentation of nearly 100 paintings, manuscripts, drawings, and works of calligraphy spanning the 14th to the 19th century. In addition to providing material for this and future exhibitions, the Art and History Trust loan enhances the Sackler and Freer Galleries' resources as a preeminent center for the study of manuscripts from the Islamic world.
- A group of 80 rare ceramic vessels from the 9th- to 14th-century Khmer empire (encompassing present-day Cambodia, Thailand, and Laos) was presented by Mr. and Mrs. Osborne Hauge and Mr. and Mrs. Victor Hauge, and nine of the vessel: were placed on view in honor of the gallery's anniversary. The collection richly represents the diversity of Khmer ceramic forms and glazes in a region where gallery-sponsored fieldwork is under way.
- Combined influences from Chinese and American sources form the contemporary artistic vision of Taiwanese artist Ah-Leon, creator of *Bridge*, 1993–96. This 60-foot-long trompe l'oeil ceramic sculpture, echoing the hyperrealism of a 400-year-old Chinese pottery tradition, challenged visitors to consider the boundaries between illusion and reality during its four-month presentation at the gallery.

CENTER FOR FOLKLIFE PROGRAMS AND CULTURAL STUDIES

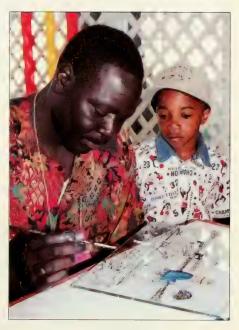
Richard Kurin, Director

The Center for Folklife Programs and Cultural Studies joins scholarship with community service and educational outreach to promote the understanding and continuity of diverse contemporary grassroots cultures. A primary goal is to foster greater participation in community culture and appreciation for its role in a civil society. The center produces the annual Festival of American Folklife, Smithsonian Folkways Recordings, exhibitions, documentary films and videos, symposia, and educational materials. It also conducts basic ethnographic research and maintains an extensive documentary archive. This year, the center was active in developing and producing many educational outreach projects and materials.

■ The 31st annual Festival of American Folklife was held on the National Mall from June 25 through July 6. Programs included "The Mississippi Delta," with blues, barbecue, and catfish; "African Immigrant Folklife: Building and Bridging Communities," with participants from more than 30 countries; and "Sacred Sounds: Belief and Society," with religious music performed by groups from a variety of traditions, including Christian choirs from South Africa and Kentucky, Jews and Muslims from Jerusalem, Native Americans, and Japanese American Buddhists from Hawaii. The third Ralph Rinzler Memorial Concert featured the New Lost City Ramblers, Wade and Julia Mainer, and others who defined the old-time music revival. The legendary rhythm and blues musician Rufus Thomas presented a special interview and performance for the "Mississippi Delta" program in cooperation with the Rhythm and Blues Foundation. Support for these programs came from the Mississippi Band of Choctaw Indians, the Mississippi Arts Commission, the

Recording Industries Music Performance Trust Funds, the Smithsonian Educational Outreach Fund, the Republic of South Africa Department of Arts, Culture, Science, and Technology, Friends of the Festival, Bob Dylan, and the Rhythm and Blues Foundation.

- Smithsonian Folkways' hit of the year was the Anthology of American Folk Music, edited by Harry Smith. The six-CD boxed set includes 84 musical selections originally recorded in the 1920s and 1930s, an enhanced CD with a companion Web site, liner notes, and historical booklets. This reissue of the anthology, first released in 1952, gained unprecedented media attention, high sales, and critical acclaim, including several Grammy Award nominations. The reissue was supported by Nick Amster and Microgroove.
- A multimedia learning guide, *Iowa Folklife: Our People, Communities, and Traditions*, was distributed to 1,200 schools and senior citizen centers in Iowa. Produced in cooperation with the Iowa Sesquicentennial Commission and funded by Pioneer Hi-Bred International, Inc., the guide grew out of a program at the 1996 Festival of American Folklife. Lesson plans, an audio CD, two videotapes, and a resource directory will be used in Iowa to teach about local culture.
- Smithsonian Folkways issued a suite of special recordings for Black History Month. Two highlights, both produced by Bernice Johnson Reagon, were a Paredon label reissue, Give Your Hands to the Struggle, and Wade in the Water, a four-CD boxed set tied to a Smithsonian Institution Traveling Exhibition Service exhibition and the Peabody Award—winning 26-part series on National Public Radio, Voices of the Civil Rights Movement.
- The Indonesian Ministry of Culture released the first six volumes of an anthology of Indonesian music, with extensive booklets in Bahasa Indonesia. The series is licensed from Smithsonian Folkways, which produced the original



Senegalese glass painter Dame Gueye from Greenbelt, Maryland, teaches his technique to a young visitor in the "Teaching and Learning Culture" area of the Festival of American Folklife's "African Immigrant Folklife" program, organized and produced by the Center for Folklife Programs and Cultural Studies. (Photograph by Rick Varqas)

English-language version and trained Indonesian students and archivists under a Ford Foundation grant.

■ The center coordinated efforts with other Smithsonian units and the South African Ministry of Culture to develop joint programs on the public representation of culture. Young South African professionals did residencies at Smithsonian museums and the Festival of American Folklife, and Smithsonian staff advised on the development of the Robben Island Prison Museum.

CONSERVATION ANALYTICAL LABORATORY

Lambertus van Zelst, Director

In keeping with its emphasis on the characterization and preservation of collection material, the Conservation Analytical Laboratory (CAL) continues to expand its audience beyond the traditional constituency of museum and preservation professionals.

Through workshops and courses, electronic publishing, collaborative curriculum development projects, and formal teaching, CAL staff have vigorously extended their outreach efforts while main-

taining solid connections within the museum community.

■ A major new educational outreach initiative focuses on Hispanic American polychrome veneration art on wood called *imágenes*. The first event was a three-day workshop, "Preservation of *Imágenes*," with an international group of faculty and attendees. Future activities include teacher workshops, a second preservation workshop, an instructional film, reference materials, and an international conference resulting in a major scholarly publication.

- Studio and laboratory exercises were field-tested in CAL's interdisciplinary art and science curriculum project, being developed in collaboration with Suitland High School, a magnet school in Prince George's County, Maryland. The project, called STATS (Science Teaching Art Teaching Science), integrates the scientific aspects of artistic materials and techniques. It will culminate in a package of course outlines, reference materials, instructional videotapes, CD-ROMs, slides, and other resources for secondary school teachers nationwide. The package will be available in print and online forms.
- Alternative communications media are integral to many CAL projects. The CAL Web site, http://www.si.edu/cal/, provides an important connection to the public by presenting schedules of events, reports of activities and programs, and authoritative brochures on collections care for those interested in preserving personal artifacts. Video recording is used frequently to document projects and create new instructional products, and CAL's offerings to the public and preservation colleagues are expanding. Usually, instructional videotapes are available to multiple audiences, including people with disabilities and non-English-speaking users.
- With the impending millennium and the heightened interest in preserving artifacts in time capsules, CAL staff have developed an off-the-shelf, archival-quality time capsule of modest



Objects conservators Carol Grissom and Harriet Beaubien at the Conservation Analytical Laboratory align sections of a Jordanian plaster sculpture from the sixth millennium B.C. before assembling it and completing the conservation treatment. A group of the sculptures was exhibited in "Preserving Ancient Statues from Jordan" at the Arthur M. Sackler Gallery. (Photograph by Doc Dougherty)

size and cost. The time capsule is intended primarily as a tool for teaching materials science, specifically artifact deterioration and preservation. It is expected to reach the marketplace in fiscal year 1998.

- CAL staff created and led several formal off-site teaching activities, including a three-month ancient materials technology course in the People's Republic of China, a two-week workshop in archives preservation in Chile, and an ongoing association with the Harvard University archaeological field school in Copán, Honduras. Staff frequently lecture and make presentations to professional societies and academic and civic organizations throughout the
- world. Of particular interest were the many public outreach activities related to the restoration of sixth-millennium B.C. plaster statues in the Arthur M. Sackler Gallery exhibition "Preserving Ancient Statues from Jordan" and the Institut du Monde Arabe exhibition "Jordanie" in Paris. An interactive computer program featuring details of the statues' original construction and their reconstruction at CAL was especially popular.
- CAL continues its highly regarded in-house courses. The offerings range from the Furniture Conservation Training Program, much of which is available to the public, to the Research Libraries and Archives Collections

Training program (RELACT) focusing on Smithsonian research collections and archives, to collaborative courses with George Washington University and other institutions. The participants are often new to the conservation field, and sometimes they represent entirely new audiences for the Smithsonian. Courses this year included artifact material technology for appraisers, the technology of coatings for violin makers and restorers, and applications of nuclear chemistry for artifact analysis for scientists and archaeologists from Latin America, held in collaboration with the International Atomic Energy Agency.

COOPER-HEWITT, NATIONAL DESIGN MUSEUM

Dianne H. Pilgrim, Director

Cooper-Hewitt, National Design Museum, the only museum in the United States devoted exclusively to historical and contemporary design, explores the impact of design on every aspect of daily life. As the museum began celebrating its centennial during 1997, its tradition of educational outreach continued through challenging exhibitions and publications, innovative educational programs for children and adults, and access to its world-renowned collection.

■ The year-long centennial celebration began with a birthday party on June 2 for the museum's members and continued through September 30 with the opening of "Design for Life: A Centennial Celebration," an exhibition that used the permanent collection to show that design is a central facet of human life. A book by the same title accompanied the exhibition, and the museum will present a variety of related special lectures and seminars. The exhibition was sponsored by generous donations from the Barbara and Morton Mandel Family Foundation, Mr. and Mrs. Lester

- S. Morse Jr., the Arthur Ross Foundation, the Shaw Contract Group, and the Smithsonian Special Exhibition Fund.
- Other exhibitions rounded out the museum's calendar in 1997. "Henry Dreyfuss Directing Design: The Industrial Designer and His Work, 1929-1972" examined the contributions of an industrial design pioneer and received critical acclaim. "Mixing Messages: Graphic Design in Contemporary Culture" explored the power and pervasiveness of visual communication through more than 300 works produced during the past decade. The Mead Corporation supported the installation cost and donated paper for the exhibition brochure, the educational activity guide, and even the exhibition labels; technology was supported by Microsoft. "The Jewelry of Tone Vigeland" was a retrospective of the Norwegian jewelry designer's work. In "Do-It-Yourself Architecture for the Great Outdoors," a group of tents was on display in an outdoor exhibition. "Disegno: Italian Renaissance Designs for the Decorative Arts," an exhibition of works on paper, explored Renaissance concepts of design and their impact on the decorative arts.
- Cooper-Hewitt's strong reputation for educational outreach was evident in the "Design Career Days" and "Studio after School" programs, which bring New York City's public high school students together with professional designers to explore social and environmental issues. This year, "Design Career Days" highlighted industrial design, graphic design, set design for film and television, and fashion design. Students in "Studio after School" worked with designers in the comic book industry, architects, the creative staff at MTV. and others.
- The museum also offered a selection of workshops for educators and students. A presentation by designer-inresidence Wendy Brawer complemented "Henry Dreyfuss Directing Design," and the community-based teacher workshop series "City of Neighborhoods," supported by the Pinkerton Foundation and the New York Times Foundation, focused this vear on the Fort Greene and Clinton Hill neighborhoods of Brooklyn. At the week-long Summer Design Institute, teachers worked with internationally known designers and educators to explore resources for critical thinking and problem solving. Public programs



The "Design for Space" segment of the Cooper-Hewitt, National Design Museum's centennial exhibition "Design for Life" examined the ways we design the spaces we inhabit. (Photograph by Bill Jacobsen)

included "Crosscurrents," the open-air summer concert and lecture series, which emphasized diversity and design. The museum also hosted Les Journées des Artisans, a four-day "living exhibition" of master artisans and craftsmen from New York and France, presented with the Colbert Foundation.

- At the museum's annual "Behindthe-Scenes" night for university students and faculty, staff were on hand to discuss resources of interest to researchers and students. The museum also held an Educator Open House, at which department staff gave guided tours of the exhibitions and spotlighted activities for students.
- The museum was a prolific publisher in 1997 with the following catalogues: Mixing Messages: Graphic Design in Contemporary Culture (with Princeton Architectural Press); Disegno: Italian Renaissance Designs for the Decorative Arts (with Kendall/Hunt); Henry Dreyfuss: The Man in the Brown Suit (with Rizzoli); and Design for Life. The museum also copublished a survey of 20th-century design, The Look of the Century, with Dorling Kindersley.

FREER GALLERY OF ART

Milo C. Beach, Director

When the Freer Gallery of Art opened in 1923, it was the first Smithsonian museum to be devoted to the fine arts. Founded on a gift to the nation from Charles Lang Freer of Detroit, the gallery is known internationally for the quality and breadth of its collection of Asian art and for its specialized examples of work by 19th-and early-20th-century American artists, including the world's largest selection of art by the American expatriate lames McNeill Whistler.

■ Results of a three-year campaign to acquire extraordinary works of art in observance of the Freer's 75th anniver-

sary next year have enriched the gallery's collections through gifts, supported purchases, and endowment fund purchases. These recent additions, bridging four millennia and representing a broad swath of Asia, will be unveiled next fall in a celebratory exhibition and accompanying publication.

■ In recognition of the Freer's nearly 75 years of scholarly leadership in Asian art history, Freer Gallery Visiting Committee member Sir Joseph Hotung established an endowment to support acquisitions by the Freer and Sackler library, which is the largest Asian art library in the United States. A separate endowment from Nancy Fessenden, a member of the Sackler Gallery Visiting Committee, inaugurated the Director's Initiative Fund to identify, plan, and

support innovative education projects at the galleries.

- Visitors benefited from the informed perspective of Peggy and Dick Danziger, New York collectors and users of tea utensils, who served as guest curators of "An Invitation to Tea." Designed to elicit the special pleasures of the centuries-old tea ritual as represented by 25 objects from the Freer collection, the exhibition taught viewers about the spirit of tea by asking them to imagine how the wares were used in various combinations to create moods appropriate to different seasons and occasions.
- The Freer's Haft Awrang (Seven Thrones), a magnificent illustrated volume of poems by Abdul-Rahman Jami, a 16th-century Persian mystic, represents the last great example of royal

patronage in Iran. Since it was acquired in 1946, it has been considered a treasure of the Freer collection and a fundamental element of the gallery's status as a center for the study of Persian painting. To prepare for publication of a fully illustrated monograph, the "Freer Jami" was unbound for conservation, and its 28 exquisitely painted illustrations and lavish illuminations were exhibited together for the first time.

The 31 examples of American art in the exhibition "Art for Art's Sake" demonstrate what gallery founder Charles Lang Freer considered the universality of beauty, a principle that guided his acquisition of art from widely separated time periods, cultures, and media. Freer's belief in "art for art's sake," more formally known as aestheticism, explains the gallery's juxtaposition of Asian and American art, a paradox that often stimulates questions from visitors.

With literature and nonfiction about Asia and by Asians making up a large portion of the gallery's shop inventory,

series of educational programs about books, including several book discussion groups. Among the noted authors who presented public readings and book signings this year were John Alton, Robert Arnett, Vikram Chandra, Oleg Grabar, Jessica Hagedorn, Kenro Izu, Michael Ondaatje, Matthieu Ricard, Lisa See, and Mridula Mitra Vyas.

A father and daughter look closely at Japanese screens during an "Imagin-Asia" family program in the Freer Gallery of Art. After exploring the galleries, participants make a work of art inspired by what they have seen. (Photograph by Michael Bryant)



HIRSHHORN MUSEUM AND SCULPTURE GARDEN

James T. Demetrion, Director

visitors were drawn to a successful new

The Hirshhorn Museum and Sculpture Garden, the Smithsonian Institution's showcase for modern and contemporary art, is committed to increasing the awareness and understanding of art through acquisitions, exhibitions, publications, research activities, public programs, and the presentation of the collection in its galleries and outdoor exhibition spaces. The museum provides a public facility for the exhibition, study, and preservation of 19th- and 20thcentury art while presenting a spectrum of contemporary work.

■ Two new publications in November broadened knowledge of the art of our time. A free *Family Guide* encourages

interactive gallery responses among parents and children. The full-color foldout guide, supported by the Smithsonian Special Exhibition Fund, won honorable mention in the 1997 American Association of Museums publications competition. Well received nationally, Hirshhorn Museum and Sculpture Garden: 150 Works of Art features a chronological panorama of 20th-century art in succinct, informative essays and color images. Copublished with Harry N. Abrams, Inc., this 166-page volume was a capstone to the Smithsonian's 150th anniversary celebration. ■ Novel approaches to educating an

■ Novel approaches to educating an uninitiated public were particularly successful this year. A Resource Center focusing on complex contemporary art—a concept inaugurated for exhibitions in 1994 and 1995—was implemented in 1997 for works in the per-

manent collection installed on the third floor. For several hours each week a trained staff member interacted with visitors at a "station" in the Abram Lerner Room there. Earlier in the year a Writers' Workshop encouraged 60 aspiring authors, who used imagery from the Jeff Wall exhibition of backlit photographs as sources for their literary works.

■ Museum educators introduced young people to the museum through performances and hands-on activities. Eleven "Young at Art" programs brought several hundred six- to nine-year-olds and accompanying adults to six museum exhibitions for creative activities such as T-shirt design, storytelling, and improvisational theater and dance. Several times during the year, teachers explored the galleries and developed methods for taking their insights back

to the classroom. Workshops for credit were offered to teachers of all disciplines from Prince George's County, Maryland. The D.C. Art Teachers Association had an all-day session with museum educators. Class presentations by artists focused on the collection and inspired many young people to visit the museum on their own.

■ Technical, scientific, sociological, and ethnographic interests were linked to modern art via two exhibitions in the ongoing "Collection in Context" series. The series is drawn from the Hirsh-

horn's collection and other Smithsonian sources and supported by the Smithsonian Special Exhibition Fund. The presentation from November 20 through May 7 of Paul Gauguin's Hina with Two Attendants, a tamanu-wood sculpture carved in Tahiti in 1892, used objects from the Arthur M. Sackler Gallery, National Museum of Natural History, and Smithsonian Institution Libraries to show how this French artist absorbed ideas from other cultures in developing his Synthetist style, Another exhibition in the series, beginning May 23, used documents from the Archives of American Art, Library of Congress, National Air and Space Museum library, and elsewhere to elucidate the development of a Machine Age style in Raymond Duchamp-Villon's 1914 masterwork The Horse. ■ Summer programs for "Art Night on the Mall" at the Hirshhorn brought to-

the Mall" at the Hirshhorn brought together the disciplines of film and art. With "The Hirshhorn Collects: Recent Acquisitions 1992–1996," a weekly Thursday-evening gallery talk on a single object was followed by a screening of a film whose approach, subject, atmosphere, or technique made for thought-provoking parallels. Earlier in the year, the Hirshhorn's film series again presented several programs with D.C. FilmFest, an ongoing cooperative venture that helps galvanize a growing local film community and bridge the fields of contemporary art and film.



A Family Guide featuring 12 full-color "artcards" offers a self-guided tour of the Hirshhorn Museum and Sculpture Garden for children and adults. (Photograph by Lee Stalsworth)

NATIONAL AIR AND SPACE MUSEUM

Donald D. Engen, Director

The National Air and Space Museum's collection ranges from early Chinese kites to the Hubble Space Telescope test vehicle. This year, current events in the United States, around the world, and in space focused attention on many of the museum's exhibitions and artifacts. The Space Shuttle–Mir mission, the Mars Pathfinder mis-

sion, and Linda Finch's aroundthe-world flight are just a few of the events that provided opportunities for the museum to enhance public understanding of its collection, research, and exhibits.

■ "Space Race," a new permanent exhibition that opened May 16, chronicles the Cold War drama and technological

competition between the United States and the former Soviet Union. Space Hall was renovated for the exhibition, which showcases what is perhaps the most historically significant collection of objects from the Soviet and American space programs. The display on the Russian space station Mir and the IMAX film Mission to Mir generated great interest. "Space Race" is also featured on the museum's World Wide

Web site, http://www.nasm.si.edu/.

- Design and fund raising continued for the National Air and Space Museum Dulles Center. This 700,000-square-foot complex will be the world's leading aerospace restoration and archival facility when it is completed in 2001.
- Discoveries by the Mars Pathfinder mission complemented the museum's research on climate change on the Red Planet. Museum scientists have uncovered evidence of past episodes of precipitation on Mars, and the appearance and chemical results found at the Pathfinder site lend further support to their conclusions.
- In anticipation of the July 4 Mars Pathfinder landing, the Department of Space History and the Center for Earth and Planetary Studies placed two monitors in the "Where Next, Columbus?" exhibition displaying data from the mission. The monitors are updated daily with the latest images and rover "movies." Models of Pathfinder and the microrover Sojourner were also installed. From July 29 through September, a sweeping 360-degree color panorama of the Mars landing site, taken by the Pathfinder camera, was on display in the "Milestones of Flight" gallery.
- Women's achievements in flight were highlighted in the museum in 1997. From June 14 to September 12, "Women and Flight," a Smithsonian Institution Traveling Exhibition Service exhibition showcasing the work of museum staff photographer Carolyn Russo, was on display. The Extra 260, the airplane flown by aerobatic champion Patty Wagstaff, was reinstalled in the "Pioneers of Flight" gallery. In a lecture in October, pilot and aviation historian Linda Finch discussed her around-the-world flight marking the 60th anniversary of Amelia Earhart's famous last journey.
- In anticipation of the opening of the Dulles Center, restoration continued on many artifacts, including the Aichi M6A1 Sieran II and the Hawker Hurricane. In its Restoration Loan Program, the museum continues to restore important artifacts in partnership with other organizations. The Horton gliders are being restored in Germany at the

- Deutsches Technikel Museum, where they will be on display, and the Apollo 13 capsule is being restored at the Kansas Cosmosphere, where it will be exhibited.
- The museum's public service and education programs provided docent-led tours and demonstrations to more than 13,000 students and reached tens of thousands of the general public. The Cessna-sponsored Explainers program in the "How Things Fly" gallery, in
- which young people from area colleges answer visitors' questions, continued to be a great success. The museum's interactive audio tour became available this year in French, Spanish, German, and Japanese.
- Lighting for the high bay areas of the museum was the subject of research and practical application in the past year. Background research, supported by the U.S. Department of Energy, Fusion Lighting, 3M Corporation, and the



"Space Race," a new permanent exhibition at the National Air and Space Museum, traces 50 years of international competition and, more recently, cooperation between the United States and the former Soviet Union. (Photograph by Eric Long)

museum, considered lighting needs, available ceiling space, and the safety of the artifacts. The replacement system reduced energy costs by more than 25 percent and provided superior lighting for the museum's collection.

■ The *Spirit of Texas*, the helicopter that H. Ross Perot Jr. and J. Coburn flew around the world in 1982, was reinstalled in the "Pioneers of Flight" gallery. Other artifacts that have gone

on display include a GOES weather satellite model and a motorcycle that aircraft builder Glenn Curtiss completed in 1906 to test an engine for aircraft use Exhibits commemorating the 50th anniversary of the U.S. Air Force included a Korean War-era F-86 Sabre jet fighter, a collection of Air Force aircraft

models, and works of art from the Air

Force collection.

NATIONAL MUSEUM OF AFRICAN ART

Roslyn A. Walker, Director

The National Museum of African Art celebrates the rich visual traditions and extraordinarily diverse cultures of Africa and fosters an appreciation of African art and civilizations through its collections, exhibitions, research and public programs. The museum's educa-

tional offerings, derived from the permanent collections and special exhibitions, give audiences provocative and insightful views of the world of African art.

■ In January, Roslyn A. Walker, a longtime senior curator at the museum and a specialist in Yoruba art, was named director, succeeding Sylvia H. Williams, who served from 1983 until her death in 1996. Walker plans to lead the museum in exciting new directions as it enters its second decade on the National Mall. Plans for the future include expanding communication with the museum's many audiences through new media; ensuring that facilities, exhibitions, and programs are accessible to all visitors; presenting both the finest examples of classical African art and the work of modern African artists; and reaching beyond the museum and the nation's capital through traveling exhibitions and electronic media. ■ In 1997, the museum celebrated its

■ In 1997, the museum celebrated its 10th year on the National Mall with a series of special events. The celebration began with the installation of kinetic sculptures by the contemporary Nigerian artist Sokari Douglas Camp in the museum's pavilion. The artist also engaged visitors at two public programs. In September, a birthday party for the Quadrangle complex launched the museum's next decade, which promises to be as rich as the past 10 years have been.

■ The popular exhibition "A King and His Cloth: Asantehene Agyeman Prempeh I" was one of several activities based on the museum's important collection of textiles. The exhibition featured a multimedia presentation that invited visitors to explore the history and symbols of the magnificent adinkra cloth. An original play for young audi-



National Museum of African Art Director Roslyn A. Walker presents Vice-President Al Gore with a museum catalogue during a reception hosted in conjunction with the U.S.—South Africa Binational Commission meeting. (Photograph by Jeff Tinsley)

ences, cosponsored by The Smithsonian Associates and presented by Discovery Theater, brought the 19th-century Ghanaian king and the cloth to life.

Among the museum's important acquisitions this year were works of modern art, including a mixed-media assemblage, The Notorious Green Car, 1995, by the South African artist Willie Bester, and the 10-foot-high sculpture Erosion, 1992, by El Anatsui of Ghana. Significant works of classical African art that were added to the collection are a striking lbibio mask from Nigeria, a nighly original Dogon sculpture from

Mali, and a superb carved altar tusk from the Benin Kingdom in Nigeria. In addition, Constance Stuart Larrabee, a renowned and frequently exhibited photographer, donated some 5,000 of her black-and-white photographs of South Africa to the museum.

■ An array of tours, workshops, and focus programs offered students of all ages their first encounters with real works of African art. One highlight was an all-day symposium, "Four Rivers of Africa: Historical Archaeology and Art in Africa," which drew a standing-room audience. The museum plans to publish papers from the symposium in fiscal year 1998.

■ Workshops and demonstrations by practicing artists engaged attentive audiences eager to meet and talk with them. Well-known Kenyan ceramist Magdalene Odundo, whose work was featured in the exhibition "Ceramic Gestures: New Vessels by Magdalene Odundo," visited the museum several times. On one visit, she participated in the series "African Ceramics in Perspective," which focused on the ceramic arts of Africa and the African diaspora.

NATIONAL MUSEUM OF AMERICAN ART

Elizabeth Broun, Director

The National Museum of American Art, the nation's museum dedicated to the arts and artists of the United States from colonial times to the present, provides collections and research resources that enable the public and scholars to use and enjoy America's visual arts at the museum and by personal computer. The museum, which includes the Renwick Gallery, serves diverse audiences throughout the nation as well as those who visit its two historic landmark buildings in Washington, D.C.

- The museum released its first CD-ROM in November 1996. Copublished with Macmillan Digital USA, National Museum of American Art features a selection of 762 objects from the permanent collection. Its elegant interface and wealth of interconnected, accessible information have earned rave reviews and first prize in the Art and Culture category of Milia, the annual multimedia conference in Cannes, France. CDI Japan and its principal, Harezo Shimizu, generously provided funding for production of the CD-ROM.
- The museum produced two multimedia kits for junior and senior high school students, Land and Landscape: Views of America's History and Culture and Latino Art and Culture. Each kit includes a color video program, an extensive study guide and workbook, and color reproductions of paintings and photographs. Land and Landscape was funded by annual gifts from members of the Director's Circle and by the Laura Barney Trust.
- Through grants from the Nebraska Department of Education, the museum has made its resources available online to help Nebraska teachers—and teachers everywhere—develop curricula for core disciplines. In July, teachers from school districts throughout Nebraska came to the museum to see and learn about the collection firsthand and participate in workshops and discussions about using remote art resources in the classroom.
- In the spring, the museum launched its new Internet magazine, ¡del Corazón! ("From the Heart"). This interactive webzine focuses on Latino artists in the collection, such as Carmen Lomas Garza, Agueda Martinez, and Irvin Trujillo. Biographies and examples of



Evelyn Ackerman's Stories from the Bible, 1984–85, was among the recent gifts featured in "The Renwick at 25," an anniversary exhibition at the Renwick Gallery of the National Museum of American Art. Forty stories from the Old Testament are illustrated in these 3-by-3-inch enamels. (Photograph by Bruce Miller)

their work are featured, with commentary by curator Andrew Connors. ;del Corazón! was developed in cooperation with the Texas Education Network (TENET) to provide remote, activitybased curriculum material for grades K through 12 based on the museum's rich holdings of Latino art. The webzine is made possible by a grant from the James Smithson Society and can be found at http://www.nmaa.si.edu/ hispanic/webzine/index.html.

■ The Renwick Gallery, a department of the National Museum of American Art, celebrated its 25th anniversary in 1997. A special exhibition, "The Renwick at 25," featured 100 masterpieces in clay, glass, metal, wood, and fiber, highlighting recent acquisitions and promised gifts. The gallery also welcomed the public to a family day with craft demonstrations, workshops, and puppet theater performances. During the anniversary year, the renovated and reinstalled second-floor permanent collection galleries were unveiled. "The Renwick at 25" was made possible by the generous support of Sherley and Bernard Koteen and Wiley. Rein & Fielding and by the Smithsonian Special Exhibition Fund. The reinstallation was made possible by the James Renwick Alliance, Virginia McGehee Friend, Shelby and Frederick Gans, Elmerina and Paul Parkman, and the Smithsonian Special Exhibition Fund. ■ The museum presented a variety of exhibitions and special installations

during 1997. Highlights included "American Photographs: The First Century," showcasing the museum's recently acquired Charles Isaacs collection of exceptional early American photography; "Singular Impressions: The Monotype in America," presenting the first history of the monotype printmaking process in America; "David Hockney's Snails Space: Painting as Performance," featuring a double-canvas painting and accompanying floor piece, illuminated by dramatic lights that react with the painted hues; and video artist Nam June Paik's most ambitious work to date, Megatron/Matrix, with 215 video monitors transmitting compelling imagery and sound. These exhibitions were made possible through a combination of public and private support.

NATIONAL MUSEUM OF AMERICAN HISTORY

Spencer R. Crew, Director

The National Museum of American History dedicates its collections and scholarship to inspiring a broader understanding of our nation and its many peoples. The museum creates learning opportunities, stimulates imaginations, and presents challenging ideas about our nation's past. Education lies at the core of the museum's mission, as it seeks both to draw new and more diverse audiences to the museum and to take the museum's research, scholarship, and public programs to audiences outside its walls.

■ Museum visitors and electronic audiences from the Midwest joined in a two-week festival, "Electrified, Amplified, and Deified: The Electric Guitar. Its Makers and Players." Programs included an exhibition of guitars from the collection of Scott Chinery, a symposium, films, informal talks with guitar makers, an interview with legendary guitarist and inventor Les Paul, evening concerts with guitar greats



Visitors to the National Museum of American History try out guitars and crowd around exhibits at the "Makers' Displays," part of the week-long program "Electrified, Amplified, and Deified: The Electric Guitar, Its Makers and Players," sponsored by the Jerome and Dorothy Lemelson Center for the Study of Invention and Innovation. (Photograph by Richard W. Strauss)

Junior Brown, Pat Metheny, and others, and a videoconference. The festival was the second offering in the annual series "New Perspectives on Invention and Innovation," sponsored by the museum's Jerome and Dorothy Lemelson Center for the Study of Invention and Innovation.

■ Beyond Category: The Duke Ellington Education Kit reached classrooms this year. This one-of-a-kind curriculum for grades 6 and up explores Ellington's life and music in the context of social and cultural history. Activities incorporate music, history, art, drama, creative expression, and language arts. The Division of Education and Visitor Services collaborated with the Program in African American Culture, Division of Cultural History. Archives Center, and

the Smithsonian Institution Traveling Exhibition Service to develop the kit, which was published by Dale Seymour Publications. The work was made possible by a generous grant from America's Jazz Heritage, A Partnership of the Lila Wallace-Reader's Digest Fund and the Smithsonian Institution. The kit took much of its inspiration from the Duke Ellington Youth Project, a continuing collaboration between the museum and the District of Columbia public schools.

■ The Lemelson Center continued "Innovative Lives," its lecture-demonstration series that introduces middle school students to the lives of inventors and entrepreneurs. Last year's speakers included Wilson Greatbatch, the inventor of the implantable cardiac pacemaker, and Patsy Sherman,

whose discoveries led to the development of Scotchgard. To celebrate the 150th birthday of Thomas Edison, the museum joined the Henry Ford Museum and Greenfield Village in Michigan in an electronic field trip for middle school students. ■ "La Francophonie Noire: The Roots and Evolution of the Franco-Creole Diaspora in the Americas" was this year's Black History Month program, produced by the Program in African American Culture. The film festival, oral histories, demonstrations, music and dance performances, symposium, and cultural marketplace revealed the links between modern American culture and the Creole culture of Louisiana, the Caribbean, and Africa. Black Film Review and the Anacostia Museum and Center for African American History and Culture gave financial support to the program.

■ Every concert by the Smithsonian Jazz Masterworks Orchestra and the en-

ision of ported the Rec

Visitors at the National Postal Museum enter information into one of the many interactive computer stations in "What's in the Mail for You!", an exhibition about direct mail marketing in the United States. (Photograph by Charles Phillips)

sembles of the Smithsonian Chamber Music Society brings audiences great music and performances illuminated by the study of music history. Before many concerts, hour-long discussions with scholars and performers offer new insights into the music. This year, the Chamber Music Society inaugurated "Future Music," a collaboration in education with Washington's Levine School of Music that brings students to the museum for performances, workshops, and tours of the Collection of Musical Instruments. For more than 25 years, the Chamber Music Society has relied on the financial support of the Friends of Music at the Smithsonian. The Jazz Masterworks Orchestra is supported by a congressional appropriation, the Recording Industries Music Perfor-

san Motor Corporation U.S.A.

In September, the museum launched its new Web site,
http://www.si.edu/nmah, which features virtual exhibitions of
artifacts not on display in the
museum, special activities for
kids and classrooms, music
clips, finding aids for archival
materials, and more.

mance Trust Funds, and Nis-

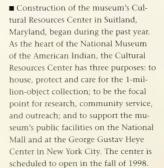
■ The National Postal Museum is dedicated to expanding public understanding of American history as interpreted through postal history since 1673. This year, the museum produced a new activity book for children, funded in part by the Sennett Foundation; conducted an impressive array of public programs; introduced two new education videos celebrating the creation of Rural Free Delivery; and lent more than 300 objects to other institutions as part of its educational outreach. The museum's newest gallery, "What's in the Mail

for You!" is a state-of-the-art interactive exhibition on the evolution and importance of direct mail from the 19th century to the present. The exhibition was made possible by a generous grant from Pitney Bowes, Inc.

NATIONAL MUSEUM OF THE AMERICAN INDIAN

W. Richard West, Director

The National Museum of the American Indian is dedicated to the preservation, study, and exhibition of the life, languages, literature, history, and arts of natives of the Western Hemisphere. In consultation, collaboration, and cooperation with native peoples, the museum works to protect and foster their cultures by reaffirming traditions and beliefs, encouraging artistic expression, and providing a forum for Indian voices. Through innovative public programming, research, and collections, the museum works to fulfill its mission.



■ In July, the Kresge Foundation awarded the museum a \$500,000 challenge grant to help fund construction of the Cultural Resources Center. To

stimulate private giving to the facility, the foundation has required the museum to raise the more than \$1.5 million needed to complete the construction fund before the grant is disbursed. The museum must raise the necessary funds by October 1, 1998.

■ "Woven by the Grandmothers: Nineteenth-Century Navajo Textiles from the National Museum of the American Indian" opened in October at the George Gustav Heye Center. This exhi-

bition of some 45 spectacular examples of Navajo weavings from the museum's unparalleled collection is traveling to museums in Arizona and Washington, D.C., under the sponsorship of Mobil Corporation. Efforts to further the museum's mission to "consult, collaborate, and cooperate with native peoples" across the hemisphere were realized in a special training program held in conjunction with "Woven by the Grandmothers" in August. The program—which began in Window

Rock, Arizona, the capital of the Navajo Nation-brought together several aspiring Navajo museum professionals to learn about exhibition installation, conservation, and registration while the exhibition was on view at the Navajo Nation Museum. The Navajo trainees continued their instruction in Washington, D.C., when the exhibition traveled to the National Museum of Women in the Arts. The museum is also reaching out nationally with another exhibition, "Newborn Ancestors: The Art and Articles of Plains Indian Children," which went on view for a year beginning in March 1997 at the San Francisco Airport.

- On March 27, just two and a half years since the Heye Center's opening in October 1994, attendance broke 1 million. Weekly attendance soared during the summer months to 13,000 visitors a week, a 54.5 percent increase over last summer's figures. Year-end attendance topped 600,000, almost double last year's attendance.
- The museum continues its commitment, under federal law and museum policy, to repatriate human remains and objects of religious and cultural patrimony to native groups throughout the hemisphere. Among the most significant returns this year was to the Haudenasaunee (Iroquois Confederacy) in May. The 19 strands of wampum—Iroquois history documented in meticulously stranded shells—were the second return of wampum to the Iroquois people in less than a year.
- A traditional Native American starpattern quilt commissioned by the museum was installed in May in the Rayburn House Office Building on Capitol Hill. The quilt was made by Nellie Menard (Rosebud Sioux) and replaces a quilt previously on loan from the Anacostia Museum. Director W. Richard West and Representative Ralph Regula (R-Ohio), chairman of the House Committee on Appropriations, were on hand for the dedication.



Navajo Nation Museum staff member Verna Francisco (top) works with Susan Heald, conservator at the National Museum of the American Indian, on the installation of "Woven by the Grandmothers: Nineteenth-Century Navajo Textiles from the National Museum of the American Indian." NMAI staff held a workshop in museum methods for Navajo Museum trainees before the exhibition opened. (Photograph by Szabo Photography)

NATIONAL MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY

Robert W. Fri, Director

Educational outreach at the National Museum of Natural History takes many forms. New media—including the World Wide Web, videoconferencing, and electronic field trips—make collections and staff expertise available to scientists and students beyond the National Mall. Exhibitions and pub-

cultural diversity, it is not enough to present an authoritative and balanced view of the current state of science. Many contentious public policy issues turn on scientific evidence, and people look to science for answers. Unfortunately, science rarely cooperates, for scientists are trained to raise questions, ■ In September 1997, the museum opened the Janet Annenberg Hooker Hall of Geology, Gems, and Minerals, the most ambitious renovation of a permanent exhibition ever carried out at the Smithsonian. The hall incorporates new understandings of the forces that shape Earth (the theory of plate tectonics, for example, was in its infancy when the old geology exhibi-



lic programs present the latest discoveries and ideas in anthropology and the natural sciences to more than 5 million museum visitors each year and, we hope, interest young people in the excitement and creativity of working in these fields.

Administrators, scientists, and educators realize, however, that to remain a trusted voice about the natural world, human origins, and

and they approach answers with skepticism. As a result, their work reflects uncertainty more often than resolution. To educate the public fully about science, the museum's exhibitions and programs must go beyond presenting interesting new discoveries and interpretations to address how scientists pursue knowledge and why science is constantly changing.

The new Janet Annenberg Hooker Hall of Geology, Gems, and Minerals at the National Museum of Natural History showcases the Smithsonian's incomparable collections of gemstones, mineral specimens, and meteorites against a rich background of geological and planetary science. Visitors to the Moon, Meteorite, and Solar System Gallery learn what meteorites and Earth rocks billions of years old reveal about the earliest moments of the solar system. (Photograph by Chip Clark)

tions were created) and technically sophisticated research that sheds light on the origins of the solar system. Visitors can choose a capsule summary or a deeper exploration of contemporary geoscience. More than 3,000 specimens, including touchable meteorites, expand on the exhibition's main themes, and interactive displays such as a working seismograph and a meteor "collision" with Earth via computer invite visitors to learn more. The new hall is named in honor of Mrs. Janet Annenberg Hooker in recognition of her \$5 million contribution toward its creation. More than \$13 million was raised to build the hall, which was funded entirely through private donation.

■ The museum's Senate of Scientists launched an informal discussion series called "Spotlight on Research." Weekly discussions held in the exhibition galleries introduce the public to museum scientists' work and emphasize the research value of the museum's incomparation.

rable collections. This year's topics included ichthyology, botany, human origins, geology, and meteor studies.

- "Amber: Window to the Past" explored the paleobiological value and the enduring aesthetic appeal of amber. Displays of amber-based research at the museum, docent tours, and public programs on paleobiology, cultural anthropology, and molecular systematics complemented the exhibition, which was organized by the American Museum of Natural History, New York City. The museum received favorable publicity for the exhibition and for Amber Identi-Days, when museum paleobotanist Francis Hueber identified countless pieces of amber jewelry brought in by the public.
- Public programs enhanced the museum's presentation of "Global Warming: Understanding the Forecast," a traveling exhibition produced by the Environmental Defense Fund and the American Museum of Natural History. Five panel discussions with museum

scientists and prominent guest speakers drew nearly 1,000 scientists, policy makers, and policy advocates.

- The museum's O. Orkin Insect Zoo celebrated its 20th anniversary with Bugfest '97. For two decades, Insect Zoo staff and volunteers have shared their passion for six- and eight-legged creatures with tens of thousands of children while educating museumgoers of all ages about the function of insects in maintaining the environment.
- Museum staff and volunteers hosted more than 16,000 students in nearly 500 scheduled school tours. The Naturalist Center, Insect Zoo, "Exploring Marine Ecosystems" exhibition and laboratory, and Discovery Room were particularly popular. "Exploring Marine Ecosystems" was the site of the museum's first Natural Partners Initiative electronic field trip. Teachers, students, and the museum's partner institution for this inaugural program, the Indiana Academy, all called the day a great success.

NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY

Alan Fern, Director

The National Portrait Gallery is dedicated to the exhibition and study of portraits of people who have made significant contributions to American history and culture and to the study of the artists who created such portraiture. The gallery sponsors a variety of scholarly and public activities for audiences interested in American art and American history.

■ "Red, Hot & Blue: A Salute to American Musicals," a collaboration between the National Portrait Gallery and the National Museum of American History, was the major exhibition of the year. Presented at the Portrait Gallery from October 25 through July 6, it was sponsored primarily by Discover Card.

Approximately 200,000 visitors, including Tony Bennett, Liza Minnelli, Carol Channing, and Gregory Peck, saw the exhibition. Museum shop sales surpassed previous records, and the lavishly illustrated book accompanying the exhibition became a Book-of-the-Month Club alternate. Public programs ranged from original musical performances at both museums to a conversation between curators Amy Henderson and Dwight Blocker Bowers and Broadway legend Hal Prince that was sponsored by The Smithsonian Associates and videotaped for broadcast on the Ovation arts cable network. The curators are developing a touring version of the exhibition with the Smithsonian Institution Traveling Exhibition Service and a documentary film on the role of musicals in American culture.

■ Other exhibitions included "Edith Wharton's World: Portraits of People and Places," which marked the 100th anniversary of the publication of Wharton's book The Decoration of Houses and featured artifacts that reflected the writer's cosmopolitan life. "Mathew Brady's Portraits: Images as History, Photography as Art," made possible in part by assistance from Siemens, was the first comprehensive study in this century of the photographer's entire career. Portraits from the gallery's collection in "Breaking Racial Barriers: African Americans in the Harmon Foundation Collection" re-created the 1944 exhibition organized by the Harmon Foundation to combat racial prejudice. "Le Tumulte Noir: Paul Colin's Jazz Age Portfolio" featured colorful lithographs celebrating Josephine

Baker and the jazz craze in 1920s Paris.

- The earliest recorded photographic portrait of abolitionist John Brown, a daguerreotype made in 1847 by Augustus Washington, was acquired this year. The purchase was made possible by a generous contribution from Betty Adler Schermer, whose great-grandfather fought next to Brown in Kansas. Other notable acquisitions included a selfportrait drawing by Jacob Lawrence, screenprints of Marilyn Monroe by Andy Warhol, the gallery's first acquisition of animation cels by the Walt Disney Studio, a sculpture of Irving Berlin, and paintings of Merce Cunningham, Joseph Brant, and Lionel Hampton.
- The gallery celebrated two years of presenting its collections, programs, and exhibitions to researchers and the public on the Internet. A monthly portrait quiz on America Online attracted a regular following, with gallery exhibition catalogues awarded to the winners. The World Wide Web site, http://www.npg.si.edu, received several awards, including CNET Best of the Web, Education Index Top Site, Lycos Top 5%, and ThirdAge Special Site. The Catalog of American Portraits added collections in Oregon, North Dakota, and South Dakota to its research database, which is accessible on the Web.
- The gallery continues to reach out to

new audiences and share its collections and mission with people who are unable to visit. Senior adults enjoyed programs inspired by the permanent collection and special exhibitions, developed by the Education Department and presented at the gallery or at other sites. "Portraits in Music" recalled the music of the audience's youth, and "Illuminated Lectures" addressed themes from American history.

■ A variety of other programs engaged the public in the National Portrait Gallery. Susan W. Dryfoos's film The Line King: The Al Hirschfeld Story made its Washington, D.C., premiere at the gallery. Black Broadway, an original "Cultures in Motion" musical production presented in conjunction with "Red, Hot & Blue," captivated an audience of unprecedented size. The gallery and Discovery Channel cohosted a behind-the-scenes tour on the theme of Presidents Day for members of Congress and their families. In March, Dorothy Height, president of the National Council of Negro Women, was interviewed by Marc Pachter in the series "Living Self-Portraits." Sylvia Jukes Morris gave a lecture on her new biography of Clare Boothe Luce. Saul Bellow was honored on his 82nd birthday as the gallery acquired a portrait of the Pulitzer Prize-winning author by Sarah Yuster.



Believed to be the earliest photographic portrait of abolitionist John Brown, this ca. 1847 daguerreotype by the African American daguerreotypist Augustus Washington is an important recent addition to the National Portrait Gallery's collection. (Photograph by Rolland White)

NATIONAL ZOOLOGICAL PARK

Michael H. Robinson, Director

The primary mission of the National Zoological Park in its 108th year continues to be the advancement of science, biological conservation, and the education and recreation of the people. In fulfilling its mission, the Zoo has become a biological park that emphasizes the interdependence of plants, animals, and environments. The new Amazonia Science Gallery exhibit and award-winning World Wide Web site introduce zoogoers

and online visitors to the many scientific studies by Zoo and Smithsonian researchers that reveal the intricacies of the living world. The 163-acre Zoo facility in Washington, D.C., is complemented by its 3,150-acre wildlife Conservation and Research Center in Front Royal, Virginia.

■ On April 16, the National Zoo marked the 25th anniversary of the arrival of the giant pandas. Hsing-Hsing and LingLing were a gift to the people of the United States from the people of China as a symbol of friendship and goodwill following President Richard Nixon's trip in February 1972. Twenty-seven-year-old Hsing-Hsing, the surviving animal of the original pair, is very likely the most famous zoo resident in the United States. An estimated 75 million people (3 million annually) have visited the Zoo's giant panda exhibit since 1972.

■ The Amazonia Science Gallery, which opened in December, showcases biodiversity and the work of Smithsonian

scientists. Included in the gallery are displays about the complex variety of life in the Amazon rainforest; a biodiversity study center where visitors use microscopes to examine collections of insects; and laboratories where working scientists investigate animal behavior, genetics, and nutrition. A focal point of the new exhibit is the Earth Situation Room, which incorporates projected satellite images and a computerized database that display geophysical, biological, and human factors affecting life on our planet.

■ Zoo efforts to breed the endangered greater one-horned Asian rhinoceros resulted in a double suc-

cess. On September 18, Chitwan, a female, was born to 11-year-old Mechi, and on October 31, Himal, a male, was born to 11-year-old Kali. These remarkable calves grew to more than 1,000 pounds in only 10 months. The propagation of these rhinos in zoos is critical, as only a few thousand survive.

■ The Friends of the National Zoo (FONZ) supported the Zoo with more than \$1.5 million from its concessions, more than \$500,000 from fund-raising efforts such as National ZooFari and Adopt a Species, and 100,000 hours of volunteer service. FONZ support includes managing school education programs, most of which are funded by grants and by special events such as the new Wildlife Art Festival. These programs reached nearly 20,000 schoolchildren in 1997 with

self-guides, outreach kits, and other materials. In addition, public education programs funded by FONZ reached about 72,000 children and adults.

■ The Zoo's Conservation and Research Center (CRC) and the Wilds, an

animal conservation facility in Ohio, collaborated on the use of artificial insemination to produce four scimitar-horned oryx calves. The birth of the two males and two females between June 13 and June 20 is an important advance in the conservation of this highly endangered species. These healthy calves represent the largest number of oryx offspring ever produced by artificial insemination.

■ The National Zoo's conservation efforts were featured in a special satellite-to-schools teleconference on October 29, produced by Kurtis Productions, Inc. "The Battle to Save Endangered

This greater one-horned Asian rhinoceros is one of two born this year at the National Zoo. Because only a few thousand of these rhinos survive, the propagation of this species in zoos is critical. (Photograph by Jessie Cohen)

Species" reached an estimated 3 to 5 million students in 11,000 schools across North America. Two of the species featured, the black-footed ferret and the Florida panther, are alive today due in part to the collaborative efforts of reproductive biologists from the National Zoo.

■ The Conservation and Research Center conducted a special course, "Advanced Conservation Training," for 83 scientists, managers, graduate students, and conservation organization representatives. Participants received training from CRC staff in the latest conservation biology methods and theories as

well as in remote sensing and in genetics and biodiversity monitoring and sampling. CRC staff conducted the same training course in 1997 in China, Burma, Thailand, and Brazil.

- The Howard Hughes Medical Institute 1997 Pre-College Science Education Initiative for Science Museums, Aquaria, Botanical Gardens, and Zoos awarded a \$100,000, fouryear grant to the Zoo. The funds will support the updating of the Zoo's science education materials, development of new materials and activities for teachers, and expansion of the teacher workshop program at the Zoo.
- The Zoo's Latino Program recruited Latino professionals to develop and promote science outreach programs for Latino communities. In 1997, Adrian Cerezo, education/exhibit fellow, was instrumental in developing the education and interpretation

programs at the Amazonia Science Gallery. Carlos Ruiz-Miranda, coordinator of the Zoo Latino Program, and Michelle Garcia, education specialist, completed a three-year science outreach program with local schools.

SMITHSONIAN ASTROPHYSICAL OBSERVATORY

Irwin I. Shapiro, Director

In this "Year of the Comet," the Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory (SAO) had ample opportunity to show why astronomy, blessed with often spectacular images of extraordinary celestial phenomena, has such potential to inspire, inform, and educate the public about science and technology. For example, in a scene duplicated at scores of other sites around the country, more than 3,000 people willingly stood for hours in bitter cold atop the roof of the observatory's complex in Cambridge, Massachusetts, to catch a glimpse of comet HaleBopp. As a partner with Harvard College Observatory in the joint Center for Astrophysics, and in cooperation with the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA), the University of Arizona, and the University of Hawaii's Institute for Astronomy, SAO pursues a broad program of investigation into the physical processes that have created and shaped the Earth, the solar system, the galaxy, and the universe. In books, magazines, videos and films, teacher workshops and summer institutes, public lectures, interpretive displays at the Whipple Observatory Visitors

Center in Arizona, and, increasingly, on the World Wide Web, SAO research results are incorporated into science education curricula for the nation's schools and enhance outreach programs for diverse audiences.

■ A team of scientists led by an SAO astronomer discovered and described an entirely new kind of solar system object—an icy miniplanet. They determined that it and others like it might be denizens of the vast, dark, no-man's-land between the Kuiper Belt of frozen small celestial bodies beyond Pluto's orbit and the Oort Cloud of comets that forms a halo around the solar system.



The Smithsonian Castle might look this way if a black hole with the mass of Saturn appeared in the middle of the National Mall. This effect, called a gravitational lens, is the focus of a new study by the Harvard-Smithsonian Center for Astrophysics. (Image created by Brian McLeod)

- The belief that giant, Jupiter-like planets might be common to stars like the Sun was bolstered by the discovery of such an object orbiting Rho Coronae Borealis, a star in the constellation Northern Crown. A team of SAO astronomers and colleagues from two other institutions found the object using a special spectrograph on the 1.5meter telescope at the Smithsonian's Whipple Observatory in Arizona, The discovery had an unusual twist: the planet is orbiting far closer to its parent star than anyone had previously imagined possible-even closer than tiny Mercury is to our Sun.
- SAO published a large-scale color poster showing the graphic result of a 20-year survey of giant molecular clouds in the Milky Way conducted by two identical 1.2-meter radio telescopes, one on the roof of the SAO complex in Cambridge, Massachusetts, and the other on a mountaintop in

- Chile. The poster was made available to students, researchers, and amateur astronomers worldwide.
- Based on satellite observations of x-ray binary stars, SAO scientists and their colleagues confirmed the existence of a previously theoretical phenomenon known as an "event horizon," the one way membrane surrounding a black hole and the point at which all forms of matter and light begin to fall into this gravitational trap.
- The unique cylindrical mirrors designed by an SAO scientist to form the heart of the Advanced X-Ray Astrophysics Facility (AXAF) space observatory, scheduled for launch in late 1998, were successfully tested by NASA and found to exceed all premanufacture specifications. In space, the mirrors should have a resolving power 10 times greater than those in any previous x-ray telescope.
- Ultraviolet and optical images of the giant star Mira and its hot companion, obtained by two SAO scientists and their colleagues using the Hubble Space Telescope's Faint Object Camera, represent both the first ultraviolet images and the first separate spectra of the two stars. The unique views suggest that material from Mira's extended atmosphere is being drawn onto the smaller companion by the latter's strong gravitational attraction.
- The direction to the center of the Milky Way galaxy—a point around which all stars, including the Sun, rotate and which is hidden from optical view by dust between the stars—has been determined by SAO radio astronomers and colleagues to within 0.03 arcsecond, a measurement uncertainty equivalent to less than the width of a penny as seen from a distance of 65 kilometers.

SMITHSONIAN ENVIRONMENTAL RESEARCH CENTER

Ross Simons, Acting Director

The Smithsonian Environmental Research Center (SERC) advances stewardship of the biosphere by investigating the effects of human activities on natural systems. SERC's home research site on the shore of the Chesapeake Bay provides unique opportunities to study a variety of interconnected ecosystems, but SERC research also extends to sites around the globe. SERC's educational programs reach people of all backgrounds, including schoolchildren, teachers, the general public, and environmental scientists-in-training.

■ Since April, school groups from Washington, D.C., Maryland, and Virginia have been coming to SERC's new Philip D. Reed Education Center to explore the Rhode River estuary with fishnets, crab traps, and boundless enthusiasm. The center, which includes a

multipurpose classroom, library, exhibit hall, and office, will host nearly 10,000 students and teachers participating in environmental education each year.

- SERC played a major role in developing and leading aquatic and terrestrial programs for Gallaudet University's Summer Institute in Biology. Focusing on deaf teachers and teachers for the deaf, SERC education staff used the new Reed Education Center and the surrounding natural ecosystems for hands-on programs in estuarine, wetland, and forest ecology.
- An innovative traveling exhibition that illustrates the ecology of the blue crab and related SERC research was produced with the help of volunteers, teachers, interns, and students. "A Gripping Tale of the Blue Crab" is circulating to public schools accompanied by a teacher's manual and instructional materials.
- Forests at SERC became the testing ground for a National Aeronautics and

Space Administration instrument that probes the canopy structure with lasers. Mounted on aircraft or spacecraft, SLICER (Scanning Lidar Imager of Canopies by Echo Recovery) will collect information on the production, complexity, and developmental stages of vast areas of forest.

- With an expanding global network of monitors, SERC is tracking increases in ultraviolet (UV) light caused by depletion of stratospheric ozone. SERC also studies the effects of UV light on photosynthesis by marine algae in Arctic, Antarctic, and temperate regions. One study has shown how natural sunscreens produced by marine plankton called dinoflagellates protect their photosynthetic apparatus from ultraviolet damage.
- In a new SERC field experiment located at the Kennedy Space Center, carbon dioxide concentration is doubled in stands of scrub oak enclosed in 12-foot-tall, open-topped chambers. This simulation of future atmospheric con

ditions has revealed effects on photosynthesis, root and shoot growth, soil moisture, and interactions of plants

■ Nonindigenous species are invading the world's coastal waters at accelerating rates due to transport of marine organisms in the ballast water of cargo ships. The SERC Invasions Biology Program is comparing the patterns and impacts of species introductions in coastal ecosystems in the Chesapeake Bay, Florida, central California, and Alaska. Congress

has named SERC as the national clearinghouse for information on patterns of ballast water delivery in relation to biological invasions.

Data collected over nine years on phytoplankton blooms in the Rhode River (a subestuary of the Chesapeake Bay) show that blooms can be prevented either by low rates of phosphorus release from sediments in the river or by low inputs of nitrogen from the Susquehanna River, the main source of freshwater to the upper Chesapeake Bay.



School groups explore the Rhode River with seine nets to learn about estuarine ecology at the Smithsonian Environmental Research Center. (Photograph by David A. Colburn)

SERC's New Reed Education Center

At its 2,600-acre complex on the Rhode River near Annapolis, Maryland, the Smithsonian Environmental Research Center (SERC) offers abundant opportunities for seeing research in action and learning about the history of ecological interaction at the edge of the Chesapeake Bay. Education at SERC can mean exploring tidal and freshwater marshes on the Java History Trail, measuring water quality indicators in the river and on the bay, or traveling by canoe to observe wildlife in wetlands areas and along forested riverbanks.

The new Philip D. Reed Education Center, which opened this year, offers a warm, informal environment for welcoming students and other visitors who enjoy SERC programs. There is expanded space for indoor program components, along with more room for teacher workshops, seminars, programs for college students, and changing, flexible interpretive exhibits. A new teacher resource library contains reference materials on current topics in environmental research and education. For casual visitors, the Reed Center is a place to learn about the complexity of ecosystems and find information about the Chesapeake Bay and SERC's research programs.

The Reed Center is the product of public-private partnership. The Philip D. Reed Foundation contributed almost half the funds for its construction, while partial funding for the exhibit hall came from the Estate of Esther Hoffman and the Smithsonian Women's Committee, and other private donors supported the teacher resource library. With this new facility, SERC hopes to double the number of visitors it serves to nearly 10,000 each year.

SMITHSONIAN TROPICAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE

Ira Rubinoff, Director

The Smithsonian Tropical Research Institute (STRI) is dedicated to the study of the organisms, ecosystems, and peoples of the world's tropics. With a permanent staff of 35 scientists and hundreds of visiting researchers from throughout the world who use its facilities each year, STRI also reached out to various audiences through its educational and public programs.

- An agreement signed on June 20 by Panamanian Foreign Relations Minister Ricardo Arias and Smithsonian Tropical Research Institute director Ira Rubinoff ensures that STRI operations in Panama will continue beyond the termination of the Panama Canal Treaty on December 31, 1999.
- STRI's new Center for Tropical Paleoecology and Archaeology officially opened on January 30 in a renovated 1919 building that originally housed all of STRI. The center brings together researchers who are studying tropical environments and climates as early as 20 million years ago and as recent as

- the advent of human colonization of the New World tropics during the last 15,000 years.
- A second canopy crane funded by the government of Denmark was installed by STRI in very wet forest on the Caribbean side of the Panamanian Isthmus. Seven canopy cranes are now in operation or under construction worldwide. Earlier in the year, STRI and the United Nations Environment Programme hosted a conference in Panama where representatives of the seven intensive canopy research programs formed a network to standardize data collection to make comparisons among sites.
- The original laboratory building on STRI's Barro Colorado Island biological reserve was renovated as a visitor center with support from the Fundación NATURA, the Robert E. Silberglied Memorial Fund, and the Eugene Eisenmann Fund. It was dedicated to the memory of Martin H. Moynihan, STRI's first director. The new visitor center houses the permanent exhibition "The Forest Speaks," which focuses on animal communication and features the is-
- land's history and current STRI research. As part of the celebration of the International Year of the Reef, the STRI exhibition "Our Reefs: Caribbean Connections" began its tour. After opening at Miami International Airport for a three-month run supported by Dade County, the exhibition traveled to Washington, D.C., where it was on display at Union Station, thanks to the Henry Foundation, and at the Inter-American Development Bank headquarters. With support from the Corporación Panameña de Aviación, the exhibition started its Caribbean tour at the San Pedro Sula International Air-
- duras Coral Reef Fund.

 STRI's Marine Exhibition Center, a partnership with the Fundación Smithsonian de Panama, received more than 60,000 visitors in fiscal year 1997. Located at the Pacific entrance to the Panama Canal, the center is dedicated to the education and conservation of marine environments. From March through September, the Panama Canal Commission's exhibition "Harnessing the Forces of Nature" was on view.

port in Honduras, hosted by the Hon-

Smithsonian Tropical Research Institute Director Ira Rubinoff and Panama's Minister of Foreign Affairs Ricardo Arias shake hands after signing the agreement that ensures STRI operations in Panama beyond the termination of the Panama Canal Treaties on December 31, 1999. (Photograph by Marcos A. Guerra)



EDUCATION, MUSEUM, AND SCHOLARLY SERVICES

CENTER FOR MUSEUM STUDIES

Working with museum professionals, students, and volunteers from the United States and around the world, the Center for Museum Studies offers programs and services designed to strengthen museums' capacity for public service. The breadth of this year's activities illustrates the center's outreach.

Fifteen Ph.D. candidates came to the Smithsonian for "Interpreting Latino Cultures: Research and Museums," an intensive two-week program that stimulates new perspectives on archival and museum collections. The annual seminar is cosponsored by the Inter-University Program for Latino Research. Humanities Fellowships in Latino Studies, a new three-year program for Latino scholars funded by the Rockefeller Foundation, will begin in 1998.

To address the needs of tribal museums and cultural centers, the center's American Indian Museum Studies Program created the Museum Development Award, a yearlong program of consultation and training. The People's Center of the Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes in Pablo, Montana, was the first recipient.

The Vincent Wilkinson Endowment Fund, which supports African American students' participation in the Museum Intern Partnership program, underwrote partnerships between the National Museum of American History's Program in African American Culture and the Great Plains Black Museum in Omaha, Nebraska, and between the National Museum of African Art and Spelman College Museum of Fine Art in Atlanta, Georgia. A third partnership was established between the National Museum of Natural History's Department of Anthropology and Pennsylvania State University's Matson Museum of Anthropology.

NATIONAL SCIENCE RESOURCES CENTER

The National Science Resources Center (NSRC) advocates an inquiry-centered approach to science education in which students learn to ask questions, gather information, develop theories, plan and carry out investigations, and communicate their ideas. The center, operated jointly by the Smithsonian and the National Academy of Sciences, collects and publishes information about current science teaching resources, develops innovative curriculum materials, and sponsors outreach activities to stimulate and support science education reform.

A new book from the NSRC, Science for All Children: A Guide to Improving Elementary Science Education in Your School District, describes the center's rationale for implementing an inquiry-based science program, presents the five elements of the NSRC model for systemic science education reform, and profiles eight school districts that have created successful programs. In addition, work is nearing completion on a new guide, Resources for Teaching Middle School Science. It is a companion volume to Resources for Teaching Elementary School Science, published in 1996.

Partnerships in Science Education Reform

For the National Science Resources Center (NSRC), partnerships are an effective force in stimulating systemic change in science education. The NSRC has established long-term partnerships with six major corporations and foundations to promote K through 8 reform in more than 100 urban, rural, and suburban schools. The partners are the Bayer Foundation, the Bristol-Myers Squibb Foundation, the Merck Institute for Science Education, the Dow Chemical Company, the DuPont Company, and the Hewlett-Packard Company. Together, these corporations and foundations have provided more than \$1.2 million of support to the NSRC and more than \$8 million to school districts in the communities where they have sites.

Anders Hedberg, director of the Center for Science Education, Bristol-Myers Squibb Pharmaceutical Research Institute, says that partnership has multiple benefits because it "guides educators, administrators, scientists, and business professionals not only in how to pursue educational reform but also in how to work effectively and efficiently across professions with groups that have vastly different business objectives." This year, the Bristol-Myers Squibb Foundation provided funding to work with the Puerto Rico Public Schools and the University of Puerto Rico on local K through 6 science education reform.

Partnerships also extend the impact of reform initiatives by consolidating and strengthening individual efforts. Joan Tharp, community relations specialist with the Hewlett-Packard Company, says that "because of our partnership with the NSRC, Hewlett-Packard has moved from sponsoring isolated activities in individual classrooms to a focused, comprehensive, and long-term effort to improve the public schools in our communities."

The NSRC itself is a joint effort of the Smithsonian and the National Academy of Sciences. Scientists and engineers from academia and the business community, as well as educators, play a strong role in the development and implementation of NSRC programs.

With major funding from the National Science Foundation, the NSRC began work on Science and Technology Concepts for Middle Schools (STC/MS), a curriculum program for grades 7 and 8. This new project will build on the success of the NSRC's Science and Technology for Children (STC) program for grades 1 through 6. This year, three sets of STC Discovery Deck science activity cards were completed. The decks are being developed to accompany the 12 STC units for grades 4 through 6. Each deck is designed to reinforce the key science concepts in a unit and relate them to children's lives

At the NSRC's annual K through 8 Science Education Leadership Institutes, teams of teachers, school administrators, and scientists work with nationally recognized experts to develop plans for implementing an inquiry-centered curriculum in their communities. This year's institutes brought together 29 teams from school systems in 15 states, Puerto Rico, and Sweden. The U.S. teams represented 46 school districts that serve more than 800,000

students in kindergarten through grade 8. Since 1989, 240 teams representing school districts with more than 6 million school-children in these grades have participated.

With a one-year planning grant from the National Science Foundation, the NSRC is developing a strategy for reforming K through 8 science education through regional partnerships. The proposed plan involves many public and private institutions working with 300 school districts nationwide.

OFFICE OF EXHIBITS CENTRAL

In the spirit of creative partnership, the Office of Exhibits Central (OEC) offers a range of services that bring exhibits to life. Organizations within and outside the Smithsonian turn to OEC experts for consultation on exhibition development, training in processes and techniques, and design, editing, graphic production, model making, and fabrication.

OEC's early involvement in the exhibition process contributes to the effective visual realization of ideas. This year, OEC participated in the conceptual development of several projects, including an exhibition about the Burgess Shale with the National Museum of Natural History and the Smithsonian Institution Traveling Exhibition Service (SITES) and a permanent presentation of the 150th anniversary exhibition "Smithson's Gift" for the Smithsonian Institution Building.

As part of its mandate for outreach and training, OEC worked with Jon Weinberg from the South African National Gallery in Cape Town, who sought guidance in staffing the exhibit process and developing exhibitions for travel. In two continuing partnerships, OEC exchanged staff and expertise with the Cape Coast Castle Museum project in Ghana and advised the Latino American Youth Center in Washington, D.C., on the design and development of a gallery and an inaugural exhibition.

OEC's exhibits specialists know how to make exhibitions appealing and understandable to different audiences and exhibitors. This year, OEC developed new uses for a successful small-exhibition format created in 1995 in collaboration with SITES and various state humanities councils. Using this format, exhibitors in communities the Smithsonian has not typically served

gained affordable access to "Produce for Victory: Posters on the American Home Front, 1941-1945," "Barn Again: Celebrating an American Icon," and "Vanishing Amphibians," all circulated by SITES. OEC also continued to provide exhibition services for a variety of Smithsonian clients, Among the year's highlights were "American Voices: Latino Photographers in the United States" and "Seeing Jazz" for the International Gallery and SITES; "The Jazz Age in Paris, 1914-1940" for the Center for African American History and Culture and SITES; "The Flag in American Indian Art" and "The Art of Jack Delano" for SITES: a diorama and models for the National Museum of Natural History's Janet Annenberg Hooker Hall of Geology, Gems, and Minerals: and "Audubon & the Smithsonian" for the Smithsonian Institution Libraries.

OFFICE OF FELLOWSHIPS AND GRANTS

Each year, more than 800 students and scholars from universities, museums, and research organizations around the world come to the Smithsonian to use its collections and facilities. The Office of Fellowships and Grants (OFG) manages these centralized fellowships and internships and administers all stipend appointments, which are a vital element of the Smithsonian's educational role. This year's participants ranged from distinguished scholars and scientists (see sidebar) to graduate and undergraduate students.

Postdoctoral fellow Stephen Insley, for example, came from the University of California, Davis, to study competition, cooperation, and the evolution of complex communication in northern fur seals at the National Zoological Park. In the Smithsonian Museum Shops, graduate student Cesar Bocachica from the University of Puerto Rico, Mayaguez, analyzed current marketing programs during his James E. Webb Internship. Molly Senior, an undergraduate intern from Bemidii State University. Minnesota, helped develop a book of photographs and poetry at the National Museum of the American Indian under the Native American Program.

The office also manages competitive grant programs for Smithsonian staff



Dr. Tracie E. Bunton, a veterinary pathologist in the Division of Comparative Medicine at the Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine, became the George E. Burch Fellow during 1997.

Burch Fellow Contributes to Cancer Research

The Smithsonian is an extraordinary resource for scholars and students who seek concentrated time to study particular subjects in their fields. Fellowships, internships, and short-term visits are a valued tradition at the Smithsonian and provide important links between the Institution and the academic community.

For Dr. Tracie E. Bunton, a veterinary pathologist from Johns Hopkins University, the prestigious George E. Burch Fellowship in Theoretic Medicine and Affiliated Theoretic Sciences has provided a rare opportunity for intense concentration on her research. Bunton is examining the development of cancer markers in a species of fish exposed to environmental contaminants, hoping to uncover basic mechanisms that can be applied to human cancer development. This comparative knowledge could expand the scope and vision of human cancer detection and intervention therapy.

Funded largely by a gift from the assets of the Burch Heart Research and Education Fund, the Burch Fellowship encourages creative research that potentially benefits human health and the human condition. The greatest value of the award, Bunton says, is the freedom and flexibility to pursue independent research. As a result, she has made significant progress.

The Burch Fellowship and other centralized fellowships and internships are managed by the Office of Fellowships and Grants.

Joseph Henry Bicentennial

In 1846, the first Board of Regents sought a person of "eminent scientific and general acquirements" to serve as the first Smithsonian Secretary. Joseph Henry, a noted scientist often referred to as the successor to Benjamin Franklin, was their choice.

This year marked the bicentennial of the birth of Henry, an influential figure in 19th-century American science and culture who set the Smithsonian on its course toward the increase and diffusion of knowledge. Henry was best known in the scientific community for his work in electromagnetism. He also invented the electric motor, and he laid the foundation for a national weather service.

Henry believed that basic scientific research was vital to American society, and he felt strongly that the Smithsonian should be a leading research institution. When the illustrious senator from Illinois, Stephen A. Douglas, accused the Smithsonian of engaging in research of "no practical bearing," Henry came to the Institution's defense. "The discovery of today, which appears unconnected with any useful process, may, in the course of a few years, become the fruitful source of a thousand inventions," he wrote.

Henry also promoted the link between research and education. He was, by all accounts, an outstanding teacher, having taught at the Albany Academy in New York and the College of New Jersey (now Princeton University). "In Henry's world view, support of basic research resulted in superior teaching, superior textbooks, and superior popular expositions of science," writes Marc Rothenberg, editor of the Joseph Henry Papers. "Henry believed that by serving the research community, the Smithsonian served a larger public."

In recognition of the Henry bicentennial, several professional organizations, state and local governments, and the Smithsonian engaged throughout the year in commemorative activities, which culminated on December 17, 1997, the anniversary of Henry's birth. The Office of Smithsonian Institution Archives, which includes the Joseph Henry Papers project, was the lead organization in the commemoration. For more on Henry, visit the project's Web site at http://www.si.edu/archives/ihd/jhp.

OFFICE OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

As the Smithsonian's liaison with individuals and institutions abroad, with international organizations, and with government agencies, the Office of International Relations (OIR) supports the Institution's position as a leading international center for education and research. Among its activities this year, OIR worked with the United States Information Agency and American embassies abroad to organize a special program that permitted Smithsonian staff to deliver lectures about the Institution's research, collections, and activities to public audiences, local museum communities, and schol-

arly counterparts in two dozen countries around the world.

OIR's Afro-Caribbean Project continued to provide specialized assistance to museums in Jamaica and Ghana for the development of new national museums. The office also obtained foreign visas and passports for almost 200 Smithsonian staff traveling abroad, arranged U.S. visa documentation for almost 190 foreign scholars and students wishing to do work at the Smithsonian, and set up visits with Smithsonian staff for more than a dozen individuals and groups of educators from other countries.

OFFICE OF SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION ARCHIVES

Through a range of activities, the Office of Smithsonian Institution Archives (OSIA) led the commemoration of the bicentennial of Joseph Henry's birth (see sidebar). Henry, the first Smithsonian Secretary, was a major figure in 19th-century American science and culture. At the same time. OSIA's three divisions-the Smithsonian Institution Archives, the Institutional History Division, and the National Collections Program-continued their tradition of service to the Smithsonian community and the scholarly and general public.

To improve electronic access to its resources, OSIA made the 1996 *Guide to the Smithsonian Archives* available online through the Smithsonian Institution Research Information System (SIRIS) and created a new Web site (http://www.si.edu/archives/). OSIA is also participating in a test of the



Joseph Henry, first Secretary of the Smithsonian, is shown in an 1875 portrait by Henry Ulke. (National Portrait Gallery)

Dublin Core, a developing standard for the exchange of archives, library, and museum information. The National Collections Program initiated the formal review and revision of the Smithsonian Collections Management Policy to ensure that the policy statement is current and effective. Throughout the year, staff members shared their expertise as speakers on museum archives, collections management, and Smithsonian history at local, national, and international forums and as instructors for the annual Museum and Library Archives Institute.

OFFICE OF SPONSORED PROJECTS

The Office of Sponsored Projects served Smithsonian researchers and scholars this year by supporting their efforts to submit 208 proposals valued at \$47.9 million and by negotiating and accepting for the Institution 194 grants and contracts having a value of \$17.5 million. Among the offices that received external funding for educational outreach projects this year were: the Center for Folklife Programs and Cultural Studies from the Iowa Sesquicentennial Commission for a multimedia

learning guide; the National Science Resources Center from the National Science Foundation for the Science and Technology Concepts for Middle Schools and Capacity Building for Science Education and Reform programs; the National Museum of Natural History from Mississippi State University/Bell South Corporation for support of a Natural Partners Initiative project; and the Smithsonian Office of Education from the National Faculty for a joint program for teachers.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION LIBRARIES

With 17 branches in Washington, New York, and the Republic of Panama, more than 1.2 million volumes, and growing Internet access, the Smithsonian Institution Libraries supports all facets of the Institution's educational mission. The scholarly community and the public also benefit from the Libraries' services.

This year, the Libraries continued to expand its digital library, making specialized Smithsonian resources available to scholars as never before. A second full-text electronic edition from the Smithsonian's Bureau of American Ethnology (BAE) publications was published on the Libraries' Web site (http://www.sil.si.edu). The BAE's work has had a significant impact on the development of American anthropology as a formal discipline, and scholars and the public throughout the world continue to consult its publications.

Partnerships with other libraries enhance the Libraries' service. In a new cooperative initiative with other member libraries of the Chesapeake Information and Research Library Alliance, staff of consortium members can borrow circulating materials from the National Agricultural Library and any of the five regional university libraries in the consortium.

The Libraries was a focal point for research and professional development, welcoming scholars, professional librarians, and interns for concentrated study, professional training, and informational tours. In the Smithsonian Institution Libraries/Dibner Library Resident Scholar Program, three scholars conducted research in aspects of the history of science. A visiting professional librarian from Romania, sponsored by the SOROS Foundation and the Library of Congress, studied automated cataloging activities in the Cataloging Services Department. Over the year, three interns gained practical experience working alongside professionals. The Libraries also hosted several groups of professionals and students for educational tours.



Leslie Overstreet, Smithsonian Institution Libraries' curator of rare books for the Natural History Rare Book Library, holds a volume of N. J. Jacquin's Rare Horticultural Plants from the Schoenbrun Botanic Gardens, published in Vienna, 1794–1804. (Photograph by Hugh Talman)

Popular exhibitions are a vital education and outreach tool for the Libraries. "Audubon & the Smithsonian," which opened in the Libraries' Exhibition Gallery in the National Museum of American

History, brought together Audubonrelated objects from numerous Smithsonian collections. Some came to the Institution as a result of Audubon's friendship with Spencer F. Baird, the second Smithsonian Secretary and creator of the U.S. National Museum. The exhibition also highlights Audubon's *Birds of America* and his study of mammals, *The Viviparous Quadrupeds of North America*.



Bags of Refined Sugar in the Warehouse of the South Puerto Rico Sugar Co., 1942, is one of the eloquent images of Puerto Rico on view in the Smithsonian Institution Traveling Exhibition Service exhibition "The Art of Jack Delano."

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION TRAVELING EXHIBITION SERVIC

As its acronym suggests, the Smithsonian Institution Traveling Exhibition Service (SITES) extends the collections, research, and museum expertise of the Smithsonian Institution to "sites" across the nation and beyond. Since 1952, SITES has traveled thousands of exhibitions for the education and enjoyment of people in every state and in several foreign countries.

Small towns in Alabama, Illinois, Ohio, and Oregon experienced the Smithsonian this year as "Barn Again: Celebrating an American Icon," the second exhibition in SITES' rural initiative, began its national tour. Especially designed for display in rural community cultural institutions, this small-scale exhibition will travel to 32 different locations in eight states through 1998. Each state's humanities council is working with SITES to develop educational programs and training resources for the host institutions, "Barn Again" is made possible through the generous support of the National Endowment for the Humanities, the Smithsonian Special Exhibition Fund, and the Smithsonian Educational Outreach Fund.

"Vanishing Amphibians" began its national SITES tour in March 1997, taking Smithsonian research to 21 alternative learning locations (including state parks, libraries, and shopping malls) through the year 2000. This colorful, small-format exhibition describes the unique physiology of amphibians,

explores the threats to these delicate creatures, examines the effects of amphibian disappearances on local environments, and presents what scientists are doing to address the problem. The exhibition was coorganized by SITES and the National Museum of Natural History.

Through collaborative efforts with other organizations, SITES reaches even wider audiences. The National Endowment for the Humanities has awarded a grant of more than \$250,000 to the American Library Association (ALA) to produce a new version of the SITES exhibition "The Jazz Age in Paris, 1914-1940." Three copies of the exhibition will be produced by SITES and the ALA. The exhibition will tour libraries throughout the country beginning in late 1998. "The Jazz Age" is a program of America's Jazz Heritage, A Partnership of the Lila Wallace-Reader's Digest Fund and the Smithsonian Institution.

The educational resources that supplement SITES exhibitions extend the Smithsonian's impact. This year, for example, Nissan Motor Corporation U.S.A. supported the development of a World Wide Web site and a CD-ROM (published by Simon & Schuster) based on "Earth 2U, Exploring Geography." These outreach projects are part of the continuing support that Nissan has provided for the 40-city tour of the exhibition, developed by SITES and the National Geographic Society.

SMITHSONIAN OFFICE OF EDUCATION

This year, the Office of Elementary and Secondary Education was renamed the Smithsonian Office of Education (SOE), signaling a broad mission of supporting and advancing education within the Smithsonian and to its diverse audiences. Through publications and electronic media, professional development programs for educators, and partnerships with museums, school systems, and other organizations, SOE promotes learning through the power of objects.

An innovative arts and humanities curriculum is now in place in the Smithsonian Museum Magnet Schools, operated by the District of Columbia Public Schools in partnership with SOE. Students at Robert Brent Elementary School and Stuart-Hobson Middle School, located on Capitol Hill, develop oral, written, scientific, visual, and technological skills as they observe, study, and discuss what they see and experience at the Smithsonian. SOE marshals the resources of the National Museum of Ameri-

can History, the National Postal Museum, the National Museum of American Art, and the Anacostia Museum to create a foundation for experiential learning at the Institution and in the classroom. Initial evaluation shows 96 percent regular attendance and dramatic declines in discipline problems. Faculty attribute these developments to a positive change in students' attitudes toward school and an increase in parental involvement.

Educators nationwide can find ideas for teaching with objects through SOE's new World Wide Web site, Smithsonian Education (http://www.educate.si.edu/). The site offers classroom-ready lessons and activities, a listing of nearly 500 educational products, a summary of school tours and professional development programs for teachers, and links to education throughout the Smithsonian.

Nearly 3,000 educators attended Teachers' Night at the Smithsonian, which provides an overview of the exceptional teaching re-



Lively, interactive World Wide Web activities engage a child's intellect and curiosity. Smithsonian Education, a new Smithsonian Web site, shows how to bring museum resources into the classroom. (Photograph by Eve Morra)

"The Art of Jack Delano" and Banco Popular

With support from Banco Popular of Puerto Rico, the Smithsonian Institution Traveling Exhibition Service (SITES) has organized a new bilingual exhibition celebrating the work of the important documentary photographer Jack Delano. Best known for his photographic work for the Farm Security Administration during the New Deal era, Delano adopted Puerto Rico as his home and immersed himself in its culture for more than 50 years. He died at age 83 in August 1997, shortly before "The Art of Jack Delano" opened at the Rafael Carrión Pacheco Exhibit Hall at Banco Popular in Old San Juan.

SITES exhibitions are supported through a combination of federal government appropriations and monetary and in-kind contributions from foundations, corporations, and individuals. Host institutions pay a small percentage of the exhibition cost through a participation fee.

The Delano exhibition was a natural choice for Banco Popular, which is expanding throughout the United States and the Caribbean and has a long history of enhancing the social and economic welfare of the communities it serves. The exhibition is the first Smithsonian project that Banco Popular has sponsored.

Jack Delano settled in Puerto Rico after World War II, impressed by the spirit and dignity of its people in the face of hardship. "The Art of Jack Delano" features work from all segments of his distinguished career as a photographer, filmmaker, graphic artist, book designer, and composer. The exhibition began a 10-city U.S. tour after leaving Puerto Rico, as SITES continues to take the Smithsonian's exhibitions, research, and collections to hundreds of communities throughout the nation.

National Faculty-Smithsonian Program for Teachers

A groundbreaking initiative from the Smithsonian Office of Education (SOE), developed in partnership with the nonprofit National Faculty organization, links university faculty, Smithsonian staff, and teachers. Everything from art to zoology can be pursued in depth in graduate-level seminars designed to improve teachers' mastery of their subjects, help them develop new teaching approaches, and stimulate their leadership skills.

Each two- to three-year program grows from discussions with teachers and administrators in a school district about areas where the schools would like to strengthen their curricula. After ideas solidify, the school district selects a team of teachers who take part in six seminars locally, with university professors and Smithsonian curators and scholars serving as faculty. The group then attends an intensive Summer Institute at the Smithsonian, where they also learn how to integrate objects, collections, and other museum resources in their teaching. When the teachers return to their communities, they train colleagues using the knowledge they have gained.

"This program was the best professional development experience I've had," says Alan Doud, a high school physics teacher who participated in the program from 1993 to 1995. "It enabled me to bring the humanities and history into my physics lessons. It gave the teachers a chance to get out of the classroom and be exposed to a lot of disciplines and experiences that we might not otherwise have the opportunity to explore. The program broadened our horizons."

sources available at the Smithsonian and several other invited museums, historic sites, and cultural organizations. Held at the National Air and Space Museum and organized by SOE, Teachers' Night features displays, workshops, hands-on demonstrations, free materials, and the chance to talk with museum staff members.

In collaboration with other Smithsonian units, SOE presented

several classes for area teachers that showed how to incorporate Latino perspectives and materials into the classroom. The seminars, supported by the Institution's Fund for Latino Initiatives, were the centerpiece of SOE's Summer Seminars program, which offers continuing education credits in Maryland, Virginia, and the District of Columbia.

ACCESSIBILITY PROGRAM

The Accessibility Program serves all Smithsonian units and their various audiences. The program's activities this year show the range of information and services it provides.

At the Provost's request, the program convened an oversight council to develop recommendations on institutional accessibility priorities. The council considered information from Smithsonian units' five-year plans on accessibility improvements and from the program's extensive work with the Office of Physical Plant on facilities accessibility.

In conjunction with its responsibility for policy and implementation guidelines, the program conducted four seminars with Smithsonian staff and outside advisers with disabilities to create guidelines for accessible program and media design. Program staff then presented this and other accessibility information in training sessions for Smithsonian staff and outside museum professionals.

The Smithsonian Guidelines for Accessible Exhibition Design—developed by the program in collaboration with Smithsonian exhibition departments—are the first of their kind in the United States. After the guidelines were distributed to Smithsonian staff, the program received more than 200 requests for copies from around the world.

Support for Smithsonian units also included providing accessibility services for visitors, such as sign-language interpreters, Realtime captioning, and translating documents into braille. This year, the program arranged nearly 500 hours of services for visitors attending Smithsonian Associates courses, FONZ lectures, and docent-led museum tours.

BIODIVERSITY AND ENVIRONMENTAL AFFAIRS

Fiscal year 1997 was an organizational year for the Institute of Conservation Biology. Two teamtaught courses on biodiversity and conservation biology, which drew on the expertise of scientists and curators from throughout the

Smithsonian, were offered at the Washington, D.C., campus of Johns Hopkins University and at Duke University. In addition, the institute initiated a significant partnership with Shell Oil Company focusing on a drilling project

for natural gas in the lower Urubamba region of Amazonian Peru. Smithsonian and Peruvian scientists have been engaged in a biological survey to minimize the environmental impact of the project.

COMMUNITY AFFAIRS AND SPECIAL PROJECTS

As the national museums, the Smithsonian recognizes that the full inclusion of America's cultural diversity is an essential component of excellence. The counselor to the Secretary for community affairs and special projects, based in the Office of the Provost, has worked toward dynamic engagement between the Institution and historically underrepresented audiences, especially Latinos.

By the end of the year, the office was nearing completion of a twoyear study of Smithsonian Latino activities. The study was undertaken by the Latino Oversight Committee, a distinguished 14member group that includes four members of Congress. The committee's report will recommend steps to make Latino participation in history, arts, and culture an integral part of the Smithsonian.

In collaboration with the Latino Oversight Committee, the counselor for community affairs and special projects convened the first national conferences of directors of Latino museums and community arts and cultural organizations. The directors have since formed the National Council of Latino Museum Directors, the first organization of its kind in the United States.

The office also oversees the Smithsonian Fund for Latino Initiatives, which funded 24 projects this year, including the acquisition and accession of the Teodoro Vidal collection of Puerto Rican folk material at the National Museum of American History and the National Museum of American Art. The fund also supported the exhibitions "Latinos in Aviation" at the National Air and Space Museum and "American Voices," organized by the Smithsonian Institution Traveling Exhibition Service, as well as future exhibitions of Taxco silver at Cooper-Hewitt, National Design Museum and Carlos Alfonzo at the Hirshhorn Museum and Sculpture Garden.

INSTITUTIONAL STUDIES OFFICE

As an Institution-wide resource dedicated to the scientific study of Smithsonian constituencies, the nstitutional Studies Office (ISO) conducts applied research and tudies within Smithsonian museims and offices. This year, ISO continued its efforts to understand and assess the impact of some of he Smithsonian's educational outeach activities. For example, a tudy at the Hirshhorn Museum and Sculpture Garden investigated he effect of text labels and panels on the experience of visitors to the exhibition "Richard Lindner: Paintings and Watercolors, 1948–1977." A study of "Visual ournal: Harlem and D.C. in the Thirties and Forties," an exhibition at the Center for African American History and Culture, explored diferences and similarities in the ways that visitors responded to

photographs in the exhibition. The impact of evocative photographs was also examined in a background study conducted at four "America's Smithsonian" venues in preparation for a future exhibition on the origins of rock and soul music. At the National Zoological Park, an ISO study assessed the educational effectiveness of "Think Tank," an exhibition on animal thinking behavior. These and other, similar studies serve two important purposes: they provide offices and curators with specific information critical to planning and implementing effective projects, and they advance our understanding of the strengths and limitations of exhibitions and public programs as educational media.

SCIENTIFIC DIVING PROGRAM

With its museums, the National Zoo, and research stations throughout the world, the Smithsonian Institution has one of the largest Scientific Diving Programs in the country. The program promotes and supports the safety of approximately 180 scientific divers and establishes policy for activities conducted under Smithsonian auspices. During this fiscal year, the Smithsonian hosted the 16th Annual American Academy of Underwater Sciences Scientific Diving Symposium, "Methods and Techniques of Underwater Research." The symposium proceedings were edited by program director Michael A. Lang and Carole C. Baldwin of the National Museum of Natural History Department of Vertebrate Zoology. Smithsonian scientists contributed 13 of the 29 papers.



REPORT OF THE UNDER SECRETARY

CONSTANCE BERRY NEWMAN



Above: Under Secretary Constance Berry Newman (Photograph by Richard W. Strauss)

Opposite: Kite-making workshops for kite-flyers of all skill levels are a popular attraction at the Kite Festival on the Mall. This annual event, cosponsored by The Smithsonian Associates and the National Air and Space Museum, draws contestants from around the world for its handmade kite-flying competition. (Photograph by Eric Long)

ONE OF THE BEST WAYS TO UNDERSTAND THE ESSENCE OF THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION IS TO LOOK AROUND—NOT JUST AT THE INTRIGUING OBJECTS ON EXHIBIT OR AT
THE RAPT FACES OF VISITING YOUNGSTERS, BUT AT THE PEOPLE WHO WORK HERE.

INSIDE EACH BUILDING, SECURITY PERSONNEL WELCOME STAFF AND VISITORS WHILE
KEEPING TRAINED EYES OUT FOR THEIR SAFETY AND THE SAFETY OF THE COLLECTIONS.

AT MUSEUM INFORMATION DESKS, VOLUNTEERS FIELD QUESTIONS, GIVE DIRECTIONS,
AND SUGGEST PLACES TO VISIT. COMPUTER SPECIALISTS MAKE SURE THE INSTITUTION'S INFORMATION SYSTEMS ARE HUMMING, ELECTRICIANS MAINTAIN THE SYSTEMS
THAT ILLUMINATE THE NATION'S TREASURES, AND PAINTERS PREPARE GALLERY WALLS
TO DISPLAY MAGNIFICENT WORKS OF ART.

THE SMITHSONIAN'S SUCCESS IS ALL ABOUT PEOPLE. CURATORS, SCIENTISTS, EDUCATORS, DESIGNERS, COLLECTIONS MANAGERS, AND CONSERVATORS MAKE VISIBLE, INDISPUTABLE CONTRIBUTIONS TO WHAT WE DO. YET, WE MAY TAKE FOR GRANTED THE EQUALLY VALUABLE CONTRIBUTIONS OF MANY OTHER EMPLOYEES, OFTEN WORKING BEHIND THE SCENES. KNOWLEDGE IS "INCREASED AND DIFFUSED" THANKS TO EVERY ONE OF THEM, WHATEVER THEIR JOB DESCRIPTIONS MIGHT BE.



The Office of Public Affairs worked with the *Today* show on a live broadcast from the 31st annual Festival of American Folklife. Shown here are weather personality Willard Scott (center) with festival participants (from left) Gilroy Chow, Lisa Chow, Sally Chow, and Bradley Chow, from Clarksdale, Mississippi. (Photograph by Jeff Tinsley)

We began this year with a challenging act to follow: the Smithsonian's 150th anniversary celebration in fiscal year 1996. We sustained the anniversary spirit throughout the Institution, in team efforts to engage the American people in their Smithsonian. The Institution's service, financial, and administrative organizations were critical to those efforts, as they continued to provide a strong foundation for education and outreach.

A CONTINUING CELEBRATION

The 150th anniversary traveling exhibition "America's Smithsonian" was in Saint Paul, Minnesota, at the beginning of the fiscal year and then traveled to Houston, Texas; Portland, Oregon; Birmingham, Alabama; and San Jose, California. More than 3 million visitors have had the opportunity to see highlights of the nation's collections since the exhibition opened in February

1996. "Voices of Discovery," administered by The Smithsonian Associates, again brought Smithsonian scholars to the exhibition venues for nearly 400 free programs in museums, schools, libraries, senior centers, and other sites.

An advertising, marketing, and publicity campaign in each city, designed and implemented by the Office of Public Affairs (OPA), raised public awareness of the exhibition. OPA's work on "America's

Smithsonian" and other anniversary projects earned the Silver Anvil Award of Excellence from the Public Relations Society of America. In the spring, the Smithsonian contracted with Rathe Production, Inc., and PGI, Inc., to manage transportation, installation and deinstallation, special events, and public relations for the exhibition in future locations.

WELCOMING A DIVERSE AUDIENCE

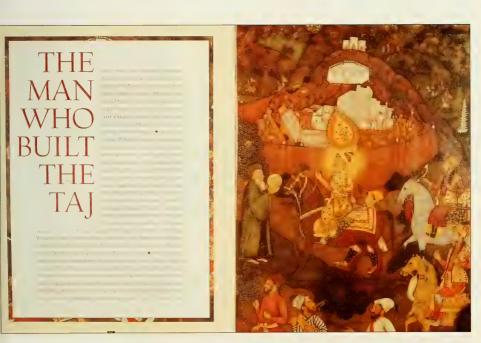
We should never assume that people know what the Smithsonian has to offer. We need to communicate actively with those who visit and those who do not, with loyal audiences and with others who are new to the Institution. We must also recognize that some groups have not been well represented in our collections, exhibitions, and programs. We are taking steps to broaden the coverage, and we are being more aggressive in our effort to reach out to a wider audience.

Outreach to the Latino community was an emphasis this year. OPA's ongoing projects reached Latino audiences in the Washington, D.C., metropolitan area and across the nation. The office represented the Smithsonian at local and national Hispanic events such

as the annual U.S. Hispanic Chamber of Commerce conference; began a partnership with the Bravo Group, a national Hispanic marketing group; and created target bilingual publicity campaigns for several exhibitions. The Visitor Information and Associates' Reception Center (VIARC) reached potential visitors through La Cumbre, the primary travel trade show for travel agents and tour operators who send visitors to Washington from Latin America.

A LIFETIME OF LEARNING

People of all ages can find abundant learning opportunities at the



Smithsonian magazine's revitalized design by Don Morris Design was introduced with the July 1997 issue.

Discovery Theater Turns 20

For young people from all over the Washington, D.C., area, a trip to Discovery Theater is a memorable treat. Over the years, Discovery Theater has presented original productions, contemporary and traditional live puppetry, theatrical performances, dance, storytelling, and musicals—all designed to entertain, educate, and enlighten young audiences.

As one of its 20th anniversary season productions, Discovery Theater commissioned a theatrical piece in collaboration with the Education Department of the National Museum of African Art, based on the life of King Asantehene Agyeman Prempeh I, ruler of the Asante nation from 1888 to 1896. Performances coincided with the exhibition of King Prempeh's adinkra cloth at the museum. School groups attending Discovery Theater could schedule a docent-led tour of the exhibition to learn more about the significance of the ceremonial adinkra cloth and the depth of meaning symbolized in its rich iconography. This project was supported by a grant from the Smithsonian Educational Outreach Fund.

Youngsters come to Discovery Theater with school and youth groups and on Saturday outings with their families. Ticket prices are kept low to give everyone a chance to attend. Presentations are geared to specific age groups, while themes reflect the interests of diverse audiences. A free Learning Guide for each production helps teachers prepare children for the experience. The productions are often interactive, opening avenues of self-reflection and offering enjoyable ways for parents and teachers to demonstrate life's lessons.

Opposite: Ethno-Tec Creations of San Francisco presented Asian Treasure Bag at Discovery Theater during the presidential inaugural celebration in January 1997. (Photograph by Hugh Talman)

Smithsonian. The Smithsonian Associates, *Smithsonian* magazine, and Smithsonian Press/Smithsonian Productions bring education, enlightenment, and enjoyment to wide audiences and strengthen the bond between the American people and their national museums.

The Smithsonian Associates (TSA) truly has something for everyone. Consider some offerings on TSA's rich menu this year: an eight-week Campus on the Mall course examining the impact of Jackie Robinson's breaking the baseball color barrier 50 years ago; a chance for families to meet Kermit, Elmo, Miss Piggy, and other Muppets in an unprecedented look at the late Jim Henson's genius; and the first Smithsonian Associates voyage to the North Pole, on board a nuclear-powered icebreaker.

TSA took educational programs across the nation during fiscal year 1997. Along with "Voices of Discovery," national outreach initiatives included a new audiocassette series. "Voices from The Smithsonian Associates" showcases popular Resident Associate programs such as Microsoft's Bill Gates, journalists David Brinkley and Walter Cronkite, historians Stephen Ambrose and James McPherson, and writers P. D. James and Pat Conroy. Art in Celebration!, an exhibition of TSA's commissioned artworks organized in collaboration with the Smithsonian Institution Traveling Exhibition Service, continued its three-year, 40-state tour on Artrain. The tour is sponsored by Chrysler Corporation. Some 360 Smithsonian Study Tours, in the United States and around the world, included family-oriented trips to the Galapagos Islands and Kenya.

Many TSA programs have become signature Smithsonian events and local traditions. Discovery Theater, the only continuous live children's theater in the Washington area, celebrated its 20th season. Many of the 75,000 youngsters who delight in Discovery Theater performances each year are experiencing theater for the first time. The annual Smithsonian Kite Festival on the Mall, one of the premier handmade kite competitions in the world, was again sponsored jointly by The Smithsonian Associates, the National Air and Space Museum, and participating kite-flying clubs. At TSA's summer camp, some 450 youngsters ages 4 to 13 discovered the wonders of the sea, learned about ancient Pompeii, took an imaginary trip to the Moon, created their own Web pages, filmed their own science fiction videos, and more.

For design and decorative arts historians, TSA began offering a two-year master's degree program in the history of 19th- and 20th-century American decorative arts. Created in cooperation with Cooper-Hewitt, National Design Museum and Parsons School of Design, the program gives students unique access to materials on American art and design history contained in the Smithsonian's unparalleled holdings.

Smithsonian magazine, read by nearly 8 million people each month, is a vital educational outreach vehicle. Academic institutions, associations, and textbook publishers use its articles as course material or for information. About 70 percent of the more than 500 reprint requests received this year were from organizations with an educational purpose or affiliation. Smithsonian took on a polished new look with the July 1997 issue, the first redesign in the magazine's 27-year history. Air & Space/Smithsonian magazine finished its 11th year of publication, providing 1.2





Volunteer information specialists tour the Smithsonian greenhouses during a continuing education program organized by the Visitor Information and Associates' Reception Center. (Photograph by Jeff Powley)

million readers with focused editorial content relating to the collections of the National Air and Space Museum and information of interest to the aerospace community.

Smithsonian Press/Smithsonian Productions (SP/SP) reaches both popular and scholarly audiences through a variety of media, publishing more than 100 books and recordings each year. This year, SP/SP celebrated the American musical with *Red, Hot & Blue*, written by curators Amy Henderson and Dwight Blocker Bowers to accompany the popular National Portrait Gallery–National Museum of American History exhibition. A four-CD set, *Star-Spangled Rhythm*, showcased nearly 90 years of the

musical's recorded history and featured many rare, never-released performances.

New titles for a popular audience from SP/SP included *Snakes in Question*, part of the "Smithsonian Answer Book" series. These inviting, easy-to-read books, written by Smithsonian experts, satisfy the curiosity of both adults and children. SP/SP also launched a major 16-volume popular series in partnership with Random House Publishers, the Smithsonian Guides for Natural America.

SP/SP's notable contributions to scholarly literature this year included *The Origin and Early Diversi*fication of Land Plants: A Cladistic Study, by Paul Kenrick and Peter R. Crane, considered one of the most important books on the assembly of terrestrial ecosystems. Another new publication, the second volume in Tom D. Dillehay's *Monte Verde: A Late Pleistocene Settlement in Chile*, received national attention for rewriting the chronology of the peopling of the Americas.

The 13-part radio series from SP/SP, Black Radio: Telling It Like It Was, won prestigious radio honors in the Alfred I. DuPont-Columbia University Awards and the George Foster Peabody Awards. The series has run on nearly 200 radio stations around the country. Major production began on the televisior project River of Song: Music along the Mississippi, as PBS announced its intention to broadcast the three-hour series nationally in 1998-99. A companion radio series, funded by the Corporation fo Public Broadcasting, will air on public radio, and a related book is also planned. Slaves No More, a new radio project featuring the recollections of former slaves recorded in the 1930s by the Works Progress Administration, received major funding from the National Endowment for the Humanities and the Corporation for Public Broadcasting.

EXPANDED PUBLIC AWARENESS

Engaging the public in the Smithsonian requires another kind of educational effort: building awareness of the Institution, its educational mission, and its multifaceted public service. Throughout the year, we used various strategies to generate public interest and understanding.

When people plan a visit to the Smithsonian, they need accurate and complete information. This year, VIARC staff reviewed descriptions of the Smithsonian for the 1998 editions of 35 major Washington, D.C., guidebooks. On the Smithsonian Web site, VIARC provides a current Institution-wide calendar and exhibition listings, along with suggestions for planning a visit and information about how to volunteer. VIARC also strengthened its links with the local, national, and international tour and travel industry by participating in key national meetings where the Smithsonian's representative met individually with nearly 250 tour operators.

Teachers, students, and researchers can turn to the useful "Resources" brochures, produced by OPA, for information on collections, databases, publications, fellowships, internships, and more. This year, a fourth title, Asian Pacific American Resources at the Smithsonian, was added to the series. OPA also published four issues of the newsletter Smithsonian Institution Research Reports, which informs members of Congress, scholars and scientists, library users, and Smithsonian Contributing Members about the many research efforts around the Institution. Smithsonian Year 1996, prepared by OPA with Smithsonian Press/Smithsonian Productions, was a special thematic annual report focusing on the 150th anniversary and its related activities and programs.

Special events and conferences drew thousands of people to the Smithsonian this year, extending the Institution's connections to a variety of organizations and individuals. The Office of Special Events and Conference Services produced nearly 400 events that increased public awareness and often raised revenue. Among the highlights were a reception honoring the president of Honduras, hosted by the Smithsonian Tropical Research Institute; the 1997

Computerworld Smithsonian Awards presentation ceremony; a World Wildlife Fund environmental preservation symposium; a dinner celebrating the dedication of the Franklin Delano Roosevelt Memorial; and the first Great Smithsonian Press Sale, which drew several thousand shoppers over three days in June.

The Smithsonian's congressionally mandated activities stressed its core educational mission and programming. Through presentations at hearings, live demonstrations, site visits, lectures, and distribution of program materials, the Office of Government Relations raised congressional awareness and enlisted the assistance of members of Congress and their staff in promoting their constituents' participation in Smithsonian programs. During the year, members of Congress joined in bringing the National Museum of Natural History's Natural Partners Initiative and National Science Resources Center programs to their communities.

PRODUCTS WITH AN EDUCATIONAL MESSAGE

The Smithsonian is committed to developing and licensing products that reflect its educational values and extend its message. From a business point of view, offering merchandise of high quality helps strengthen the Institution's financial base. From an education point of view, an exhibition catalogue, a CD-ROM, or a product carrying a CD-ROM carrying a corribute to people's knowledge of our collections and research and stimulate interest in the Smithsonian.

This was a banner year for the Museum Shops, with sales exceeding \$33 million, a 16 percent increase over fiscal year 1996. Shops supporting the exhibitions "Red, Hot & Blue: A Salute to American

Vital Volunteers

They are the Smithsonian's most active ongoing partnership: the nearly 8,000 men and women who contributed their time this year to the Institution's mission of education and public service. Volunteers are a familiar presence as they invite a child to climb on the highwheeler in the Hands On History Room at the National Museum of American History, staff the Smithsonian's public inquiry telephone lines, or assist with Smithsonian Associate programs.

More than 1,000 volunteers serve as docents; every museum, the Smithsonian Environmental Research Center, and the Smithsonian Institution Building all have docent programs. The Visitor Information and Associates' Reception Center (VIARC) manages two Institution-wide programs in which 2,068 participants contributed 275,989 hours this year. In VIARC's Behind-the-Scenes Volunteer Program, volunteers support everyday activities in offices, conservation labs, libraries, and elsewhere. The Volunteer Information Specialist Program staffs information desks in most Smithsonian buildings.

This year, 470 volunteers turned out to help the Festival of American Folklife run smoothly. On the "America's Smithsonian" tour, more than 2,100 volunteers helped their communities enjoy treasures from Smithsonian collections. Through Friends of the National Zoo (FONZ), the Smithsonian Women's Committee, and Young Benefactors, more than 1,600 volunteers helped generate financial support for the Institution.

"Without question, volunteers are one of the Institution's richest and most enduring assets," says Secretary I. Michael Heyman. They will be "instrumental in securing the viability of the Smithsonian into the next century and beyond."



The new National Airport terminal in Washington, D.C., boasts a Smithsonian Museum Shop, operated in partnership with Lanta Concessions, Inc. (Photograph by Charles Phillips)

Musicals" at the National Portrait Gallery and "Amber: Window to the Past" at the National Museum of Natural History (NMNH) were especially successful. At NMNH, two new shops opened in November, with spacious and inviting designs that incorporate actual museum artifacts and make the shops integral to the museum visit.

Off the Mall, a new shop with a varied selection of merchandise opened in the new Washington National Airport terminal, operated in partnership with concessionaire Lanta Concessions, Inc.

The successful shop at Baltimore-Washington International Airport continued to offer aviation-related merchandise. Both airport shops also provide information designed to attract visitors to the Smithsonian and promote membership.

The Smithsonian Catalogue, like the Museum Shops, continues to reflect the educational values and the rich diversity of the museums and research institutes. Every product receives curatorial approval. The catalogue enjoyed its best sales year ever, with the holiday 1996 edition posting record sales.

Through licensing agreements, the Smithsonian also promotes its educational mission. This year, Natural Science Industries, Inc., expanded its line of children's science kits, and Soundprints began issuing teachers' guides to accompany its children's books and tapes. The Institution signed a new agreement this year with Scientific Explorer, Inc., for educational activity kits.

A STRONG INFRASTRUCTURE

In support of the Smithsonian's educational mission, crucial work goes on in finance, administration, facilities, and information technology. A spirit of teamwork guides these serviceoriented divisions, which often work in concert with museums, research institutes, and offices.

Staff development and recognition were a focus in several Smithsonian units this year. The third annual Secretary's Award for Excellence in Equal Opportunity

Program, cosponsored by the Office of Equal Employment and Minority Affairs and the Secretary's office, recognized four employees for their outstanding contributions. The Unsung Heroes awards, which began in the 150th anniversary year and continued through December 1996, honored Smithsonian employees nominated by their colleagues for exemplary service. The program was coordinated by the Ombudsman.

Other offices provided vital internal support. The Office of the Comptroller, for example, guided



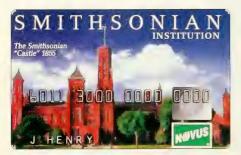
Star-Spangled Rhythm, a four-CD set issued by Smithsonian Institution Press to coincide with the National Portrait Gallery-National Museum of American History exhibition "Red, Hot & Blue," showcases that extravagant 20th-century art form, the musical.

the new Smithsonian Financial System general ledger and financial reporting system through its first year. The Office of Human Resources held its first open house, designed to inform employees about the services available to them.

The Office of Physical Plant worked on five major expansion initiatives this year. Inside the courtyards at the National Museum of Natural History, two major projects are under way. The East Court Building will provide expanded staff office space, a Smithsonian Early Enrichment Center, a rare book library, public restrooms, and collections space. The museum's new Discovery Center/West Court Building will feature a Discovery Room, a largeformat movie theater, and a restaurant. This year, the Office of Risk and Asset Management began the process of obtaining approval for \$40 million in tax-exempt financing for the project.

Construction progressed on the National Museum of the American Indian's Cultural Resources Center in Suitland, Maryland, set to open in fall 1998. Design of the Mall museum advanced to the construction documents phase, based on schematic design approvals from the Commission of Fine Arts and the National Capital Planning Commission early in the year. The design of the National Air and Space Museum's Dulles Center is also moving ahead.

Several major projects led the way for Smithsonian repairs and renovations to existing buildings.



The Smithsonian Card

Consumers who use the Smithsonian Card from NOVUS Services, Inc., are assisting Smithsonian programs in research, exhibitions, collections, and education. A percentage of each purchase made with the Smithsonian Card goes to the Institution. NOVUS Services also makes a donation each time a Smithsonian Card is issued or renewed.

NOVUS Services is promoting the Smithsonian Card through a national marketing effort. In addition to showing their support for the Smithsonian, Cardmembers earn points toward U.S. Series EE Savings Bonds when they make purchases with the Smithsonian Card.

The relationship with NOVUS Services grew out of the Smithsonian's partnership with Discover Card, a business unit of NOVUS Services and the first partner of the 150th Anniversary Corporate Partner Program.

Design fee negotiations are under way to renovate the Arts and Industries Building to renew offices, exhibit halls, child care facilities, and other spaces. Design was completed on two projects: accessibility improvements and a new roof for the National Museum of American Art and the National Portrait Gallery and skylight and window wall replacements for the National Air and Space Museum. At the National Museum of Natural History, mechanical renovations continued on the upper floors.

The Office of Contracting and Property Management continued to provide contractual support for "America's Smithsonian" and for media and entertainment projects developed through a relationship with a Hollywood agent, Creative Artists Agency. The office awarded several multimillion dollar contracts, including those to build the National Museum of the American Indian's Cultural Resources Center and the Discovery Center at the National Museum of Natural History.

In addition to providing operational support for information systems throughout the Institution. the Office of Information Technology began a three-phase process of upgrading SINET, the Smithsonian's internal data communications network. This year, several buildings were wired or recabled, some network software and electronics were upgraded, and MCI was selected as the new Internet service provider. The Office of Imaging, Printing, and Photographic Services added tens of thousands of photographs of Smithsonian artifacts and special events to its already large collection. Many of these images will be

digitized for public Internet access and internal use as part of the large-scale project to digitize Smithsonian collections.

As the fanfare of the Smithsonian's 150th anniversary subsided, we returned to business as usual this year. But the Institution's "business"—its mission of increasing and diffusing knowledge-is hardly "usual." The Smithsonian is for everyone, from the secondgrader to the distinguished scholar. That is a far-reaching mandate. and fulfilling it requires a multiplicity of skills and talents. At the Smithsonian, we are fortunate to have staff who are dedicated to our mission and committed to excellence. Thanks to their collaborative efforts, this unique center for education, research, and enjoyment continues its tradition of outstanding public service.

Upper right: The design of the National Air and Space Museum's Dulles Center, the world's leading aerospace restoration and archival facility, took shape this year. This model was created by the architectural firm Hellmuth, Obata & Kassabaum. (Photograph by Eric Long)

Lower right: By the summer of 1997, the National Museum of the American Indian's Cultural Resources Center in Suitland, Maryland, had begun to take shape. The facility will open in the fall of 1998. (Photograph by Debra Nauta-Rodriguez)





MEMBERSHIP AND DEVELOPMENT

ROBERT V. HANLE, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR FOR DEVELOPMENT

THIS YEAR, THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION CARRIED OUT JAMES SMITHSON'S MANDATE FOR THE "INCREASE AND DIFFUSION OF KNOWLEDGE" IN INNOVATIVE WAYS. IT WAS A YEAR OF CONTINUED MOMENTUM, THANKS
TO A WIDE RANGE OF PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIPS WITH MANY INDIVIDUALS, CORPORATIONS, AND FOUN-DATIONS. THE COMBINED ENERGY OF ALL THESE FRIENDS OF THE INSTITUTION HELPED US MOVE TOWARD A GREATER NATIONAL PRESENCE AND DEEPER INVOLVEMENT BY INCREASINGLY DIVERSE AUDIENCES.

"AMERICA'S SMITHSONIAN," THE TRAVELING EXHIBITION CENTERPIECE OF THE 150TH ANNIVERSARY

YEAR, CONTINUED TO INVIGORATE THE SMITHSONIAN'S RELATIONSHIP WITH THE NATION BY REACHING PEOPLE WHERE THEY LIVE. FUNDED ENTIRELY THROUGH PRIVATE PARTNERSHIPS WITH NATIONAL COMPANIES,

LOCAL BUSINESSES, AND INDIVIDUAL PHILANTHROPISTS, AND WITH SUBSTANTIAL COMMUNITY SUPPORT IN

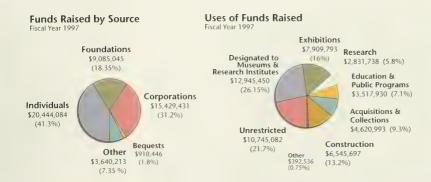
EACH CITY IT VISITED, THE EXHIBITION HAD REACHED NINE CITIES ACROSS THE NATION BY THE END OF THE

FISCAL YEAR. MORE THAN 3 MILLION PEOPLE, NEARLY HALF OF THEM SCHOOLCHILDREN, HAVE SEEN

"AMERICA'S SMITHSONIAN." EACH STOP ALONG THE TOUR FEATURES EXTENSIVE SUPPORTING PROGRAMS,

INCLUDING LECTURES, SPECIAL TOURS FOR CHILDREN, TEACHER TRAINING WORKSHOPS, AND "VOICES OF

DISCOVERY" PRESENTATIONS IN LIBRARIES, COMMUNITY CENTERS, AND SCHOOLS.



The many bridges the Smithsonian has built to its extended family yielded impressive results. Old friends enlarged their support, and new friends began to explore their interests. In Edgewater, Maryland, the Smithsonian Environmental Research Center opened its new Philip D. Reed Education Center, thanks to the generosity of the Philip D. Reed Foundation and James Smithson Society members Philip and Betty Reed. As a result, twice as many children and their teachers will be able to learn more about the complex interactions in the ecosystem of the Chesapeake Bay based on SERC's ongoing environmental research.

Private support helped the Smithsonian Office of Education expand its services to teachers and students in Washington, D.C., and nationwide and to increase access through the World Wide Web. Individuals supported such projects as the Hands On Science Center at the National Museum of American History and the newly established position of curator of rare books at the Rare Book Library currently under construction at the National Mu-

seum of Natural History. Privately funded internships continued to open Smithsonian resources to more young people. These are just some of the many ways that the Smithsonian family gave the Institution its very personal and passionate support.

As we pursue a proactive future that builds on our recent efforts, it is clear that we must devise new funding strategies. We need a strong foundation from which to launch the ambitious dreams that have always characterized the Smithsonian, The Smithsonian National Board was instrumental in planning a national capital campaign—the first in the Institution's history-that will secure our prospects for the 21st century. In its planning phase, the campaign has already benefited from the thoughtful efforts and expertise of the National Board as well as the insights and work of the Secretary and senior staff. As the campaign progresses, we will be able to trace its genesis to our 150th anniversary and the momentum that celebration generated.

REACHING PEOPLE WHERE THEY LIVE

This year, the Office of Membership and Development built on the success of "America's Smithsonian" and other 150th anniversary initiatives and expanded our commitment to take the Smithsonian to the American people. Many groups and individuals within and outside the Institution joined together to help us achieve our goals.

150TH ANNIVERSARY CORPORATE PARTNER PROGRAM

The innovative relationship the Smithsonian established with the 150th Anniversary Corporate Partner Program continued as the four partners—Discover® Card, Intel Corporation, MCI Communications Corporation, and Trans World Airlines, Inc.—helped the Institution reach audiences nationwide through their support of "America's Smithsonian." In addition to their financial commitment, we are grateful for their promotional, technical, and consulting support,



The Smithsonian Corporate Membership Program presented the inaugural Smithsonian Corporate Leadership Award to Nissan Motor Corporation U.S.A. Shown here (from left) are Secretary I. Michael Heyman; Senator Bill Frist, Smithsonian Regent; Robert Thomas, president and CEO, Nissan Motor Corporation U.S.A.; and Howard Baker, Smithsonian Regent. (Photograph by Terry McCrea)

which were crucial to the exhibition's success in reaching millions of people. The Smithsonian's relationship with Discover® Card has grown to include the Smithsonian Card issued by NOVUS Services, Inc., which will generate additional revenue for the Institution.

"AMERICA'S SMITHSONIAN"
The traveling exhibition of Smithsonian treasures visited five more cities this year, winning new

friends for the Institution on both coasts, in the Midwest, the Southeast, and the Southwest. Each exhibition opening offered the opportunity to showcase the Smithsonian and welcome new supporters to benefit previews. Working with volunteer fund-raising committees in each city, the Office of Membership and Development organized spectacular kickoff galas. Proceeds from these events support the exhibition and accompanying programs, such

as teacher workshops and lectures by Smithsonian scholars and scientists in each community, attended by thousands of people.

The Saint Paul, Minnesota, gala in October, chaired by Douglas and Louise Leatherdale and George and Sally Pillsbury, helped spur the biggest turnout yet for the exhibition. More than 454,000 people saw "America's Smithsonian" during its Saint Paul run.

In Houston, Texas, in December, former President George Bush and Mrs. Bush served as gala chairmen, along with Mr. and Mrs. Philip J. Carroll and the Hon. Charles W. Duncan Ir. and Mrs. Duncan as cochairmen. Texas Governor George W. Bush greeted guests. Mrs. G. Walter McReynolds served as an adviser on the gala, setting the Houston style and tone. The event set a fund-raising record for the galas, thanks largely to the tireless work of Smithsonian National Board members Mr. Peter R. Coneway and Mr. Clive Runnells.

Each gala was a special opportunity to get to know Smithsonian supporters in that region. The April event in Portland, Oregon-the only Pacific Northwest venuedrew guests from throughout the area. The cochairmen were Senator Mark O. Hatfield and Mrs. Hatfield, Mr. and Mrs. Harold Schnitzer, Mr. and Mrs. Brian Booth, and Mr. and Mrs. Bud Lindstrand. Guests had a preview of Portland's state-of-the-art convention center, which was completed in time to host "America's Smithsonian" as its first exhibition.

The Birmingham, Alabama, gala in May, chaired by Mrs. Carolyn S. Blount and Mrs. Marguerite J. Harbert, launched the exhibition's successful stop in the Southeast. The exhibition returned to the West Coast and more rave reviews with a gala in San Jose, California, in July,

chaired by Smithsonian National Board members Mr. Paul Hertelendy, Mrs. Nan Tucker McEvoy, and the Hon. Norman Y. Mineta.

It is important to maintain the ties and friendships developed during the 150th anniversary. With that in mind, the Smithsonian National Board is helping us return to "America's Smithsonian" cities by hosting reunion events for our supporters and volunteers. These activities and other nationwide efforts by the National Board continue to bring increased philanthropic support to the Institution.

As the new regional Smithsonian associations program gets under way, people across the country will be able to enjoy other Smithsonian treasures as a result of long-term loans to local museums. In the first agreement, the Institution will share 19th-century artifacts with the proposed National Museum of Industrial History in Bethlehem, Pennsylvania. Other regions may soon welcome Smithsonian artifacts to their backyards as we develop more such relationships.

ONLINE ACCESS

The Smithsonian's World Wide Web site attracted 10 million visitors each month—nearly half as many as the 23 million people who visit Smithsonian museums on the National Mall every year. The Internet is an exciting place for experimentation and a fertile ground for exploring new ways of taking Smithsonian resources to people where they live. The Office of Membership and Development enhanced its own online presence, as the Corporate Membership Program (http://www.si.edu/ vouandsi/join/corp/scmp) and the Contributing Membership (http://www.si.edu/youandsi/join/ members/cm) launched interactive pages. The goal is to provide resources not available elsewhere and to help the public understand the crucial need for funding beyond the operational support the Smithsonian receives from the federal government.

Of course, the Smithsonian continues to amaze and astonish. Busloads of schoolchildren marvel at a dinosaur's bones for the first time, seniors enjoy the music of their youth performed live by the

Smithsonian Jazz Masterworks Orchestra, and families explore new vistas of contemporary art together. In these and countless other ways, people become more aware of how deeply important the Smithsonian is to their lives. As the Institution seeks promising avenues for sharing its resources and for extending lifelong learning opportunities to all Americans, we are grateful for the generosity of our members and donors. Through



"America's Smithsonian" came to the Southeast in Birmingham, Alabama. At the opening gala are (from left) Winton "Red" Blount, gala cochairmen Marguerite "Wita" Harbert and Carolyn Blount, and Secretary I. Michael Heyman. (Photograph by Terry McCrea)



At the Houston "America's Smithsonian" gala, former President George Bush and Barbara Bush, cochairmen, welcome (from left) Smithsonian Provost J. Dennis O'Connor, Under Secretary Constance Berry Newman, Secretary I. Michael Heyman, and Therese Heyman. (Photograph by Jeff Tinsley)

their commitment, they help us achieve our goals while sharing their enthusiasm for the Smithsonian with others.

SOURCES AND USES OF FUNDS RAISED

During fiscal year 1997, the Smithsonian raised more than \$49.5 million in gifts, pledges, and nongovernmental grants. Donations from individuals formed \$20.4 million (41.3 percent) of this total. More than \$910,000 (1.8 percent of the total) came from planned gifts from individuals. Foundations, in-

cluding those established by individuals, contributed \$9 million (18.35 percent). Corporations contributed \$15.4 million (31.2 percent). Of the total funds raised, nearly \$39 million (over 78 percent) was restricted to specific programs.

The Smithsonian gratefully acknowledges the many individuals, corporations, foundations, and organizations that have supported the Institution over the years as well as those whose generous contributions during fiscal year 1997 helped us achieve the successes described in this annual report.

SMITHSONIAN NATIONAL BOARD

In addition to their efforts with "America's Smithsonian" galas and regional reunions, Smithsonian National Board members worked tirelessly for the Institution across the country. Led by Chairman Jean Mahoney and Vice-Chairman Clive Runnells, the board's 52 current, 110 advisory, and 15 honorary members continued their dedicated service, advising the Secretary, providing programmatic support, and serving as advocates for the Institution in their own communities. The board continues to build bridges to corporate and philanthropic leaders, and its members are some of our most effective goodwill ambassadors.

In calendar year 1996, Jane Bradley chaired the Board Annual Giving Committee. Under her leadership, board members' cumulative annual contributions totaled \$1.183 million, the largest amount to date. This support went toward Smithsonian science research and biodiversity projects for which the Secretary had designated support; benefit events for "America's Smithsonian"; and other projects across the Institution designated by board members.

The board generously gave an additional \$815,014 to the Smithsonian Fund for the Future, an endowment that will provide long-term support for the Institution. The board's support is critical to the success of many promising projects that could not move forward without their directed philanthropy.

SMITHSONIAN BENEFACTORS CIRCLE

The Smithsonian Benefactors Circle recognizes and honors those whose generous gifts have preserved the traditions of the Smith-

sonian Institution and furthered its vision. At its October 1996 meeting, the Benefactors Circle honored Mr. and Mrs. Jerome Lemelson with its annual award, which was accepted by their son, Eric Lemelson. The Lemelsons were recognized for their visionary support, which enabled the Smithsonian to establish the Jerome and Dorothy Lemelson Center for the Study of Invention and Innovation at the National Museum of American History. The center documents, interprets, and disseminates information about invention and innovation, encourages inventive creativity in young people, and fosters an appreciation for the central role invention plays in American life.

The Joseph Henry Medal was given to William Gordon Bowen, president of the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation, in recognition of his longstanding leadership and commitment. Bowen was a member of the Board of Regents for 12 years and continues to advance the Smithsonian's mission in his current role.

Associate Justice Ruth Bader Ginsburg joined Secretary I. Michael Heyman in bestowing honors upon these philanthropists. In addition, 10 new patrons received the Smithsonian Benefactors Circle emblem for their contributions.

SMITHSONIAN LEGACY SOCIETY

The Smithsonian was founded through a bequest, and many dedicated people have followed James Smithson's example in making planned gifts to the Institution. A special group was established during the 150th anniversary year to honor those who have made legacy commitments.

Twenty-five members from

around the country attended the inaugural luncheon of the Smithsonian Legacy Society on June 13. Chaired by Gloria Shaw Hamilton, the group recognizes the support of individuals who have made long-term commitments to the Smithsonian through charitable annuities and other legacy gifts. More than 60 people form the founding group.

Secretary Heyman told the society: "Many visionary individuals have helped advance the Institution's tradition of excellence in exhibitions, public education, and research. Legacy gifts have always played a key role. You are the select group following James Smithson, that enigmatic Englishman who

left his entire fortune to an ideal, an Institution for the increase and diffusion of knowledge.... I'm confident that the Legacy Society will grow to become one of the strongest, most important members of the Smithsonian family."

CONTRIBUTING MEMBERSHIP

Smithsonian Contributing Members from across the United States and around the world continued to support the Institution through membership dues and special gifts. They also responded generously to Provost J. Dennis O'Connor's special letters highlighting Smithsonian programs in urgent need of private funds. Moreover, Contributing Members displayed their



Gloria Hamilton, founding chairman and member of the Smithsonian Legacy Society, welcomes member Bernie Stadiem to the society's inaugural luncheon meeting. The Legacy Society was established this year to honor Smithsonian supporters who have made legacy commitments in the form of bequests, charitable annuities, and other planned gifts. (Photograph by Rick Vargas)

A Smithson Society Member's Commitment

Nearly 30 years ago, Mrs. Alton Grimes was concerned that her young son was not thriving in school. She decided to enroll him in a Resident Associate program at the Smithsonian, hoping that a different educational environment might help. She was pleased and impressed with the quality of the experience, and especially with her son's renewed enthusiasm for learning. The Smithsonian program, she believed, added something valuable to her son's formal classroom education.

Since 1967, Mrs. Grimes has made an annual contribution to the institution that made such a difference for her son. A James Smithson Society member, she enjoys visiting Smithsonian museums with her grandchildren. This year, she made a generous unrestricted gift to the Institution. For Mrs. Grimes, a stock transfer was a viable way to give, but it is just one of many options.

Many individuals across the nation realize the value of supporting the Smithsonian. Some, like Mrs. Grimes, have known the rewards of education at the Institution. Others may have seen a SITES exhibition, visited the Mall museums on a trip to Washington, or explored the Smithsonian through the World Wide Web. Their collective generosity helps sustain the quality of the Smithsonian experience.

loyalty by exceeding the goal of a challenge grant from individual members of the Smithsonian National Board.

This year the Contributing Membership gave \$8,995,000 in unrestricted contributions. This support helps the Smithsonian maintain its reputation for excellence and bring exciting new programs to a national audience, including Contributing Members' home communities.

JAMES SMITHSON SOCIETY

This dedicated organization at the highest level of Contributing Membership continued to be a key source of private support, assisting the Institution through annual dues of \$2,000, \$5,000, and \$10,000. The society's annual meeting and dinner were held in October and then again in May, in a permanent move to a spring event. At the October dinner, Agnes Cowles Bourne received the Society's Founder Medal for her support of the Cooper-Hewitt, National Design Museum. In May, the dinner coincided with the annual "Smithsonian Treasures" behind-the-scenes tours, which have become one of the most popular benefits of Contributing Membership. The society awarded James Smithson Society Founder Medals to two longtime members: Mr. and Mrs. Philip D. Reed Jr., for the Philip D. Reed Foundation, and Mrs. Jefferson Patterson.

Mr. and Mrs. Reed have been benefactors of both the National Zoological Park and the Smithsonian Environmental Research Center (SERC). They established fellowships for gifted young scientists and other activities through the Zoo's NOAHS (New Opportunities in Animal Health Sciences) program. Their personal concern

for the environmental health of the Chesapeake Bay was expressed in a construction gift for an education and orientation center at SERC in Edgewater, Maryland.

Mrs. Patterson has been involved with the Smithsonian on various levels, from her personal commitment as a member of the Smithsonian Women's Committee. to her support of the National Museum of American History, the National Museum of Natural History, the National Portrait Gallery, and the Smithsonian Quadrangle project, to her multiyear endowment of the curator of rare books position at the Rare Books Library now under construction in the Natural History Building. She is a noted photojournalist who, with her late husband Jefferson Patterson, has supported the Smithsonian for many years.

JAMES SMITHSON SOCIETY ENDOWED LIFE MEMBER PROGRAM

The James Smithson Society Endowed Life Member Program gained Mr. and Mrs. Richard Kaufman as new members. In this program, an endowment gift of \$40,000 or more is managed as part of the Institution's investment portfolio, where the principal remains and grows over time. Earned income from the endowment gift supports the member's annual Smithson Society dues. The James Smithson Society Endowed Life Members are a growing group of lifetime partners who are securing the Smithsonian for the next generation.

CORPORATE MEMBERSHIP PROGRAM

The Smithsonian Corporate Membership Program, established in 1990, strengthens the Institution's

relationships with the business community. The Institution's work in this area has opened doors to new partnerships and stimulated many fascinating projects.

Corporate Membership is available at the \$10,000 Corporate Patron level and the \$25,000 Corporate Leader level. During 1997, the program enjoyed support from 38 members and extended honorary memberships to another 136 corporations that supported "America's Smithsonian" premiere galas in their regions. The program generated \$800,000 in unrestricted funds for Smithsonian projects in education and research.

At the annual Corporate Membership luncheon in the Smithsonian Castle in May, more than 125 corporate representatives exchanged ideas about how support for cultural institutions helps them reach their business goals. Frank Shrontz, Smithsonian Regent and chairman emeritus of the Boeing Company, gave the keynote address, "Innovative Relationships: How Public and Private Sector Goals Converge to Create Economic and Cultural Value." Smithsonian National Board member Joan Noto and Smithsonian Regent Senator Thad Cochran also spoke.

Secretary Heyman announced the creation of the Smithsonian Institution Corporate Leadership Award for outstanding contributions to the Smithsonian's work and presented the first award to Robert J. Thomas, president and chief executive officer of Nissan Motor Corporation U.S.A. The award recognizes Nissan's diverse support for Smithsonian education programs, including the traveling exhibition "Earth 2U, Exploring Geography" and various music programs.

The Corporate Membership Program also welcomed seven new members and introduced its Web site, http://www.si.edu/youandsi/join/corp/scmp.

SMITHSONIAN WOMEN'S COMMITTEE

The Smithsonian Women's Committee advances the interests of the Smithsonian through fundraising activities and special projects. The committee has 57 active members, 63 resource members, and 48 sustaining members. Chaired this year by Mrs. Donald W. Jeffries, the committee distributed \$293,000 in competitive grants to 25 projects in 11 museums and offices.

The committee's awards program is the result of its successful and profitable annual Smithsonian Craft Show, which celebrated its 15th anniversary in April. From

more than 1,300 applicants, 120 exhibitors in all media were selected to show their wares. The event, held at the National Building Museum, presents the nation's finest contemporary crafts and raises money for the committee's educational and outreach programs benefiting the Smithsonian.

SMITHSONIAN LUNCHEON GROUP

The Smithsonian Luncheon Group, a circle of supporters from the Washington area who meet regularly to learn about Smithsonian programs, met five times this year. Chairman Lee M. Folger, who had provided outstanding service to the group as a member and as chairman for two years, completed his term in June. Folger was instrumental in establishing the Smithsonian Luncheon Group Endowment for education programs



At the Smithsonian Luncheon Group's final meeting of the year, retiring development officer Arthur Gardner (right) congratulates outgoing chairman Lee M. Folger. Folger helped establish the Smithsonian Luncheon Group Endowment for education initiatives for Washington, D.C.-area youth. (Photograph by Rick Vargas)



In April 1997, Smithsonian National Board members enjoyed a visit to the National Zoo's Conservation and Research Center in Front Royal, Virginia. (Photograph by Kenneth Miller)

that benefit Washington-area youth. He was succeeded by Ben Crisman, a Washington attorney.

SMITHSONIAN WASHINGTON COUNCIL

This year, the Smithsonian Washington Council was established as a new initiative of the Secretary and regional leaders dedicated to expanding the Smithsonian's relationship with the entire Washington region. The council's executive committee, chaired by Washington attorney and philanthropist R. Robert Linowes, met three times to discuss ways that the Smithsonian can have a greater impact on community audiences.

The Smithsonian Washington Council was formed to help all area residents learn more about the Smithsonian and take full advantage of its unique resources. Nearly 7 million of the Institution's 23 million annual visitors live in the District of Columbia, Maryland, and Virginia. The Smithsonian is a full partner in the life of this community and a major contributor to the region's rich cultural, educational, and economic life, Generations of residents from all socioeconomic, geographic, and racial backgrounds have been enriched by Smithsonian museums, research endeavors, public exhibitions, and educational programs on and off the National Mall. The council will ensure that the Smithsonian, the region's museum, continues to serve as the community's classroom.

OTHER VITAL SUPPORT

In addition to acknowledging financial support from individuals, foundations, and corporations, the Smithsonian recognizes donors of in-kind gifts. Ranging from equipment for office or program use to pro bono professional consulting services, such gifts contribute greatly to the success of research and educational programs and to the efficient administration of the Institution.

Volunteers help the Smithsonian advance its programs and offer expanded services to the public. The names of docents and behind-thescenes volunteers are listed annually in the *Torch*, the Smithsonian's employee newspaper. In fiscal year 1997, 7,743 volunteers gave 605,724 hours of their time. These invaluable volunteers bring expertise, experience, and enthusiasm to their work, and we express to them collectively our sincere appreciation for their dedication.

A GROWING FAMILY

The Institution's success in connecting with people of all ages, interests, and backgrounds is directly related to the commitment of indi viduals, corporations, and foundations nationwide. Our dedicated network of supporters helps us find the resources necessary to create the first-class programs for which the Institution is known around the world. From the teachers who take part in the National Faculty-Smithsonian Program to improve knowledge in their subject areas to Corporate Members who involve their employees in the Institution, everyone can be a part of the Smithsonian.

The Smithsonian, like no other institution, crosses many disciplines, incorporates living history, popular culture, and science, and connects in meaningful ways with people everywhere. We must keep it strong and vital through public-private and public partnerships, sustaining its capacity to bring learning and enjoyment to the widest possible audience.



Philip D. Reed Jr. (second from right) and his wife Betty were recognized this year with the James Smithson Society Founder Medal at the society's May 1997 dinner. The Reeds supported the Smithsonian Environmental Research Center and established a fellowship for promising young scientists at the National Zoo's Conservation and Research Center NOAHS program. Joining the Reeds are David Wildt, NOAHS cofounder (right), Smithsonian staff member Donna Ari (left), and Ewing Miller. (Photograph by Jeff Tinsley)

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Associate Justice Ruth Bader Ginsburg congratulates William Gordon Bowen, president of the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation, after he received the Joseph Henry Medal at the October 1996 Smithsonian Benefactors Circle dinner. (Photograph by Glenn Levy)

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Mrs. John Alexander Pope

Mr. John P. Remensnyder

The Hon. Martin J. Roess

Mrs. Helen Goodwin Rose

Mr. and Mrs. Peter G. Sachs

Mr. and Mrs. Edward J. Slattery

Mr. and Mrs. Sherwood Smith

Mr. and Mrs. Harvey G. Stack

Mr. and Mrs. Norman H. Stavisky

Mr. and Mrs. E. Hadley Stuart Jr.

Mr. and Mrs. Norman Stack

Dr. and Mrs. Leo F. Stornelli

The Hon. Thomas M. Roberts

Dr. and Mrs. Richard G. Rogers Jr.

Mr. and Mrs. Joe H. Mullins

Dr. and Mrs. Marvin Murray Mr. Mortimer L. Neinken

BEQUESTS

Mrs. David J. Tepper

Mr. Bardyl R. Tirana

Mr. Glenn O. Tupper

Lillian Scheffres Turner

Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Wang

Mr. Archibald M. Withers

Mrs. David O. Woodbury

Mr. Stanley Woodward

Mr. and Mrs. James Wu

Mr. and Mrs. Barry Yampol

Dr. and Mrs. Adolfo Villalon

Dr. and Mrs. Francis S. Walker

Mr. Leonard John Wilkinson

Dr. and Mrs. Thomas E. Whiteley

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas I. Williams

Mr. and Mrs. Laurence C. Witten II

Mr. Richard W. Thomssen

The following persons remembered the Smithsonian through bequests from their estates:

Barbara A. Bailey Helen C. Codding Bertita E. Compton Gary Sinclair Dodge Patricia C. Dodge Charles L. Gambier Matty-Elaine Herzfelder Ranghild C. Johnson Helen Katchmar Henri Kevzer-Andre Marion C. Link John S. Pietras Henry Blackman Plumb Jane Ann Preddy William J. Robinson Charlotte Salinger Selig J. Silverman George Sisley Stanley C. Tigner

SMITHSONIAN LEGACY SOCIETY

Founding Chairman

Mrs. Gloria Shaw Hamilton

Founders

Mr. H. V. Andersen Mr. and Mrs. William S. Anderson Mrs. J. Paul Austin Anonymous Anonymous George and Bonnie Bogumill Mark and Eileen Boone Mrs. Agnes M. Brown Mr. Michael W. Cassidy Fenner A. Chace Jr. Mr. Harry R. Charles Jr. Miss Jean M. Chisholm

Mr. Earl Clayton Mr. Lawrence G. Clayton The Hon. Barber B. Conable Jr. and Mrs. Conable Ms. Patricia Daniels

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur W. Gardner Mr. Gilbert W. Glass Mr. Llovd E. Herman

Mr. Dennis O. Dixon

Mr. and Mrs. Frank W. Hoch Dr. and Mrs. Lee Houchins

Mr. John R. Huggard Dr. and Mrs. James C. Hunt

Mr. Joseph E. Johnson Miss Narinder K. Keith

Miss Rajinder K. Keith

Lt. Col. William K. and Mrs. Alice S. Konze

Ms. Lee Kush Mrs. James Spencer Lacock

Mr. and Mrs. Bruce Leighty Ms. Eleanor L. Linkous Mr. Frank J. Lukowski

Mr. Ronald W. McCain Ms. Lowen McKay

Mrs. Jane R. Moore Mrs. Jefferson Patterson

David and Cheryl Purvis Mr. and Mrs. Frank K. Rabbitt

Sanae I. and Douglas F. Reeves Mr. and Mrs. Robert F. Rick

George W. and Margaret P. Riesz Mr. Stuart W. Rosenbaum

Lloyd G. and Betty A. Schermer Allan E. and Carol T. Shore

Mary F. Simons Dr. Barbara J. Smith Kathy Daubert Smith

Mrs. Warren Sichel

Lt. Col. Irene M. Sorrough Bernie Stadiem

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph T. N. Suarez George D. and Mary Augusta Thomas

Dr. and Mrs. F. Christian Thompson John and Ellen Thompson Jeffrey and Diane Tobin Mr. David E. Todd

Ms. Patty Wagstaff Miss Catherine M. Walsh

Dr. and Mrs. Richard Ward Mr. and Mrs. Charles Watts

Mr. and Mrs. Donald W. White Mrs. Laurence I. Wood

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Zapart Dr. P. Joseph Zharn

Mrs. Nancy Behrend Zirkle

MEMORIAL AND COMMEMORATIVE GIFTS

The following were so honored by their families and friends:

Marcellus G. Bates Marilynn I. Bauman Bertita Compton Laurence E. Fleischman Frank N. Ikard Seymour Knox III Frank Kurtz Richard Louie Irving Moskovitz Walter Scholz Gertrude Skelly Barbara J. Smith I. T. Vida

DONORS OF IN-KIND SUPPORT

Svlvia H. Williams

Air India

William J. Woolfenden

American Airlines America West Airlines Inc. American Hardware Manufacturers Association Apple Computer, Inc. Eric and Linda Archer The Birmingham News Company, Inc. British Airways Mr. Scott Chinery Colorcraft of Virginia Continental Airlines

Diebold Incorporated Eastman Kodak Company Gateway 2000 Guest Services, Inc. Hughes Information Technology

Corporation Hughes/JVC KISS Food Services The Longview Fibre Company

Mead Corporation Foundation National Automobile Dealers

Association

Navajo Nation Nissan Motor Corporation U.S.A.

Ms. Jane Paden The Recording Industries Music

Performance Trust Funds Rockland Research Corporation

San Jose International Airport Silver Dollar City Inc.

Southwest Airlines Toshiba America, Inc. TransBrasil Airlines

Unique Binders, Inc.

U.S. Airways Calvert Woodley Discount Wine and Spirits and Wine Alliance

Mrs. Hans Syz

Mrs. Katherine S. Sznycer Drs. Yen and Julia Tan

The Ruth and Vernon Taylor

Foundation

AFFILIATED ORGANIZATIONS

The John F. Kennedy center for the performing arts, the national gallery of art, and the woodrow wilson international center for scholars were established by congress within the smithsonian institution under their own boards of trustees. The institution provides administrative services on contract to reading is fundamental, inc., an independent organization.



Billy Taylor, the Kennedy Center's artistic adviser for jazz, interacts with young musicians during the debut performance on the Kennedy Center's Millennium Stage. Hosting free daily performances of music, dance, and theater, the Millennium Stage is one in a series of initiatives that bring the performing arts to the broadest possible audience. (Photograph by Carol Pratt)

JOHN F. KENNEDY CENTER FOR THE PERFORMING ARTS

James A. Johnson, Chairman Lawrence J. Wilker, President

In April 1996, the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts marked its 25th anniversary as a presidential memorial and one of the world's most celebrated performing arts centers. The Kennedy Center presents the finest performances of music, theater, and dance from this nation and abroad; makes the performing arts available to the greatest possible audience through free and discounted performances as well as other outreach programs; nurtures new works and supports artists through its producing, commissioning, and training programs in a variety of disciplines; and serves the nation as a leader in arts education. The Kennedy Center's six theaters host performances that attract more than 2 million patrons annually; the annual telecast of the Kennedy Center Honors and other broadcasts reach millions more across the country; and the center reaches out to the nation with touring productions and performances.

■ Kennedy Center Chairman James A. Johnson initiated a set of programs in February 1997 designed to make the center, and the performing arts in general, accessible to the broadest possible audience. These "Performing Arts for Everyone" initiatives include free performances every evening of the year on

the new Millennium Stage and the construction of a new TICKETplace discount ticket booth, which opened to the public in June in Washington's Old Post Office Pavilion.

- The first season of the Kennedy Center African Odyssey, a multiyear celebration of the music, dance, and theater of Africa and the African Diaspora, featured theater from South Africa, music and dance from Côte d'Ivoire, a griot storyteller from Gambia, and exhibitions of stone sculpture from Zimbabwe and textiles from throughout the African continent. Included were the world premieres of two Kennedy Center dance commissions and three ensembles making their American debuts.
- The Kennedy Center Concert Hall closed in January for extensive renovations, with the goal of making the the ater a national model for public accommodation and accessibility for people with disabilities. The Concert Hall, which reopened just nine months later in October, was the first of the center's theaters to undergo these improvements. Other Kennedy Center theaters will follow in future years as part of an ambitious calendar of construction.
- With its home theater under construction, the National Symphony Orchestra (NSO)—in its first season under Music Director Leonard Slatkin—performed innovative programs in the center's other theaters. The NSO's fifth American Residency took orchestra members to Arizona for more than a

week of performances, master classes, and educational activities in the spring. In the fall, the NSO held its inaugural Beethoven Festival, part of a revolution in programming that will surround the regular concert schedule with thematic festivals spaced throughout the year. During its first concert tour of Europe under Slatkin's direction, the orchestra was greeted with critical and popular acclaim.

- The Kennedy Center coproduced the Broadway hit Titanic, which earned the 1997 Tony Award for Best Musical. Meanwhile, the center's coproduction of The King and I, a 1996 Tony winner, made its Washington debut at the center in the spring before embarking on a nationwide tour. The center's "Imagination Celebration" commissioned two new works during 1996-97: an original play titled Children of the Sun from Pulitzer Prize winner N. Scott Momaday and an adaptation of Judy Blume's popular children's book Tales of a Fourth Grade Nothing. Tales will tour to communities nationwide during the 1997-98 and 1998-99 school years.
- In fall 1996, the Kennedy Center launched a national program to include the arts in the curricula of every school system across the United States. The "Creative Ticket for Student Success" campaign, spearheaded by the center's Alliance for Arts Education Network and its nationwide affiliates, united organizations and individuals in encouraging educators, parents, and elected officials to make the arts a regular part of the life of every American child.

NATIONAL GALLERY OF ART

Earl A. Powell III, Director

The National Gallery of Art serves the United States in a national role by preserving, collecting, exhibiting, and fostering the understanding of works of art at the highest possible museum and scholarly standards.

- The gallery's exhibition season began with "Olmec Art of Ancient Mexico," a panoramic overview of the achievements of Mexico's oldest civilization, which flourished from 1200 B.C. to A.D. 300. Other exhibitions included a survey of the French master of light and shadow, Georges de la Tour (1593-1652); drawings by Michelangelo and other artists he influenced from the collection of Queen Elizabeth II; an extensive selection from the world's greatest collection of Chinese art in "Splendors of Imperial China: Treasures from the National Palace Museum"; rarely glimpsed narrative paintings and portraits in "The Victorians: British Painting in the Reign of Queen Victoria, 1837-1901"; early works of the fertile and precocious genius Pablo Picasso, from age 11 to his invention of cubism; and a groundbreaking exhibition of ancient Angkor and Cambodian sculpture from the museum of Phnom Penh, the national collection of Asiatic art in Paris, and other international museums.
- The Education Division developed materials for the gallery's World Wide Web site, created a hypercard component of the American art videodisc, and digitized works of art for the upcoming videodisc on European art. The division served an audience of 29.7 million through lectures, tours, symposia, academic programs, school tours and teacher training, and the loan of educational materials on art and culture. Working with the education staff, Maryland Public Television produced a one-hour interactive electronic field trip from the Picasso exhibition. The program was broadcast live on seven public television stations and seen by



The bronze cast of Augustus Saint-Gaudens' acclaimed memorial to Colonel Robert Gould Shaw and the Massachusetts 54th Regiment, the first African American combat infantry regiment raised in the North during the Civil War, is on long-term loan to the National Gallery of Art from the Saint-Gaudens National Historic Site. (Photograph by U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Saint-Gaudens National Historic Site)

more than 40,000 students in Maryland and the District of Columbia.

- Purchases for the gallery's collections are made possible by funds donated by private citizens. Among the paintings acquired this year were an early Winslow Homer depiction of a quiet moment during the Civil War, Home, Sweet Home: The Miraculous Draft of Fishes by the 16th-century Venetian artist Jacopo Bassano; a large work by French cubist Francis Picabia. The Procession. Seville: a late-18th-century watercolor landscape by German artist Johann Georg von Dillis; and the unworn and unreworked copperplate for Rembrandt's etching Abraham Entertaining the Angels.
- Gifts to the collection included a gouache by Picasso of *The Death of Harlequin*, with an oil sketch on the reverse, from Paul Mellon; 40 works by Alexander Calder from Klaus Perls, the artist's dealer in the United States; a painting by the 16th-century Italian artist Cariani and an oil sketch by Rubens, both bequeathed by Lore Heinemann; 18 sheets (some double-sided) of drawings by Winslow Homer
- from the Civil War given by Dr. Edmund Zalinski II. a descendant of the Civil War major who received them from the artist; a 1929 photograph, Shadows of the Eiffel Tower, by the Hungarian photographer André Kertész from the André and Elizabeth Kertész Foundation; and five photographs by the innovative photographer Harold Edgerton from the Harold and Esther Edgerton Family Foundation. A gift of more than 230 contemporary prints was received from Crown Point Press. one of the leading print publishing workshops in the United States, and its founder Kathan Brown.
- The newly restored plaster memorial to Colonel Robert Gould Shaw and the Massachusetts 54th Regiment by Augustus Saint-Gaudens was unveiled in a new installation in the West Building. The 18-foot-wide sculpture is on long-term loan from the Saint-Gaudens National Historic Site in Cornish, New Hampshire. The bronze cast of the memorial stands on Boston Common and is considered one of this country's greatest sculptural monuments.

READING IS FUNDAMENTAL, INC.

Lynda Johnson Robb, Chairman

William Trueheart, President

Reading Is Fundamental, Inc. (RIF), he nation's oldest and largest chillren's literacy organization, has put nore than 173 million books into he hands of children over the last 1 years. RIF's extensive literacy outreach to more than 3.7 million hildren annually in all 50 states, he District of Columbia, Puerto lico, the Virgin Islands, and Guam s made possible by a volunteer orce of some 219,000 local citiens. Volunteers at 17,000 locations and in all kinds of settings chools, libraries, Head Start and even Start programs, migrant vorker camps, hospitals, clinics, nousing projects, Boys and Girls Clubs, schools for children with lisabilities, juvenile detention ceners, and Native American reservaions—report that RIF dramatically changes children's reading habits and gets parents involved in their children's reading.

- William Trueheart was selected as RIF's new president by the all-volunteer RIF Board of Directors. A former president of Bryant College in Rhode Island and a visiting scholar at the Harvard University Graduate School of Education, Trueheart has held numerous positions in higher education, including assistant dean and director of the master of public administration program at Harvard's John F. Kennedy School of Government. RIF President Ruth Graves, who had led the organization since 1976, retired in 1997.
- First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton nvited RIF to celebrate Reading Is Fun Week at the White House in April. On nand for the festivities were U. S. Education Secretary Richard W. Riley, the winners of RIF's National Reading Celebration and Poster Contest, Representatives William Goodling of Pennsylvania and Thomas Sawyer of Ohio, Miss America

Tara Holland, award-winning children's author-illustrator Tomie dePaola, actor Larry Sellers, and the Indiana Pacers' Reggie Miller.

- In response to the Presidents' Summit for America's Future, which called for commitments to provide fundamental resources to America's children, Reading Is Fundamental pledged to serve an additional 1.5 million children by the end of 2000. To meet that goal, RIF will initiate new partnerships in education, social services, business, and government, according to RIF Chairman Lynda Johnson Robb, who served as cochairman of the Presidents' Summit and now cochairs America's Promise.
- On November 1, RIF and Visa U.S.A. launched "Read Me a Story," a national campaign to raise awareness of the importance of reading aloud to children.

Highlights included a 15,000-mile, 61-city cross-country bus tour of storybook characters; television commercials promoting reading by actor Danny Glover; and a grand finale at 3-Com Stadium in San Francisco, during which Visa U.S.A. President Carl Pascarella presented RIF with a check for \$1 million.

■ To promote youth literacy, RIF stepped up its partnership with

the National Basketball Association by celebrating March as NBA Reading Month. NBA Commissioner David Stern, a RIF Advisory Council member, kicked off the program at a West Harlem RIF project and NBA teams and employees followed suit by reading aloud to children. March also saw the debut of the NBA's newest public service announcements for RIF featuring the Indiana Pacers' Reggie Miller and the Miami Heat's Tim Hardaway.

- At each stage of a child's development, there is a RIF model program designed to promote reading. In 1997, RIF continued working with the private sector to bring those programs to more children. For example, RUNNING START®, targeted to first graders, gained national recognition for its effectiveness and found two new backers in the John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation and the Reader's Digest Foundation.
- RIF third graders voiced their own ideas about what motivates them to read at nationwide literacy town hall meetings held during the annual Miss America Organization National Day of Service. The meetings were moderated by Miss America titleholders from each state.



Reading Is Fundamental Chairman Lynda Johnson Robb (left) and RIF President William Trueheart (right) join RIF children and "Curious George" during the kickoff of "Read Me a Story," a campaign sponsored by RIF and Visa USA to raise awareness about the importance of reading aloud to children. (Photograph by Rick Reinhard)

WOODROW WILSON INTERNATIONAL CENTER FOR SCHOLARS

Charles Blitzer, Director

The Woodrow Wilson Center was established as the official living memorial to the nation's 28th president and as a place of free intellectual inquiry reflecting the full range of Woodrow Wilson's ideals and concerns. The center's congressional mandate is to strengthen the links between the worlds of ideas and of public affairs. Through an annual fellowship competition, outstanding scholars from around the world are invited to the center for extended periods of research and writing. In addition, the center sponsors public meetings, generates publications, and produces broadcast programs that make individual scholarship accessible to policy makers and a broad public.

- In a ceremony on November 1, the center signed a lease for its new home in the Ronald Reagan Building. As the center's founding legislation intended, scholars and staff will be housed in a distinctive structure on Pennsylvania Avenue in Washington, D.C. The move is scheduled to occur in the summer of 1998.
- Joseph Flom, chairman of the center's board of trustees, and his wife Claire announced in November their intention to make a \$1 million challenge grant to the center for funds to finish the interior of the new building. The grant required the center to raise an additional \$2 million by July 31. Approximately \$750,000 was raised from individual donors, while the remaining \$1.25 million was secured from a benefit dinner held in New York City.
- On June 10, more than 500 guests gathered in New York City to honor Joseph Flom and John B. McCoy of Bank One for their contributions to the world of learning. Federal Reserve

- Board Chairman Alan Greenspan delivered the keynote speech. The event represented the largest fund-raising effort in the history of the center.
- Charles Blitzer, the center's director since 1988, informed the board of trustees of his intention to retire from that position on July 24, 1997. Flom said that Blitzer "will leave behind a body of accomplishment that speaks eloquently of his stewardship, most notable among these the growing ranks of the distinguished alumni of the center, who constitute one of our best and brightest hopes for the next century, and a fitting home for the Woodrow Wilson Center on Pennsylvania Avenue, appropriate to its charter as the official memorial to a great president."
- Edward Tenner, a 1995–96 Woodrow Wilson Center Fellow, visiting scholar
- in Princeton University's Department of Geosciences, and author of *Tech Speak* and *Why Things Bite Back*, testified before the House Committee on Rules, Subcommittee on Rules and Organization, to discuss the effects of technological innovation on the political and legislative processes. Because the center's scholars provide unique perspectives on critical issues, they are frequent participants in national dialogues with political leaders and opinion makers.
- In January, former Secretary of State Warren Christopher participated in a roundtable discussion of environmental diplomacy at the center. The meeting brought together public- and private-sector experts to consider how the environment relates to United States foreign policy and security objectives.



A benefit dinner honored Joseph H. Flom, chairman of the Woodrow Wilson Center Board of Trustees, and John B. McCoy, chairman of Banc One Corp. Shown here with Flom are Federal Reserve Board Chairman Alan Greenspan, the evening's featured speaker; Joseph A. Cari, vice-chairman of the Board of Trustees; and Donald Drapkin, member of the Wilson Council and chairman of the dinner. (Photograph ©Hollander Photographic Services)

FINANCIAL REPORT

RICK JOHNSON, CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER

INTRODUCTION

The Smithsonian Institution receives funding from both federal appropriations and nonappropriated trust sources. Nonappropriated trust funds include all funds received from sources other than direct federal appropriations. These other sources include gifts and grants from individuals, corporations, and foundations; grants and contracts from federal, state, or local government agencies; earnings from short- and long-term investments; revenue from membership programs; and revenue from sales activities, such as *Smithsonian* magazine, museum shops and restaurants, mail order catalogues, and licensed products.

Federal appropriations provide funding for the Institution's core functions: caring for and conserving the national collections, sustaining basic research on the collections and in selected areas of traditional and unique strength, and educating the public about the collections and research findings through exhibitions and other public programs. Federal appropriations also fund a majority of the activities associated with maintaining and securing the facilities and with various administrative and support services.

Smithsonian trust funds allow the Institution to undertake new ventures and enrich existing programs in ways that would not otherwise be possible. These funds provide the critical margin of excellence for innovative research, building and strengthening the national collections, constructing and presenting effective and up-to-date exhibitions, and reaching out to new and under-represented audiences. In recent years, the Smithsonian has also begun to rely, in part, on trust funds for the funding of major new construction projects.

The following sections describe the external environmental factors affecting the Institution's general financial condition, the Institution's financial status, and its planned response to changing conditions; financial results for fiscal year 1997; and measures, both organizational and financial, being taken to ensure the continued fiscal health of the Institution.

FINANCIAL SITUATION AND PROSPECTS

Having celebrated its first 150 years in fiscal year 1996, the Smithsonian began long-term planning for its future. In order to respond to funding and programmatic challenges, the Smithsonian needed a blueprint for moving forward into the next millennium. The first step was to develop a strategic plan. Building on the earlier work of the Commission on the Future and their May 1995 report, senior management and the Board of Regents developed a strategic plan in fiscal year 1997.

A major focus of that plan is to take the Smithsonian to the American people, expanding its reach beyond Washington through traveling exhibits, electronic exhibits on the World Wide Web, and affiliations with museums across the nation. This goal is important for two reasons. First, a significantly larger number of citizens will have the opportunity to share in the Smithsonian's programs, knowledge, and artifacts. Second, it will expand and develop a national constituency that will be critical to helping the Institution meet its funding requirements in the future.

The 150th anniversary traveling exhibition, "America's Smithsonian," continued to play an important role in this strategy. The exhibition visited five more cities and was seen by an additional 1.8 million people in fiscal year 1997. The Smithsonian continues to build upon relationships developed as a result of this exhibition.

The major new strategy in the Smithsonian's outreach focus is its Affiliation Program. The Board of Regents adopted the new policy on this collections-based program to provide greater public access to the Smithsonian and to provide an alternative means for the exhibition of its collections. The policy allows for larger portions of Smithsonian collections to be available to audiences beyond the geographic limits of the Smithsonian's museums. Collections will be made available in a context created by the proposing organization and will, therefore, reflect the interests and needs of local constituencies. These collaborations al-

low museums to fill gaps in their exhibitions, research collections, and programs at their own expense and result in the exhibition and study of collections that might otherwise be in storage.

The Institution faces continuing financial challenges. While Congress has been supportive, federal budget balancing efforts make obtaining federal appropriations to support new programs and facilities more difficult. Revenues from the Smithsonian's business activities have been declining or flat. Contributions received, although significant, have not been at a level consistent with the potential for such support. At the same time, the Smithsonian must find ways to fund the significant and costly activities required to maintain the Institution as a world-class organization and provide the care, display, access, and research that our many important collections require.

In fiscal year 1997, the Smithsonian engaged a consultant with significant experience in publishing and retail activities to perform a complete analysis of all its business activities. He made a number of recommendations that the Smithsonian plans to implement in the near future. These recommendations include hiring key business staff, including a chief operating officer; strengthening the planning and financial analysis function; clarifying conflicting goals; improving management information systems; focusing more on customers and competitors; and making strategic investments in the businesses. More detailed recommendations for each activity are being developed.

The Smithsonian must also increase the support it receives from private contributions. The Institution hired Robert Hanle, previously the vice-president and director of development at the University of Minnesota, as executive director for development to lead this important initiative. He has begun working closely with the Secretary to develop a capital campaign for the Institution that will focus on raising funds for construction and endowment.

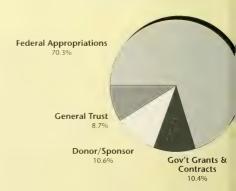
The Smithsonian's interest in corporate fund raising was the topic of discussion at the Smithsonian Council. After various subcommittees researched specific topics, they presented a series of workshops and presentations, focused on how to develop win/win partnerships with corporations. Corporate representatives, Council members, and Smithsonian representatives described how both the Smithsonian and the corporations can meet their respective goals and objectives through creative partnerships without in any way diminishing those of the other.

Even with enhanced income levels, some new initiatives will likely require external financing. Con-

sequently, where a strong case can be made that an investment will generate an adequate return, the Smithsonian is open to considering debt financing. One example of this is the Discovery Center project a the National Museum of Natural History. The Discovery Center will include a 3-D large-screen theater, a new restaurant, programmatic space, and an expanded museum shop, which is already open. After a careful analysis of the new income to be generated from the business activities included, the Smithsonian issued tax-exempt bonds to finance construction of the facility. The bonds were issued in January 1998. The Institution received triple A ratings from Standard & Poor's and Moody's for this financing.

The financial challenges facing the Smithsonian have served as a catalyst for new and innovative approaches to funding and delivering Smithsonian programs. These new approaches will help ensure that the Smithsonian remains a vital and vibrant asset for the American people in the next millennium.

FY 1997 SOURCES OF NET REVENUES



FISCAL YEAR 1997 SOURCES OF GROSS/ NET REVENUES

	Gross Revenues (\$thousands)	Net* Revenues (\$thousands)	Pe Net F
Operations			
Federal Appropriations	383,468	383,468	
General Trust **	230,706	47,337	
Donor/Sponsor **	57,968	57,968	
Gov't Grants & Contracts	56,703	56,703	
Total Sources for Operations	728,845	545,476	10

^{*}Net of expenses related to revenue-generating activities, e.g., musel shops, restaurants, publications, etc.

**General Trust is reduced from Table 1 by the Donor/Sponsored Contributions. This is a change from the prior year's presentation.

ISCAL YEAR 1997 RESULTS

Revenues received by the Institution in fiscal year 1997 from all sources totaled \$728.8 million. Revenue rom federal appropriations accounted for \$383.5 million, and nonappropriated trust funds provided an additional \$345.3 million. When adjusted to remove auxiliary activity expenses of \$183.4 million, net evenues totaled \$545.4 million. The chart on the preceding page reflects revenues by source and broad purpose of use.

DPERATIONS

TABLES 1 AND 2)

ederal operating revenue of \$313.5 million provided he core funding for ongoing programs of the Instituion. The fiscal year 1997 operating appropriation of 3318.5 million represented an increase of \$7.3 million rom the fiscal year 1996 level. Increases to cover cerain uncontrollable costs included \$5.0 million to over the cost of the January 1997 pay raise, \$2.0 milion for additional utility costs, and \$1.0 million for ncreases in rental costs. In addition, the following program increases were provided: \$.7 million to fund nitial operation of the Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory submillimeter telescope array, \$.6 million or voice and data systems for the National Museum of Natural History's East Court project, and \$.2 milion for the Mississippi Delta program at the 1997 Fesival of American Folklife.

General trust revenue was \$261.7 million. Most noome categories were generally consistent with last rear. There was a drop in revenue related to 150th anniversary activities as they wound down. Auxiliary activity revenue was up approximately 5 percent from 1996 levels. The magazines had an outstanding year, with net revenues up 34 percent. Smithsonian Press/Smithsonian Productions continued to operate at a coss. However, the level of the loss decreased by 68 percent. The Institution continues to evaluate this situation and develop strategies for eliminating this loss.

Revenue from donor/sponsor designated funds otalled \$27.0 million. The Institution continues to intensify its fund-raising activities and focus on new strategies. Major gifts and grants received in fiscal year 1997 included \$2.9 million from the U.S. Postal Service for operations of the National Postal Museum, 5.9 million from the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation to support tropical ecosystem studies at the Smithsonian Tropical Research Institute, and \$.6 million from the Lilly Endowment Inc. for an exhibition at the Anacostia Museum. The Smithsonian is especially grateful to its many friends in the private sector

whose generosity contributed vitally to its work. The names of major donors are listed in the Benefactors section of this annual report.

In fiscal year 1997, the Institution recorded \$56.7 million in income from contracts and grants from government agencies, an increase of \$.8 million over fiscal year 1996. Support from government agencies constitutes an important source of research monies for the Institution while also benefiting the granting agencies by providing access to Smithsonian expertise and resources. As in prior years, the majority of these funds were provided by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration for research programs at the Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory. Other awards included \$.8 million from the National Science Foundation for the National Science Resources Center at the Smithsonian to develop science and technology concepts for middle schools, \$.6 million from the Department of Energy for atmospheric studies at the Smithsonian Environmental Research Center, and \$.3 million from the Department of Agriculture in support of an exhibit at the National Museum of Natural History.

ENDOWMENT

(TABLES 3, 4, AND 5)

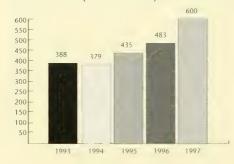
The Institution pools its endowment funds for investment purposes into a consolidated portfolio, with each endowment purchasing shares in a manner similar to shares purchased by an investor in a mutual fund.

The Investment Policy Committee of the Smithsonian's Board of Regents establishes investment policy and recommends the annual payout for the consolidated endowment. The Smithsonian's policies for managing the endowment are designed to achieve two objectives: 1) to provide a stable, growing stream of payouts for current expenditures and 2) to protect the value of the endowment against inflation and maintain its purchasing power. Current policy calls for an average payout of 4.5 percent of the average market value over the prior 5 years. With this payout policy, to achieve the endowment's objectives, the investment policy targets a real rate of return of 5 percent.

As depicted in the chart on the following page, the market value of the endowment increased from \$482.5 million to \$600 million during fiscal year 1997. New gifts and internal transfers totaled \$8.5 million while the payout was \$18.2 million and fees were \$1.2 million.

The total return on the consolidated portfolio was 27.35 percent. At year end, the Institution's portfolio was invested 72 percent in equities, 27 percent in

MARKET VALUE OF ENDOWMENT AND SIMILAR FUNDS (IN \$ MILLIONS)



bonds and 1 percent in cash. The portfolio had 23 percent in foreign stocks and bonds and 77 percent in U.S. securities.

CONSTRUCTION AND PLANT FUNDS (TABLE 6)

In fiscal year 1997, the federal appropriations for construction amounted to \$52.8 million. This included \$39.0 million for general repair, restoration, and code compliance projects throughout the Institution. With the support of Congress, this amount continues to move closer to the \$50 million per year required to maintain systematic renewal of the physical plant. Funds earmarked for new construction, alterations, and modifications totaled \$13.8 million. Included in this amount is \$4 million for the Mall museum for the National Museum of the American Indian; \$3.8 million for renovations, repairs, and master plan projects at the National Zoological Park; \$3 million for planning and design of the National Air and Space Museum Dulles Center: and \$3 million for minor construction and planning.

Nonappropriated trust construction funds, also termed plant funds, totaled \$7.8 million. Approximately \$4.6 million was for the construction of facilities for the National Museum of the American Indian, \$1.7 million was for renovation of the Cooper-Hewitt, National Design Museum, \$1.0 million was for the reinstallation of the Gem Hall at the National Museum of Natural History, and \$500,000 was for the National Air and Space Museum Dulles Center.

FINANCIAL POSITION

The Smithsonian Institution's Statement of Financial Position presents the total assets, liabilities, and net assets of the Institution. Total assets of \$1.4 billion far exceed total liabilities of \$323.0 million and are in-

dicative of the financial strength of the Institution. During fiscal year 1997, the most significant change in the Institution's financial position was the growth of the endowment by over \$117.0 million through investment earnings and realized and unrealized gains on the endowment investments.

FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

The Institution was successful in operating its new general ledger, financial reporting and management information system. Although software problems from the payroll feeder system initially limited the usefulness of standard reports, all problems were resolved prior to year-end. Online access to current data, funds control, and reporting by programmatic categories are key advantages of the new system.

To fully take advantage of current financial system capabilities, several initiatives are planned for next fiscal year. They include using electronic funds transfer for all payment types, distributing software that will allow units to custom design financial reports to meet specific needs, a new accounts receivable system, and travel system software to generate standard travel documents.

Other financial management improvement initiatives undertaken in fiscal year 1997 included:

- Implementation of several modules of a new, automated budgeting system. The budget system will now feed budgets directly into the accounting system. Units have the ability to directly redistribute their budgets across object classes.
- Completion of a draft five-year financial management improvement plan. It is currently being reviewed by staff, customers, and stakeholders.
- Conversions of the Smithsonian Investment Management System to meet the requirements of the new general ledger coding structure.
- Replacement of the sponsored project data base, which had reached functional limits, with a new, expanded system that will improve reporting and analysis.
- Development of an individual development plan program for Finance staff that will plan training for each staff member to improve the performance of core job responsibilities as well as provide opportunities for career growth. The program will be fully implemented in fiscal year 1998.

Additional financial management improvement initiatives planned to start in fiscal years 1998 and 1999 include the following:

- · Electronic routing of documents and reports.
- · Streamlining of policies and procedures.

- Development and implementation of a new fixed asset system.
- Development and implementation of a risk management system.
- Evaluation of the payroll system to determine whether it meets current requirements efficiently and economically.

AUDIT ACTIVITIES

The Institution's financial statements are audited annually by KPMG Peat Marwick, an independent public accounting firm. The audit plan includes an indepth review of the Institution's internal control structure. KPMG Peat Marwick's Independent Auditors' Report for fiscal year 1997 and the accompanying financial statements are presented on the following pages. The Smithsonian's internal audit staff, part of the Office of Inspector General, assists the external auditors and regularly audits the Institution's various programs, activities, and internal control systems. The Audit and Review Committee of the Board of Regents provides an additional level of financial oversight and review.

In accordance with the government requirement for the use of coordinated audit teams, the Defense Contract Audit Agency, the Smithsonian Office of Inspector General, and KPMG Peat Marwick coordinate the audit of grants and contracts received from federal agencies.



The Office of Contracting established a new training program to meet the needs of staff involved in the Institution's contracting activities. In the program's first quarter, 161 staff, representing 28 units, attended highly interactive classes on project management, contract management and federal contracting (pictured here). (Photograph by Rick Vargas)

Table 1. Source and Application of Institutional Resources for the Year Ended September 30, 1997 (in \$000s)

		Trust Funds				
	Federal Funds	General Trust	Donor/ Sponsor Designated	Government Grants & Contracts	Total Trust Funds	Total FY 1997
REVENUE & GAINS: Federal Appropriations (see Note 1) Endowment Payout & Investment Income Government Grants and Contracts Donor / Sponsor. Sales and Membership Revenue Construction Other	69,945	14,184 30,980 202,467 14,055	5,914 21,074 —	56,703 — — — —	20,098 56,703 52,054 202,467 — 14,055	313,523 20,098 56,703 52,054 202,467 69,945 14,055
TOTAL REVENUE & GAINS	383,468	261,686	26,988	56,703	345,377	728,845
EXPENSES: Museums & Research Institutes: Anacostia Museum/Center for African American History and Culture Archives of American Art Arthur M. Sackler Gallery/Freer Gallery of Art Center for Folklife Programs & Cultural Studies. Conservation Analytical Laboratory Cooper-Hewitt, National Design Museum. Hirshhorn Museum & Sculpture Garden National Air and Space Museum National Museum of African Art National Museum of American Art (incl. Renwick) National Museum of American History — National Museum of the American Indian. National Museum of Natural History. — Museum Support Center National Portrait Gallery National Zoological Park. Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory Smithsonian Environment Research Center. Smithsonian Tropical Research Institute	3,954 11,819 3,697 7,028 17,065 513 11,541 36,669 3,194 4,544 48,350 24,861 3,048 8,653	562 45 3,429 1,115 42 2,923 4,728 2,669 529 1,916 2,520 71 1,710 6,547 732 1,225 6,744 282 1,596	75 802 833 223 4 999 235 2,502 30 1,309 2,642 5,477 3,138 7,244 — 307 671 1,212 87 1,378	29 22 22 550 — 80 — 2,082 — 2,082 — 747 50,199 1,345 1,491	637 847 4,262 1,338 75 3,944 4,963 6,221 5,59 3,225 5,242 5,548 4,848 15,373 2,643 58,155 1,714 4,465	2,318 2,318 9,744 3,082 2,988 6,460 8,917 17,540 4,256 10,253 22,307 6,061 16,389 52,542 3,194 5,583 20,993 83,016 4,762 13,118
Total Museums & Research Institutes	1/0,/43	39,385	29,168	56,545	125,098	295,841
Education, Museum & Scholarly Services: Center for Museum Studies. Elementary & Secondary Education Exhibits Central. Fellowships and Grants International Relations National Science Resources Center The Provost Smithsonian Institution Archives Smithsonian Institution Libraries Smithsonian Institution Traveling Exhibition Service Sponsored Projects	2,269 195 1,763 1,210 5,999 2,696	120 559 98 1,359 396 349 1,347 134 1,024 689 970	223 36 1 97 (4) 23 40 43 1,500	59 — 31 86 — —	120 841 134 1,360 524 401 1,370 174 1,067 2,189 970	1,081 1,467 2,043 1,537 2,793 596 3,133 1,384 7,066 4,885 970
Total Education, Museum & Scholarly Services	17,805	7,045	1,959	146	9,150	26,955
Auxiliary Activities (Programmatic) America's Smithsonian. Prior Year Annual Appropriations	1,607 - 6,133	28,055	84 2,092 —		84 30,147 —	1,691 30,147 6,133
Total	196,288 93,025	74,485 4,787	33,303 (1,229)	56,691 —	164,479 3,558	360,767 96,583
Total	289,313	79,272	32,074	56,691	168,037	457,350
Auxiliary Activities: Smithsonian Press / Smithsonian Productions. Smithsonian Magazines. The Smithsonian Associates SI Retail.		11,972 55,825 34,832 63,744	=	 _ _ _	11,972 55,825 34,832 63,744	11,972 55,825 34,832 63,744

Table 1. Source and Application of Institutional Resources for the Year Ended September 30, 1997 (in \$000s)—(continued)

		Trust Funds				
	Federal Funds	General Trust	Donor/ Sponsor Designated	Government Grants & Contracts	Total Trust Funds	Total FY 1997
Unit Auxiliary Activities —	_	16,996		_	16,996	16,996
Total Auxiliary Activities (including Overhead)	_	183,369	_	_	183,369	183,369
Administration: Membership and Development Administrative Offices (Net of Overhead Recovery)		2,708 6,563	368 86	12	3,076 6,661	3,714 39,558
Total Administration before Allocation of Facilities and Depreciation Expense.	33,535	9,271	454	12	9,737	43,272
Allocation of Facilities and Depreciation Expense	17,038	360	(93)	_	267	17,305
Total Administration	50,573	9,631	361	12	10,004	60,577
Facilities Services Depreciation. Allocation of Facilities Services and	81,945 28,118	1,059 4,088	(1,322)	=	(263) 4,088	81,682 32,206
Depreciation to Functions	(110,063)	(5,147)	1,322	_	(3,825)	(113,888)
Total Facilities Services and Depreciation	_	_		_	_	_
TOTAL EXPENSES	339,886	272,272	32,435	56,703	361,410	701,296
Endowment Return Reinvested. Proceeds from Collections	_	75,988 2,719	33, 2 95	Ξ	109,283 2,719	109,283 2,719
Net increase (decrease) in net assets	43,582	68,121	27,848		95,969	139,551
Net assets, beginning of the year Net assets, end of the year.	352,610 396,192	=	=	=	618,649 714,618	971,259 1,110,810

Note 1 Includes \$302 thousand revenue recognized as a permanent indefinite appropriation for the Canal Zone Biological Area Fund. Also, includes \$1,863 thousand revenue recognized in foreign currency for research projects in India.

Table 2. Auxiliary Activities, Fiscal Year 1997 (in \$000s)

Sales and Membership Revenu	ue Gifts	Expenses	Net Revenue (Loss)
192,302	8,542	185,893	14,951
(0.002		55.005	10.050
	1		12,859
			(485)
	•		3,906
3,242	-		1,289
1,596	-		757
	•	11,972	(2,466)
	-	-	99
5,001	-	2,943	2,058
	17	624	519
	25	775	(13)
	813	12,657	1,431
202,467	856	183,369	19,954
	Membership Revenu 192,302 68,683 34,347 64,855 3,242 1,596 9,506 99 5,001 1,126 737 13,275	Membership Revenue Gifts 192,302 8,542 68,683 1 34,347 - 64,855 - 3,242 - 1,596 - 99 - 5,001 - 7,37 25 13,275 813	Membership Revenue Gifts Expenses 192,302 8,542 185,893 68,683 1 55,825 34,347 - 34,832 64,855 - 60,949 3,242 - 1,953 1,596 - 839 9,506 - 11,972 99 - - 5,001 - 2,943 1,126 17 624 737 25 775 13,275 813 12,657

^{*} The Business Management Office expenses were allocated to Museum Shops/Mail Order, Concessions, and Product Development and Licensing.

Table 3. Endowment and Similar Activities September 30, 1997 (in \$000s)

	Market Value
ASSETS: Pooled Consolidated Endowment:	ĵ.
Cash and equivalents	4,646
Other Receivable US Government and Quasi-Government Obligations	360 15.993
Corporate Bonds and Other Obligations .	17,524
Common and Preferred Stocks	561,339
Receivable for Securities Sold	1,224
Total Pooled Assets	601,086
Nonpooled Endowment and Similar Activities:	
Loan to U.S. Treasury in Perpetuity	1,030
Promises to Give - Gifts	7,384 2,306
Total Nonpooled Assets	10,720
Total Assets	611,806
LIABILITIES AND NET ASSETS:	
LIABILITIES:	
Payables for securities purchased	2,225
Deferred Revenue—Charitable Trusts	25
Total Liabilities	2,250
NET ASSETS	
Unrestricted	226,026
Unrestricted Designated	177,979
Temporarily Restricted Permanently Restricted	149,089 56,462
Total Net Assets	609,556
Total Liabilities and Net Assets	611,806

Table 4. Changes in Market Value of Endowment and Similar Activities September 30, 1997 (in \$000s)

	Unrestricted	Unrestricted Designated	Temporarily Restricted	Permanently Restricted	Total
Market Value Endowment - 10/1/96	184,334	141,282	117,490	39,366	482,472
Gifts	()	0	0	2.916	2,916
Internal Transfers		2,759	(2,030)	4,914	5,544
Interest and Dividends	9.260	6.015	6.155	423	21.853
Market Value Appreciation		33,182	32,596	0	106,599
Payout	(7,040)	(5.259)	(5,452)	(423)	(18, 174)
Managers Fees		Ó	Ó	Ó	(1,250)
Market Value Endowment - 9/30/97	226,026	177,979	148,759	47,196	599,960
Promises to Give	0	0	20	7.364	7.384
Charitable Trusts	ő	0	310	1,902	2,212
Market Value Endowment and Similar Activities - 9/30/97	226,026	177,979	149,089	56,462	609,556

Table 5. Endowment and Similar Activities September 30, 1997

able 5. Endowment and Similar Activities September 30,	199/		Market Values		
	Unrestricted	Unrestricted Designated	Temporarily Restricted	Permanently Restricted	Total Market Value
	Unrestricted	Designatea	Restricten	Restricted	Market value
JNDESIGNATED PURPOSE - TRUE: Avery Fund (See Note 1) Dodge, Patricia Fund for the Future-Unrestricted (See Note 1) Fund for the Future-Glass, Gilbert W. (See Note 1) Fund for the Future-Schermer, Lloyd G. and Betty (See Note 1) Fund for the Future-Holmberg, Ruth S. (See Note 1) Higbee, Harry, Memorial Hodgkins Fund (See Note 1) Morgan, Gilbert B. and Betty J., Memorial Morrow, Dwight W. Mussinan, Alfred Olmsted, Helen A. Poore, Lucy T and George W. (See Note 1) Porter, Henry Kirke, Memorial Sanford, George H. (See Note 1) Smithson, James (See Note 1)	475,775 281,450 217,331 0 0 156,283 415,935 38,832 875,464 246,277 8,958 1,842,847 3,311,872 10,639 286,564 238,531	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	49,334 960,518 719,307 74,043 416,015 809,445 30,672 202,927 35,000 100,000 38,990 1,000 288,941 290,162 2,706 776,389 548,582	525,109 1,241,968 936,638 74,043 416,015 809,445 186,955 618,862 73,832 975,464 285,267 9,958 2,131,788 3,602,034 13,345 1,062,953 787,113
Subtotal	8,406,758	0	0	5,344,031	13,750,789
JNDESIGNATED PURPOSE - QUASI: Dodge, Patricia Ettl, Charles H. Ferguson, Frances B. Forrest, Robert Lee Fund for the Future-Unrestricted (See Note 1) General Endowment (See Note 1) Goddard, Robert H. Habel, Dr. S. (See Note 1) Hart, Gustavus E. Henry, Caroline Henry, Joseph and Harriet A. Heys, Maude C. Hinton, Carrie Susan Koteen, Dorothy B. Lambert, Paula C. Medinus, Grace L. O'Dea, Laura I. Phillips, Roy R., Estate Rhees, William Jones (See Note 1) Safford, Clara Louise Smithsonian Bequest Fund (See Note 1) Sultner, Donald H. Taggard, Ganson Winterer, Alice I.	297,598 2,189,253 1,069,087 10,855,053 854,569 191,250,724 85,965 9800 6,433 15,866 634,604 1,056,255 308,989 368,580 10,514 360,936 1,551,744 7,311 493,367 4,055,523 1,345,821 6,012 227,184	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 20,000 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	297,598 2,189,253 1,069,087 10,855,053 874,569 191,250,724 85,965 980 6,433 15,866 634,604 1,056,255 308,989 368,580 566,880 10,514 4360,936 1,551,744 7,311 493,367 4,111,417 1,345,821 6,012 227,184
Subtotal	217,619,248	0	75,894	0	217,695,142
otal Undesignated Purpose	226,026,006	0	75,894	5,344,031	231,445,931
ONOR DESIGNATED PURPOSE - TRUE: Aitken, Annie Laurie Arthur, James Axelrod, Dr. Herbert R. Baird, Spencer Fullerton Barney, Alice Pike, Memorial (See Note 1) Batchelor, Emma E. Beauregard, Catherine, Memorial Bergen, Charlotte V. Brown, Roland W. Burch, George E. Fellowship in Theoretic Medicine and Affiliated Theoretic Sciences Camel Fund Canfield, Fredrick A. Casey, Thomas Lincoln Chamberlain, Francis Lea Cooper Fund for Paleobiology Cuatrecassa, Jose, Botanical Cullman, Joseph F. III (See Note 1)	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	395,729 0 386,377 335,119 0 0 235,873 0 44,931 0 0 342,932 0	0 433,992 58,192 0 0 302,159 442,540 26,159 68,845 1,616,970 0 492,070 155,857 308,771 34,876 5,056	325,000 54,587 120,000 50,362 771,569 60,000 141,227 10,000 70,295 1,668,889 100,800 46,233 1,000 35,000 237,520 54,368	720,729 488,579 178,192 436,739 1,106,688 362,159 375,013 3,285,859 145,731 538,303 156,857 343,771 615,328 59,424 100,000
Davis Foundation	0	0	34,295	125,000	159,295

Table 5. Endowment and Similar Activities September 30, 1997 (continued)

	Market Values				
	Unrestricted	Unrestricted Designated	Temporarily Restricted	Permanently Restricted	Total Market Value
deSalle, Albert and Peggy	0	8,794	16,593	65,000	90,387
Deibel, Charles P	0	53,078	0	100,000	153,078
Discovery Communications, Inc. (See Note 1)	0	23,299	344,137	2,340,679 8,901	2,684,816 32,200
Dodge, Gary and Rosalind, Memorial	0	0	4,338	25,000	29,338
Drake Foundation	0	Ö	1,695,427	431,038	2,126,465
Drouet, Francis and Louderback, Harold B	0	0	447,970	254,072	702,042
Dykes, Charles, Bequest	0	55,528	639,169	131,978	771,147
Eaton, Harriet Phillips	0	33,326	0 122,142	64,403 10,500	119,931 132,642
Eppley Memorial	ŏ	26,050	0	30,214	56,264
Eppley Memorial	0	1,076,651	0	818,912	1,895,563
Freer, Charles L	0	5,312,587	91,500,920	1,958,591	98,772,098
Fund for the Future-Samuel C. Johnson Theater Fund for the Future-Mary L. Ripley Garden	0	0 11,756	431,183 29,753	1,003,120 123,516	1,434,303 165,025
Fund for the Future-Ethel Niki Kominik	0	51,289	49,733	100,000	151.289
Fund for the Future-Vincent Wilkinson (See Note 1)	Ö	9,291	21,354	144,522	175,167
Fund for the Future-Jerome and Dorothy Lemelson (See Note 1)	0	0	520,580	4,833,136	5,353,716
Fund for the Future Frank L. Lykovski (See Note 1)	0	29,157	0	123,299	152,456 128,477
Fund for the Future-Frank J. Lukowski (See Note 1) Fund for the Future-National Postal Museum	0	0	3,825	128,477 25,000	28,825
Fund for the Future-Craveri/Giamporcaro (See Note 1)	0	ő	3,181	500,000	503.181
Global Environmental Endowment Fund	0	2,596	0	3,000	5,596
Grimm, Sergei N	0	237,597	0	71,863	309,460
Groom, Barrick W. Guggenheim, Daniel and Florence Hamilton, James (See Note 1)	0	211,512	1,012,696	100,000 251,108	311,512
Hamilton James (See Note 1)	0	6,042	1,012,096	4,150	1,263,804 10,192
Haupt, Enid A. Garden	0	0,012	1,540,195	3,106,978	4,647,173
Henderson, Edward and Rebecca R., Meteorite Fund	()	0	231,035	257,256	488,291
Herman, Lloyd E. (See Note 1)	0	()	0	69,065	69,065
Hewitt, Eleanor G., Repair Fund Hewitt, Sarah Cooper	0	70,897 402,209	0	15,003 88,633	85,900 490,842
Hillyer, Virgil	0	102,209	75,257	7,000	82,257
Hirayama Fund (See Note 1)	()	0	151,991	2,495,159	2,647,150
Hitchcock, Albert S	0	0	18,372	1,200	19,572
Hotong Sir Joseph	0	50,123	0 9,558	146,012 100,000	196,135 109,558
Hotung, Sir Joseph Hrdlicka, Ales and Marie	0	425,596	111,665	71,000	608,261
Hughes, Bruce	()	0	224,589	9,352	233,941
Huntington Publication Fund (See Note 1)	0	231,558	0	505,538	737,096
Johnson, Seward, Trust Fund for Oceanography Kellogg, Remington and Marguerite, Memorial	0	0 396,444	37,665,172	3,415,606	41,080,778
Kottler, Howard, Endowment for Ceramic Art	0	8,736	18.829	223,178 75,000	619,622 102,565
Kramar, Nada	0	23,257	7,951	12,103	43,311
Krombein, Karl V. Lang, Hank and Ru, Educational Mandil, Harry and Beverly	0	12,801	14,612	52,180	79,593
Lang, Hank and Ru, Educational	0	38,558	0	117,723	156,281
Mashantucket Pequot Nation	0	0	71,708 120,848	100,000 500,000	171,708 620,848
Maxwell, Mary E.	0	175,690	44,004	20,000	239,694
Mellon Foundation-Advanced Studies in Plant Science Research	0	0	14,759	300,000	314,759
Mellon Foundation Challenge Grant/Endowment	0	681,406	0	655,465	1,336,871
Mellon Publications Endowment Fund	0	368,003	285,124	900,000	1,553,127
Milliken, H. Oothout, Memorial	0	2,530	0 899,732	443 179,008	2,973 1,078,740
Mitchell, William A	0	123,188	0	24,072	147,260
Movnihan Flizabeth Brennan	0	0	20,178	50,161	70,339
Museum of the American Indian-Heye Foundation	0	793,743	0	920,587	1,714,330
NMAI Educational Endowment Fund (See Note 1)	0	56,999 194,772	0	253,048 216,098	310,047
Nelms, Henning Nelson, Edward William	0	194,772	49,830	30,000	410,870 271,433
Nesbitt, Lowell	0	0	10,411	20,000	30,411
Petrocelli, Joseph, Memorial	0	0	80,918	10,000	90,918
Reid, Addison T. (See Note 1)	0	0	223,460	20,561	244,021
Ripley, S. Dillion and Mary Livingston	0	223,044	89,279 1,316,266	180,833 150,000	493,156 1,466,266
Rollins, Miriam and William	0	2,566,577	1,310,200	639,085	3,205,662
Sackler, Else, Flower	0	0	60,491	398,237	458,728
Sackler Public Affairs	0	0	1,516,383	2,856,875	4,373,258
Schmitt, John J. Sims, George W.	0	16,225 209,790	0	18,817 110,000	35,042 319,790
The Sichel Family, Endowment for Research at the NZP	0	16,470	53,595	300,000	370,065
and the state of t		10,170	33,373	300,000	370,003

Table 5. Endowment and Similar Activities September 30, 1997 (continued)

auto o, Endovinent una samina ricervites september 50, 1	,	/	Market Values		
	Unrestricted	Unrestricted Designated	Temporarily Restricted	Permanently Restricted	Total Market Value
Sisley, George J	0	34,982	200,137	883,008	1,118,127
Sprague Fund	0	14,528,470	0	4,636,675	19,165,145
Springer, Frank	0	148,632	40,167	30,000	218,799
Stern, Harold P., Memorial	0	1,247,724	383,573 10,974	458,101 10,053	2,089,398 59,778
Stevenson, John A., Mycological Library Stuart, Mary Horner	0	38,751	468,078	291,426	759,504
Tupper, Earl S. (See Note 1)	0	2,216,902	0	5.969.382	8,186,284
Walcott, Charles D.and Mary Vaux, Research	0	1,633,072	0	524,850	2,157,922
Walcott Research Fund, Botanical Publications	0	659,936	0	80,124	740,060
Wells. Dr. John W.	0	0	2,336	4,376	6,712
Williston, Samuel Wendell, Diptera Research Williams, Blair and Elsie	0	30,505 34,163	13,109 0	30,942 39,622	74,556 73,785
Wood, Elizabeth B. and Laurence I. (See Note 1)	0	0	0	222,333	222,333
Zerbee, Frances Brinckle	0	8,393	2,112	1,000	11,505
Zirkle, Nancy Behrend (See Note 1)	0	38,134	0	117,868	156,002
Subtotal	0	36,756,071	146,819,748	50,543,365	234,119,184
DONOR DESIGNATED PURPOSE - QUASI:					
Abbott, Marie Bohrn	0	298,064	0	0	298,064
Archives of American Art	0	515,093	0	0	515,093
Armstrong, Edwin James	0	53,690	0	0	53,690 210,510
Racon Virginia Purdy	0	210,510 1,016,147	0	0	1,016,147
Au Panier Fleuri Bacon, Virginia Purdy Bateman, Robert Becker, George F.	ő	79,703	91,248	Ö	170,951
Becker, George F	0	1,758,761	0	0	1,758,761
Compton, Bertita E. Compton, Bertita E., Memorial	0	41,740	286,820	0	328,560
Compton, Bertita E., Memorial	0	5,553 872,427	32,000	0	37,553 872,427
Cooper Hewitt Acquisition Endowment Fund	0	404,951	0	0	404,951
Davis, Gene, Memorial	ő	18,657,361	0	Ö	18,657,361
Desautels, Paul E	0	31,247	0	0	31,247
Friends of Music Endowment Fund	0	201,099	0	0	201,099
Gaver, Gordon	0	26,811 14.017	0 26,179	0	26,811 40.196
Haas, Gloria, Fellowship	0	53,461	26,179	0	53,461
Hammond, John Performance Series Fund	ő	565,786	ő	0	565,786
Hanson, Martin Gustav and Caroline R	0	111,189	0	0	111,189
Hirshhorn Collections Endowment Fund	0	14,336,808	0	0	14,336,808
Hirshhorn, Joseph H., Bequest Fund The Holenia Trust Fund	0	3,015,834 9,141,187	0	0	3,015,834 9,141,187
The Holenia Trust Fund II	0	3,975,575	0	0	3.975.575
The Holenia Trust Fund III	0	1,314,134	0	0	1,314,134
Houchins, Lee and Chang-Su (See Note 1)	0	0	73,728	0	73,728
Hunterdon Endowment	0	38,046,329	0	0	38,046,329
Johnson, E.R.Fenimore Keyzer-Andre, Henri, Conservation Internship	0	82,324 7,380	150,000	0	82,324 157,380
Lane, Robert and Mildred Katchmar	0	413,056	130,000	0	413,056
Leob Morris	0	1,102,740	0	0	1,102,740
Long, Annette E. and Edith C. Louie, Richard Memorial McGovern, John P.	0	6,811 97,091	0	0	6,811
Louie, Richard Memorial	0		0	0	97,091
McGovern, John P	0	30,237 145,246	59,798	0	90,035 145,246
McLaughlan, Thomas Merrell, Elinor	0	398,221	239,680	0	637,901
Myer, Catherine Walden	0	252,732	0	0	252,732
Noves, Frank B	0	12,738	0	0	12,738
Noyes, Pauline Riggs Orth, Edward J., Memorial	0	103,324	0	0	103,324
Orth, Edward J., Memorial	0	3,910 93,301	23,354	0	27,264 93,301
Pell, Cornelia Livingston Plumb, Henry	0	15,496	0	0	15,496
Ramsey, Adm. and Mrs. Dewitt Clinton	0	1,968,738	0	0	1,968,738
Rathbun Richard Memorial	0	133,684	0	0	133,684
Reeves, Douglas F, and Sanae Iida (See Note 1) Ripley. S, Dillon Library Roebling Solar Research Ross, Arthur Garden and Terrace Ruef, Bertha M.	0	244 102	181,016	0	181,016
Ropelling Solar Research	0	244,192 287,424	173,479	0	417,671 287,424
Ross, Arthur Garden and Terrace	0	308,032	653,231	0	961,263
Ruef, Bertha M	0	320,820	0	0	320,820
Schultz, Leonard P	0	263,757	0	0	263,757
Seidell, Atherton	0	6,948,546 357,918	202,696	0	6,948,546 560,614
Smithsonian Institution Libraries	0	337,918	202,090		300,014

Table 5. Endowment and Similar Activities September 30, 1997 (continued)

	Market Values				
	Unrestricted	Unrestricted Designated	Temporarily Restricted	Permanently Restricted	Total Market Value
Strong, Julia D. Witherspoon, Thomas A., Memorial	0	125,620 1,611,865	0	0	125,620 1,611,865
Subtotal	0	110,082,680	2,193,229	0	112,275,909
Total Donor Designated Purpose	0	146,838,751	49,012,977	50,543,365	346,395,093
BOARD DESIGNATED PURPOSE - TRUE: Walcott, Charles D. and Mary Vaux, Research	0	5,039,683	0	574,182	5,613,865
Subtotal	0	5,039,683	0	574,182	5,613,865
BOARD DESIGNATED PURPOSE - QUASI: Abbott, William L. Barstow, Fredric D. Cooper Hewitt Masters Program for Education Hirshhorn Museum Acquisition Fund Jackson, Charles Bremner Hogg Lindbergh Chair of Aerospace History Lindbergh, Charles A. Lyon, Marcus Ward, Jr. Martin Marietta Internship NMNII Research NZP Programs SAO Directors Endowment Smithsonian Institution Libraries General Support Smithsonian Press Scholarly Books Fund Webb, James E., Fellowship Women's Committee Fellowship	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	1,491,664 12,467 164,102 4,541,865 2,283,107 5,166,287 83,177 56,583 371,238 236,076 4,867,647 251,808 29,338 3,620,333 2,405,512 519,354	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	1,491,664 12,467 164,102 4,541,865 2,283,107 51,66,287 83,177 56,583 371,238 236,076 4,867,647 251,808 29,338 3,620,333 2,405,512 519,354
Subtotal	0	26,100,558	0	0	26,100,558
Total Board Designated Purpose	0	31,140,241	0	574,182	31,714,423
FOTAL ENDOWMENT AND SIMILAR ACTIVITIES	226,026,006	177,978,992	149,088,871	56,461,578	609,555,447

Note 1: Invested all or in part in nonpooled investments

Table 6. Construction and Plant Funds, Fiscal Years 1997 and 1996 (in \$000s)

	FY 1997	FY 1996
FUNDS PROVIDED		
Federal Construction Appropriations:		
National Zoological Park	3,850	3,250
Repair and Restoration of Buildings	39,000	33,954
Construction Planning and Minor Construction National Museum of the American Indian	3,000 4,000	2,994 15,000
National Air and Space Museum Dulles Extension	3,000	1,000
General Post Office Building	_	6
National Museum of Natural History East Court Building	_	8,700
Total Federal Construction Appropriations	52,850	64,904
Nonappropriated Trust Plant Funds:		
Income - Gift and Other		
Cooper - Hewitt, National Design Museum.	1,670	1,630
National Museum of the American Indian	4,629 963	6,302* 211
National Air and Space Museum Dulles Extension	500	500
Other .	13	349
Total Trust Resources	7,775	8,992
Total Funds Provided	60,625	73,896

^{*}Includes \$900 thousand in FY1996 provided for construction of the National Museum of the American Indian (NMAI) from NMAI Membership Program.

ndependent Auditors' Report

BOARD OF REGENTS SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION:

We have audited the accompanying statement of inancial position of the Smithsonian Institution Smithsonian) as of September 30, 1997, and the elated statements of financial activity and cash flows or the year then ended. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Smithsonian's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on hese financial statements based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards. Those standards equire that we plan and perform the audit to obtain easonable assurance about whether the financial tatements are free of material misstatement. An audit ncludes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the account-

ing principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Smithsonian Institution as of September 30, 1997, and its changes in net assets and its cash flows for the year then ended, in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles.

Washington, D.C. January 16, 1998

KPMG Peat Marwick LLP

MITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

Statement of Financial Position September 30, 1997 (in thousands)

	Trust Funds	Federal Funds	Total Funds
assets: Cash and balances with the U.S. Treasury Receivables and advances (note 4)	\$ 4,193 56,385	192,855 14.368	197,048 70.753
Prepaid and deferred expenses (note 5)	16,956	11,000	16,956
Other assets (note 6)	4,300	_	4,300
Inventory	18,121	838	18,959
Investments (note 7)	609,660 106,667	409.829	609,660 516,496
Property and equipment, net (note 10) Collections (note 6)	100,007	409,029	310,490
otal assets	816,282	617,890	1,434,172
iabilities:		02.403	60.510
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	36,089	33,423	69,512 2,225
Payable for investment securities purchased	2,225 53.602	_	53,602
Deferred revenue	1,000		1.000
Debt (note 11) Deposits held for others (note 12)	3,933		3,933
Accrued annual leave	4,815	14.475	19,290
Unexpended federal appropriations		173,800	173,800
Total liabilities	101,664	221,698	323,362
Net assets:			
Unrestricted:	404.005		404.005
Funds functioning as endowments (note 8) Operational balances and net property and equipment	75.185	396,192	471,377
Total unrestricted net assets	479,190	396,192	875,382
Temporarily restricted: Funds functioning as endowments (note 8)	149.089	_	149.089
Donor contributions for ongoing programs	29,877		29,877
Total temporarily restricted net assets	178,966		178,966
Permanently restricted:			
True endowment	54,560	_	54,560
Interest in perpetual trusts	1,902		1,902
Total permanently restricted net assets (note 8)	56,462	_	56,462
Total net assets	714,618	396,192	1,110,810
Commitments and contingencies (note 13) Fotal liabilities and net assets	\$ 816,282	617,890	1,434,172

See accompanying notes to the financial statements.

Unrestricted Temporarily Permanently Federal Restricted Restricted Total Trust Funds Trust Funds Total Operating revenue and gains Government funding and other revenue: Federal appropriations (note 2) 383,468 383,468 383,468 56,703 56,703 1,924 18,174 Government grants and contracts 56,703 1,885 12,299 7,708 Short-term investment income (note 9) 1,885 39 Endowment payout (note 9) 12,299 5,452 423 Private grants Rentals, fees, and commissions 7,708 14,055 14.055 14.055 202.467 202,467 202,467 Auxiliary activities Total government funding and other revenue 295,117 5,491 383,468 678,585 423 684,499 Contributions 24,031 24,031 7.378 37.924 Program support 6.515 Construction of facilities 6.422 6,422 24,031 24,031 13,800 Total contributions 6,515 44,346 319,148 702,616 19.291 Total operating revenue and gains 383.468 6,938 728,845 Net assets released from restrictions 16,370 16,370 (16,370)335,518 718 986 2 921 Total operating revenue, gains and other additions 383,468 6.938 728,845 Expenses: 68,201 Research 119,638 187,839 187,839 Collections management 55,130 55,130 Education, public programs, and exhibitions 70.827 126,619 126,619 Auxiliary activities 183,369 183,369 122,903 29.076 93.827 122 903 16.078 16,078 16,078 Advancement Total expenses 337,887 691,938 691.938 6,938 (18.533)45.581 27.048 2,921 36,907 Increase (decrease) in net assets from operations 75.988 33.299 75.988 109,283 Endowment return reinvested (note 9) (4)Change in net assets related to collection items not capitalized (note 6): Proceeds from sale 2.719 (7,359)(1,999)Collection items purchased (9,358)(9,358)Net increase in net assets 52.815 43.582 96,397 36.220 6.934 139,551

See accompanying notes to the financial statements.

Net assets, beginning of the year Net assets, end of the year

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

Statement of Cash Flows For the Year ended September 30, 1997 (In thousands)

	Trust Funds	Federal Funds	Total Funds
Cash flows from operating activities:			
Net increase in net assets	\$ 95,969	43,582	139,551
Adjustments to reconcile net increase (decrease) in net assets to net			
cash provided by operating activities:			
Proceeds from sales of collections	(2,719)	_	(2,719)
Collection items purchased	7.359	1,999	9,358
Depreciation	6,773	31,165	37,938
Loss on disposition of assets	1.109	230	1,339
Contributions for increases in endowment	(2,916)		(2.916)
Contributions for construction of property	(6,422)		(6,422)
Appropriations for repair and restoration and construction of property	· · · · ·	(52,850)	(52,850)
Investment income restricted for long-term investment	(419)		(419)
Provision for doubtful accounts	792	_	792
Net realized and unrealized gain on sale of securities	(107,160)	_	(107,160)
Decrease (increase) in assets:	,,		(//
Receivables and advances	(8,593)	(971)	(9,564)
Prepaid and deferred expenses	6,603	(,, ,)	6,603
Other assets	(300)		(300)
Inventory	1,105	163	1,268
Increase (decrease) in liabilities:	1,100	100	1,500
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	(99)	5,685	5,586
Deferred revenue	2,555	5,003	2,555
	2,000		2,000

426,375

396.192

\$ 479,190

142,746 178,966 49,528

56,462

971,259

1.110.810

778,985

875,382

MITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

statement of Cash Flows For the Year ended September 30, 1997 (In thousands) (continued)

	Trust Funds	Federal Funds	Total Funds
Adjustments to reconcile net increase (decrease) in net assets to net			
cash provided by operating activities:			
Increase (decrease) in liabilities: (continued)	(2,950)		(2,950)
Deposits held for others Accrued annual leave	(2,930)	(1.755)	(1,489)
Unexpended federal appropriations	_	(9,920)	(9,920)
Net cash provided from (used in) operating activities	(9,047)	17,328	8,281
Cash flows from investing activities:			
Proceeds from sales of collections	2,719		2,719
Collection items purchased	(7,359)	(1,999)	(9,358)
Purchase of property and equipment	(17,404)	(73,385)	(90,789) (875,740)
Purchases of investment securities Proceeds from the sales of investment securities	(875,740) 895,262	_	895.262
Proceeds from the sales of investment securities	093,202		093,202
Net cash provided from (used in) investing activities	(2,522)	(75,384)	(77,906)
Cash flows from financing activities:			
Contributions for increases in endowment	\$ 7,605		7,605
Contributions for construction of property	6,422		6,422
Appropriations for repair and restoration and construction of property		52,850	52,850
Investment income restricted for long-term purpose	419 500	_	419 500
Proceeds from issuance of debt	(2,597)		(2,597)
Repayments of debt	(2,397)		(2,357)
Net cash provided from financing activities	12,349	52,850	65,199
Net increase (decrease) in cash and balances with the U.S. Treasury	780	(5,206)	(4,426)
Cash and balances with the U.S. Treasury: Beginning of the year	3,413	198,061	201,474
End of the year	\$ 4,193	192,855	197,048
Cash paid for interest during fiscal year 1997 was \$58,000.			

see accompanying notes to the financial statements.

1) Organization

The Smithsonian Institution was created by act of Congress in 1846 in accordance with the terms of the will of James Smithson of England, who, in 1826, bequeathed his property to the United States of America "to found at Washington, under the name of the Smithsonian Institution, an establishment for the increase and diffusion of smowledge among men." After receiving the property and accepting the trust, Congress rested responsibility in the Smithsonian Board of Regents to administer the trust.

The Smithsonian Institution (Smithsonian) is a museum, education and research complex of 16 museums and galleries, and the National Zoological Park. Research is arried out in the Smithsonian's museums and facilities throughout the world. The Institution's extensive collections number over 140 million objects. During fiscal year 1997, over 25 million individuals visited the Smithsonian museums and facilities. The Smithsonian receives its funding from federal appropriations, private gifts and grants, government grants and contracts, investment income, and various business activities, including the Smithsonian publications. A substantial portion of the Smithsonian publications. A substantial portion of the Smithsonian's annual operating budget is funded from annual federal appropriations. Cerain construction projects are completely funded from federal appropriations, while others are funded using amounts raised from private sources, or a combination of federal and private funds. The federal operating and construction funding is subject to the annual federal appropriations process, and significant cuts in federal funding would significantly impact the Smithsonian's financial situation.

These financial statements do not include the accounts of the National Gallery of Art, the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts, or the Woodrow Wilson Inernational Center for Scholars, which were established by Congress within the Smithsonian. but are administered under separate boards of trustees.

2) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

These financial statements present the financial position, financial activity, and cash lows of the Smithsonian from all funding sources, prepared on the accrual basis of accounting in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. Funds received from direct federal appropriations are reported as Federal Funds in the financial statements. All other funds are reported as Trust Funds.

Trust Funds

Non-appropriated funds are classified as trust funds, and primarily arise from contributions, grants and contracts, investment income and gains (or losses), and auxiliary activities. Trust net assets are classified and reported as follows:

Unrestricted net assets

Net assets that are not subject to any donor-imposed stipulations on the use of the funds. Funds functioning as endowments in this category represent unrestricted assets which have been designated by management as quasi-endowments and accumulated excess total return on the endowment pool not subject to donor-imposed restrictions.

Temporarily restricted net assets

Net assets subject to donor-imposed stipulations on the use of the assets that may be met by actions of the Smithsonian and/or the passage of time. Funds functioning as endowments in this category represent donor-restricted contributions that have been designated by management as quasi-endowment and accumulated excess total return on the endowment pool subject to donor-imposed restrictions. Donor contributions represent unspent gifts and promises-to-give of cash and securities subject to donor-imposed restrictions which have not yet been met.

Permanently restricted net assets

Net assets subject to donor-imposed stipulations that the principal be maintained permanently by the Smithsonian. Generally, the donors of these assets permit the Smithsonian to use all or part of the income earned on investment of the assets for either general or donor-specified purposes.

Federal Funds

The Smithsonian receives federal appropriations to support the Smithsonian's operating salaries and expenses, repair and restoration of facilities, and construction. Federal appropriation revenue is classified as unrestricted and recognized as expenditures are incurred. Unexpended appropriations represent goods and services that have been ordered but not yet received and appropriated funds that have not yet been obligated, and are recorded as liabilities on the statement of financial position. The Smithsonian received appropriations for operations of \$318,492,000 in fiscal veat 1992. Tederal appropriations for operations are generally available for obligation only in the year received. In accordance with Public Law 101-510, these annual appropriations are maintained by the Smithsonian for five years following the year of appropriation, after which the appropriation account is closed and any unexpended balances are returned to the U.S. Treasury. During fiscal year 1997, the Smithsonian returned \$1,299,000 to the U.S. Treasury which represents the unexpended balance for fiscal year 1992.

The Smithsonian received appropriations for repair and restoration of facilities and construction of \$52,850,000 in fiscal year 1997. Federal appropriations for repair and restoration of facilities and construction are generally available for obligation until expended.

Federal appropriation revenue recognized in fiscal year 1997 can be reconciled to the federal appropriations received in fiscal year 1997 as follows:

	(8000)		
	Silancs and Expenses	Repair of I Restriction and Construction	Lotal
Tederal appropriation research	15.76	69,945 52,850	98.612
Amounts expended from prior consobar about	40.226 (Sp. 2)	(69,945)	(110,171)
Other funding Lyderd appropriation reversed	× 3 × 402	52.550	171 112

Federal expenses recognized in fiscal year 1997 can be reconciled to the tederal appropriations received in fiscal year 199% as follows

	8000		
	Salaries and Expenses	Restoration and Con-truction	Fotal
Lederal expenses	1 111121	12 120	100 100
Unexpended 1907 appropriate	18 70.	52,850	1121
Deprec alren	(5,600)		(31,165)
Supplies consumption		(163)	
Loss on disposition of as 2s		**	(230)
Unfunded annual leave	1,755		
Amount expended from prior sears, obligations	(40,226)	73131353	(110, 171)
Capital expenditures	3.140	10 415	3.45
Other funding	(567)		×1.7
Lederal appropriation received	8 318 492	52 880	321.342

The \$339,886,000 in Tederal expenses includes \$1,989,000 for collections purchases Tederal unrestricted net assets primarily represent the Smithsonians net accessment in property, plant and equipment purchased with or constructed using federal appropriated funds.

Unexpended appropriations for all fiscal years total N 1.3 800.000 at September 30 1007, and consist of N. 1.811,000 in unexpended operating funds and NiO 1.980.000 in unexpended repair and restoration and constitution funds. Unexpended operating funds include amounts for the Museum Support Center move and the National Museum of the American Indian. Unexpended repair and restoration funds represent amounts available for on-going major repair and restoration of the Smithsonian's museums and facilities. Unexpended construction funds represent amounts appropriated but not yet expended for construction of new facilities.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates, however, management does not believe that actual results will be materially different from those estimates.

Fair Value of Financial Instruments

The carrying value of financial instruments in the financial statements approximates fair value.

Cash and Balances with US Treasury

Amounts represent cash deposited with financial institutions, balances held by the U.S. Treasury that are available for disbursement and a repurchase agreement totaling \$3,840,000 at September 30, 1997.

Investments

The Smithsonian's marketable equity and debt securities are reported at fair value based on quoted market prices. Changes in fair value are recognized in the statement of financial activity. Purchases and sales of investments are recorded on the trade date.

Investment income is recorded when earned, and realized gains and losses on the sale of investments are recognized on the trade date basis using the average cost method. As mandated by Congress, the Smithsonian maintains two \$500,000 Treasury investments relating to the original James Smithson gift.

Contributions Receivable

Contributions receivable that are expected to be collected within one year are reported at the net realizable value. Contributions receivable that are expected to be collected in future years are discounted to present value and reported at net realizable value. Conditional contributions receivable are not recorded until material conditions have been met

Inventories

Inventories are reported at the lower of cost or market, and consist primarily of merchandise inventory, books, recordings, and office supplies. Cost is determined using the first-in, first-out method.

Deferred Revenue and Expense

Revenue from subscriptions to *smithsonian* magazine and *An & Space/Smithsonian* magazine is recognized over the period of the subscription, which is generally one year. Certain costs to obtain subscriptions to the magazines are charged against revenue over the subscription period.

The Smithsonian expenses promotion production costs the first time the advertising takes place. Direct-response advertising relating to the magazines is deferred and amortized over one year.

Split Interest Agreements and Perpetual Trusts

Splti interest agreements with donors consist primarily of irrevocable charitable remainder trusts. Contribution revenue and assets are recognized at fair value on the date the trusts are established. Assets are adjusted during the term of the trusts for changes in the value of the assets, accretion of discounts, and other changes in the estimated future benefits.

The Smithsonian is also the beneficiary of certain perpetual trusts held and administered by others. The present values of the estimated future cash receipts from the trusts are recognized as assets and contribution revenue at the dates the trusts are established. Distributions from the trusts are recorded as contributions and the carrying value of the assets adjusted for changes in the estimates of future receipts.

Property and Equipment

Property and equipment purchased with federal or trust funds are capitalized at cost. Property and equipment acquired through transfer from government agencies are capitalized at net book value or lart value, whichever is more readily determinable. Property and equipment acquired through donation are capitalized at appraised value at the date of the gift. These assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives as follows:

Buildings 30 years
Major renovations 15 years
Equipment 3–10 years

Certain lands occupied by the Smithsonian's buildings, primarily located in the District of Columbia, Maryland and Virginia, were appropriated and reserved by Congress for the Smithsonian's use. The Smithsonian serves as trustee of these lands for as long as they are used to carry out the Smithsonian's mission. These lands are titled in the name of the U.S. government and are not reflected in the accompanying financial statements.

Collections

The Smithsonian acquires its collections, which include works of art, library books, photographic archives, objects and specimens, by purchase using federal or trust funds or by donation. All collections are held for public exhibition, education, or research, furthering the Smithsonian's mission to increase and diffuse knowledge to the public. The Smithsonian protects and preserves its collections, which total more than 140 million items. The Smithsonian's Collections Management policy includes guidance on the preservation, care and maintenance of the collections and procedures relating to the accession/deaccession of items within the collections.

The Smithsonian's policy is to not capitalize its collections, therefore, no value is assigned to the collections on the statement of financial position. Purchases of collection items are recorded as expenses in the year in which the items are acquired. Contributed collection items are not reflected in the financial statements. Proceeds from deaccessions or insurance recoveries from lost or destroyed collection items are reflected as increases in the appropriate net asset class, and are designated for future collection acquisitions.

Items that are acquired with the intent at the time of acquisition not to add them to the collections but rather to sell, exchange, or otherwise use them for financial gain are not considered collection items, and are recorded at fair market value at date of acquisition as other assets in the statement of financial position.

Annual Leave

The Smithsoman's civil service employees earn annual leave in accordance with federal laws and regulations. Separate rules apply for trust employees. Annual leave for all employees is recognized as expense when earned.

Government Grants and Contracts

The Smithsonian receives grants and enters into contracts with the U.S. government and state and local governments, which primarily provide for cost reimbursement to the Smithsonian. Revenue from governmental grants and contracts is classified as unrestricted and is recognized as reimbursable expenditures are incurred.

Contributions

The Smithsonian recognizes revenue from unrestricted contributions as unrestricted revenue in the period promises are received. Unrestricted contributions with payments due in future periods are initially recorded as temporarily restricted support, and are reclassified to unrestricted net assets when payments become due.

Temporarily restricted contributions are recorded as temporarily restricted revenue in the period promises are received. When donor restrictions are met, the temporarily restricted net assets are reclassified to unrestricted net assets and are included in net assets released from restrictions in the accompanying statement of financial activity.

Permanently restricted contributions are contributions restricted by donors for the Smithsonian's endowment and are recorded as permanently restricted revenue in the period received.

Gifts of long-lived assets are recorded as unrestricted revenue in the period received. In-kind contributions of goods and services totaling \$8,321,000 were received in fiscal year 1997 and recorded as program support in the accompanying statement of financial activity. The nature of the in-kind contributions primarily includes donated space and interactive multimedia software programs.

A substantial number of volunteers also make significant contributions of time to the Smithsonian, enhancing its activities and programs. In fiscal year 1997, more than 8,000 volunteers contributed over 606,000 hours of service to the Smithsonian. The value of these contributions is not recognized in the financial statements.

Advancement

The Smithsonian raises unrestricted, temporarily restricted and permanently restricted private financial support from individual donors, corporations and foundations to fund programs and other initiatives. Funds are also generated through numerous membership programs. Fund-raising costs are expensed as incurred and reported as Advancement expenses in the statement of financial activity. Membership program costs are amortized over membership terms, typically one year, and are also reported as Advancement expenses.

(3) 150th Anniversary Celebration

America's Smithsonian, the traveling exhibition of Smithsonian treasures organized as part of the Smithsonian's 150th anniversary celebration in fiscal year 1996, continued its national tour in fiscal year 1997, visiting five cities. Contributions from businesses and individuals in the cities to which America's Smithsonian traveled aided in covering the cost of the continuation of the tour. Current and future royalties from a new Smithsonian affinity credit card, issued in fiscal year 1997, are being dedicated to recovery of the funding shortfall incurred for the 150th anniversary celebration activities.

(4) Receivables and Advances

Receivables and advances consisted of the following at September 30, 1997:

	(80008)		
	Irust	Federal	Total
Auxiliary activities, net of \$926 in allowances	\$ 19.0%		19,076
Investment securities sold	1,224		1,004
Contributions receivable	194154		19,054
Grants and contracts	[3.080]		13 080
Interest and dividends due	60.1		4513.7
Advance payments	1.038	14.368	15,106
Charitable trust	2.306		2,306
Total receivables and advances	5 56,385	14.368	70,753

Contributions Receivable

Contributions receivable (pledges) are recorded as revenue when received. Pledges for which payment is not due within one year are discounted based on United States Treasury risk-free obligation rates according to their corresponding terms. As of September 30, 1997, the aggregate discounted amount due to the Smithsonian as contributions receivable was as follows:

	(8000)
Less than 1 year	× 10.06°
1 to 5 years	13.468
More than 5 years	1.884
Allowance for uncollectible promises	(1.743
Discount to present value	-(1.622
Total contributions receivables	5 10.054

Conditional Contribution Receivable

The Smithsonian has outstanding conditional contributions totaling \$8,000,000 which will be recognized to the extent specific conditions are met.

Advance Payments

Federal advance payments of \$14,368,000 represent prepayments made to government agencies, educational institutions, firms and individuals for services to be rendered, or property or materials to be furnished.

At September 30, 1997, the Smithsonian had advance payments outstanding to the General Services Administration of \$9,475,000 for equipment purchases for the Museum Support Center and other projects to be completed in future years. Advance payments to educational institutions amounting to \$1,263,000 were principally under the Special Foreign Currency Program. Other advance payments totaled \$3,630,000.

(5) Deferred Promotion Costs

At September 30, 1997, prepaid and deferred expenses include approximately \$5,461,000 of deferred promotion costs, mostly related to the *Smithsonian* magazine Promotion expense was \$13,929,000 in fiscal year 1997.

(6) Accessions and Deaccessions

For fiscal year 1997, \$7,359,000 of trust funds and \$1,999,000 of federal funds were spent to acquire collection items. Proceeds from trust fund deaccessions were \$2,719,000. There were no deaccessions of collection items purchased with federal funds in fiscal year 1997. At September 30, 1997, accumulated proceeds and related earnings from deaccessions of \$15,532,000 were designated for collections acquisition in the trust funds. Non-cash deaccessions result from the exchange, donation, or destruction of collection items, and occur because objects deteriorate, are beyond the scope of a museum's mission, or are duplicative. During fiscal year 1997, the Smithsonian had non-cash deaccessions of works of art, animals, historical objects, and natural specimens. Contributed items held for sale total \$4,300,000 and are reported as other assets in the statement of financial position.

(7) Investments

At September 30, 1997, investments consisted of the following:

	(S000s
Short-term investments	
Cash equivalents	5 6 995
U.S. Government obligations	2,131
	9,129
Endowment and similar investments	
Pooled investments	
Cash equivalents	4,646
U.S. Government and quasi-government obligations	[5,993
Corporate bonds and other obligations	144,194
Common and preferred stocks	434,668
Total pooled investments	599,501
Nonpooled investments.	
Deposits with U.S. Treasury	1,030
Total endowment and similar investments	600,531
Total investments	\$ 609,660

(8) True Endowment and Funds Functioning as Endowments

The Smithsonian uses the "total return" approach to investment management of pooled true endowment funds and quasi-endowment funds, referred to collectively as the endowment. Each year, the endowment pays out an amount for current expenditures based upon a number of factors evaluated and approved by the Board of Regents. The payout for 1997 was 4.5 percent of the average market value of the endowment over the prior five years. The difference between the total return (i.e., dividends, interest and realized capital gains and unrealized capital gains) and the payout is reinvested when there is an excess of total return over payout or withdrawn from previously accumulated returns when there is a deficiency of total return to payout. Total return exceeded the payout amount in fiscal year 1997 and the excess was reinvested in the endowment asset pool. The excess of total return is reported as non-operating revenue in the accompanying statement of financial activity (see note 9).

Substantially all of the investments of the endowment are pooled on a market value basis, with individual funds subscribing to or disposing of units on the basis of the per unit market value at the beginning of the month in which the transaction takes place. At September 30, 1997, each unit had a market value of \$647. The market value of the pool's net assets at September 30, 1997, was \$599,009,000. This represents all pooled investments plus net receivables and payables related to investment transactions. Each fund participating in the investment pool receives an annual payout at counts owned times the annual payout amount per unit. The payout for fiscal year 1997 was \$19.75 per unit. Based on approved Board policy, if the market value of any endowment fund is less than 110 percent of the historical value, the current payout is limited to the actual interest and dividends allocable to that fund.

Net asset balances of the endowment consisted of the following at September 30, 1997:

	(\$000s)
Unrestricted	\$ 226,026
Unrestricted-designated	177,979
Lotal unrestricted	404,005
Temporarily restricted	149,089
Permanently restricted	56,462
Fotal endowment net assets	\$ 609,556

(9) Composition of Total Return from Investments

Total return from investments consisted of the following for the year ended September 30, 1997:

Composition of Endowment Return.

	DONNE
Endowment payout	\$ 18,174
Investment income in excess of payout	3 150
Total investment income	21,853
Less investment fees	1,250
Net investment income	20.603
Net realized and unrealized gains	106,854
Endowment total return	\$ 127,457

Total return is reported as \$18,174,000 in operating revenue and \$109,283,000 in nonoperating revenue in the statement of financial activity

Composition of Short-Term Investment Total Return

	(SHODS)
Investment income	S 1618
Net realized and unrealized loss	RING
Short-term investment total return	\$ 1924

(10) Property and Equipment

Property and equipment consisted of the following at September 30, 1997:

		SCHOOLS (
	Trust	Lederal	Total	
Land	× 2,45°		2,387	
Buildings and capital improvements	143,063	753 (194	896 [57	
Equipment	24 900	52.352	77,379	
I eashold improvements	1,368		1365	
	1*1815	805.476	977,291	
Accumulated depreciation	(65,145)	(395,647)	(460,795)	
Total property and equipment	\$ 106,667	400/870	516 496	

At September 30, 1997, buildings and capital improvements included \$11,791,000 and \$112,494,000 of construction in progress within Trust and Federal funds, respectively. Depreciation expense for fiscal year 1997 totaled \$31,165,000 in the federal funds and \$6,773,000 in the trust funds.

(11) Debt

At September 30, 1997, the Smithsonian had an interest-free loan from the Virginia Department of Aviation totaling \$1,000,000. The Virginia Department of Aviation agreed, in fiscal year 1995, to make available to the Smithsonian an interest-free loan facility totaling \$3 million, of which \$500,000 was drawn in fiscal years 1996 and 1997. This loan facility is intended to assist in the financing of the planning, marketing, fund-raising, and design of the proposed National Air and Space Museum extension at Washington Dulles International Airport. The Smithsonian is scheduled to repay the outstanding loan not later than June 30, 2000.

(12) Affiliate Relationships

The Smithsonian provides certain fiscal, procurement, facilities and administrative services to several separately incorporated affiliated organizations for which certain officials of the Smithsonian serve on the governing boards. The amounts paid to the Smithsonian by these organizations for the above services totaled \$161,000 of trust funds and \$70,000 of federal funds for fiscal year 1997.

Deposits held in custody for these organizations at September 30, 1997, were \$3,933,000, and were recorded in the trust funds.

The Friends of the National Zoo (FONZ), an independent \$01(c)(3) organization, raises funds for the benefit of the Smithsonian's National Zoological Park. Funds received by the Smithsonian from FONZ are recorded as unrestricted revenue and totaled \$500,000 in fiscal year 1997.

(13) Commitments and Contingencies

Leasing Activities

Leases for Smithsonian warehouse and office spaces provide for rent escalations to coincide with increases in property taxes, operating expenses attributable to the leased property and the Consumer Price Index. The Smithsonian has the authority to enter into leases for up to 30 years using federal funds.

The Smithsonian's operating leases for the warehouse and office spaces require future minimum lease payments as follows:

	(\$000s)
1998	\$ 13,147
1999	10,095
2000	6,594
2001	4,383
2002	4,245
Thereafter	12,981
Total	\$ 51,445

Rental expense for these operating leases totaled \$15,808,000 for fiscal year 1997.

Government Grants and Contracts

The Smithsonian receives funding or reimbursement from governmental agencies for various activities which are subject to audit. Audits of these activities have been completed through fiscal year 1996, however, fiscal year 1996 has not been closed with the cognizant federal audit agency. Management believes that any adjustments which may result from this audit and the audit for fiscal year 1997 will not have a material adverse effect on the Smithsonian's financial statements.

(14) Employee Benefit Plans

The federal employees of the Smithsonian are covered by either the Civil Service Retirement System (CSRS) or the Federal Employee Retirement System (FERS). The terms of these plans are defined in federal regulations. Under both systems, the Smithsonian withholds from each federal employee's salary the required salary percentage. The Smithsonian also contributes specified percentages. The Smithsonian's expense for these plans for fiscal year 1997 was approximately \$15,034,000.

The Smithsonian has a separate defined contribution retirement plan for trust fund employees, in which substantially all such employees are eligible to participate. Under the plan, the Smithsonian contributes stipulated percentages of salary which are used to purchase individual annuities, the rights to which are immediately vested with the employees. Employees can make voluntary contributions, subject to certain limitations. The Smithsonian's cost of the plan for fiscal year 1997 was \$9,102,000.

In addition to the Smithsonian's retirement plans, the Smithsonian makes available certain health care and life insurance benefits to active and retired trust fund employees. The plan is contributory for retirees and requires payment of premiums and deductibles. Retiree contributions for premiums are established by an insurance carrier based on the average per capita cost of benefit coverage for all participants, active and retired, in the Smithsonian's plan. The inclusion of retirees in the calculation of average per capita cost results in a higher average per capita cost than would result if only active employees were covered by the plan. Therefore, the Smithsonian has a postre-tirement benefit obligation for the portion of the expected future cost of the retiree benefits that is not recovered through retiree contributions. The Smithsonian has elected to use the 20-year amortization option to record the related accumulated postretirement benefit obligation (APBO). The Smithsonian's policy is to fund the cost of these benefits on the pay-as-you-go-basis.

The following table presents the plan's funded status reconciled with amounts recog

nized in the Smithsonian's statement of financial position at September 30, 1997:

	(3000s
Accumulated postretirement benefit obligation	
Retirees	\$ (2,661)
Active plan participants	(6,615)
Total	(9,276
Plan assets at fair value	216
Accumulated postretirement benefit obligation in excess of plan assets	(9,060
Unrecognized prior service costs	
Unrecognized net gain	(1,182
Unrecognized transition obligation	5,216
Accrued postretirement benefit cost	\$ (5,026)

Net periodic postretirement benefit cost for the year ended September 30, 1997 includes:

(\$000s)

Service costs	\$ 575
Interest costs	668
Amortization of transition obligation over 20 years	308
Return on assets	 (17)
Net periodic postretirement benenfit cost	\$ 1,534

The discount rate used to determine the APBO was 8.25 percent. A 9 percent health are cost trend rate was assumed for fiscal year 1997, decreasing 0.5 percent each year o an ultimate rate of 5 percent in fiscal year 2005 and thereafter. If the assumed health are cost trend rate was increased by 1 percent in each year, the net periodic postretirement benefit cost would be higher by \$200,000 and the APBO higher by \$1,300,000 as 45 September 30, 1997.

15) Income Taxes

The Smithsonian is exempt from income taxation under the provisions of Secion 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code (the Code). Organizations described in hat section are taxable only on their unrelated business income. Periodical advertising ales is the main source of unrelated business income. An IRS determination letter has seen received supporting the Smithsonian's tax-exempt status. No provision for inome taxes was required for fiscal year 1997. It is the opinion of the Smithsonian's management that the Smithsonian is also exempt from taxation as an instrumentality of the United States as defined in Section 501(c)(1) of the Code. Organizations described in that section are exempt from all income taxation. The Smithsonian has not yet formally sought such dual status.

(16) Bond Offering

In December 1997, the District of Columbia issued \$41.3 million of tax-exempt revenue bonds on behalf of the Smithsonian. The bonds mature at various dates through the year 2028, with yields ranging from 4.0 to 5.17 percent. These bonds were sold to finance certain renovations of and improvements to the National Museum of Natural History, fund capitalized interest, and pay certain costs of issuing the bonds.











